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THE TIMES

Is the Lord Chief Justice overworked? Page 12

ritain about o recognize ngola regime with EEC

C countries are expected to recognize et-backed Popular Movement (MPLA) overnment of Angola very soon. Britain EEC partners agreed last autumn to ach other before recognizing any Ango-he, but France is pressing for swift m of the MPLA.

ision may be taken t meeting today

Cross
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t its EEC partners oint of giving full ecognition to the uban-backed Popu-nt (MPLA) in decision is likely y senior Foreign ials of the Nine ng today and to-xembourg.
to well-informed in Brussels, the s been partly pre-the French Gov-is has mede no ntention to recog-A unileterally if mers fail to act

formal agreement member gov-autumn, they all nsult each other izing any of the movements io is some irrita-rance's partners already dropped ont its intentions nsulting the rest nity.
have been hop-al recognition of the Community e some statement Community's be-foreign interven-a should end. It whether this port of other ments.
pts by the Com-coordinate its the developing t have not been ssful. One idea, ored by Mr Cal-reign Secretary, ic appeal for a c withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angolan soil was blocked by the French Government.

The recognition of the MPLA will indirectly enable the Britisb Government to prevent British mercenaries from fighting nn Angolan soil. Under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 British law prevents British citizens from fighting against friendly nations.

Stockholm: Intense diplomatic activity was under way here today as four Nordic nations were understood to be on the brink nf extending diplomatic recognition to the MPLA.

Usually well informed sources said thet recognition of the Soviet-backed movement by Sweden and Finland, as well as Norway and Denmark, may occur as early es Wednesday.

A Swedish Government source said the Swedes were coordineting what he described as a joint diplomatic effort by the four countries, whose sympathies with Mr Agostino Neto, the MPLA leader, go back many years.

Luanda: MPLA troops today captured Sao Salvador, the last important town in the north of Angola formerly held by troops of the rival National Front (FNLA), military sources said here.

The town is about 50 miles from the Angolan border in the north with Zaire. Its capture gives the MPLA control of all the north of Angola.

Nairobi: A spokesman for the Western-supported National Union (Unita) said today that fighting with the MPLA was continuing around the key rail town of Luso in central Angola. He disputed MPLA claims thet the town had been taken.

Kuwait signs big order for Chieftain tanks

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Kuwait is to buy more than 150 Chieftain tanks from Britain, Mr Abdul Razzaq al-Hamis, Defence Under-Secretary, announced in Kuwait yesterday. He would not disclose the price, which was reported to be £100m for a deal which included spares, ammunition and training for Kuwaiti tank crews. A Chieftain on its own now costs about £200,000.

The signing of the deal brings to an end a protracted shopping expedition by the Kuwait Army, whose armour experts beve toured Western capitals for the past couple of years, balancing the merits of the Chieftain against those of the French AMX 30 and the American M 60 tanks.

Kuwait's present complement of 100 tanks are all British. It bas been assumed that it wanted 150 Chieftains to add firepower with their massive 120 mm gun. Mr al-Hamis made plain yesterday that his country wanted more Chieftains than that.

So far the only country outside Britain to buy the 50-ton Chieftain has been Iran, although this is largely because Britain had refused to sell it to those actively engaged in the Arab-Israeli struggle, like Libya and Israel.

After buying 780, Iran ordered a further 1,200 last year. Unofficial doubts arose over the second Iranian order after Iran announced it was reconsidering some of its arms purchases from the United States because of a falling demand for Iranian oil. These doubts have been discounted so far in Whitehall.

Kuwait's display of faith in the Chieftain is particularly welcome in Whitehall, in view of the troubled history of its engine, which has cost the Ministry of Defence £5m in development costs over the years.

It also follows last year's decision to buy 36 of the cheap but relatively unsophisticated American Skyhawk ground attack aircraft in preference to the Anglo-French Jaguar, and to order French F1 interceptors to replace its present squadron of British Lightnings.

Kuwait has traditionally done its arms shopping in this country, but it faces a shortage of trained men to use the range of new sophisticated equipment becoming available. It has always been appreciated that the country most likely to win its custom is the one ready to offer the best training facilities to accompany the deal.

Treasury emphasizes need for realism in policy-making

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The Treasury wants to stay good friends with the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, but it does not intend to take much notice of the committee's recent criticisms of Treesury control of expenditure in its report oo *The Financing of Public Expenditure*, issued on December 19.

Torn between its desire to foster political support for sharp scrutiny of government spending and its desire to defend itself against attack, the Treasury has sent e reply to the expenditure committee which is constructive in tone, but noncommittal in substance. That reply, published yesterday in the second special report from the expenditure committee, puts the chief emphasis on the need for "realism in policy-making" rather than on "further eleboration of systems or over-refinement of forecasts".

That is unlikely to satisfy those critics in Parliament and outside who have argued that defective systems and forecasts have contributed substantially to unrealistic policy-making. The expeoditure committee dwelt particularly on the Treasury's failure, as they saw it, to take proper account in controlling government spending of what is known as the "relative price effect", which means the tendency for costs to rise faster in the public sector than in the economy as a whole.

The Treasury prefers to put the emphasis on a tougher general stand, both in Whitehall and in public debate, against "over-commitment of resources . . . either through underestimating the cost of policies nr overestimeting economic growth". Special importance is now attached to educating the public to "a better appreciation nf the tax implications of public expenditure" so as to create a political counter-constituency to balance the pressures for more spending.

The Treasury's reply refers to that as "e theme to which the Chancellor bas given prominence in many public statements". It promises that "the Treasury will continue to take every opportunity to develop this theme, and will give further study to the presentatioal practices of other countries".

In so far as the Treasury still attaches importance to systems of control, it makes particular play with the new arrangements for cash limits "as part of the wider attack on cost escalation throughout the economy". It also discloses that "arrangements are in band for closer monitoring of the progress of expenditure during the year", though it appears that for the time being the results will be for the Treasury's private use.

For the rest, the Treasury agrees with the expenditure committee that "it would be a retrograde step to discard the present hroad framework of resource allocation, rather than to continue to adapt the existing system", known as "PESC" after the Public Expenditure Survey Committee, which runs it. Bnt it passes in silence over the expenditure committee's hope that, as soon as immediate financial control bas been restored, "the Treasury and our general sub-committee will inquire further into the possibility of what might be called a 'PESC plus' system" aimed at "positive planning".

The Treasury also bypasses the particular accusation that in 1974-75 expendiure exceeded announced plans by £5,800m (the equivalent of 5 per cent of gross domestic product). It gave detailed comments on that in evidence to the committee on November 6 and in a press announcement on November 21 and now only remarks the distribution of blame between economic and political factors and control techniques "is perhaps not so much a matter of statistics as of the interpretation nf the history of the period".

The oext test of Treasury thinking will come in the annual Public Expenditure White Paper, m be published on Thursday.

A nomber of improvements in presentatioo are to be incorporated, but it remains to be seen whether they will either improve the Treasury's ability to see that government spending conforms to the White Paper programmes or to assist MPs and others to relate abstract spending figures m concrete policy implications "on the ground".

A competitor in the London Primary Schools' Chess Association east London congress at Stepney Greencoat School yesterday.

Family differ over Stagg funeral after suicide verdict

From Clive Borrell
Wakefield

A coroner's jury of eight at Wakefield yesterday returned a verdict that Frank Stagg, the IRA man who died last Thursday after a 61-day hunger strike in Wakefield prison, bad killed himself. That verdict was recorded by Mr Philip Gill, the coroner.

The inquest bad been told that, as he neared death, Mr Stagg drew up his own funeral plans.

But last night, after meetings between the various groups of Mr Stagg's family, it became clear that his body would not he leaving Britain until at least some time later todey.

Mr Derek Highstead, oational organizer of Provisional Sinn Fein in Britain, said: "We are still trying to make arrangements to get the body hack to Ireland, but we are running into many problems. It seems that everyone and everything is doing its utmost to place obstacles in our way.

"We bad planned to move the body tonight, hut now that is out of the question. We hope to charter a flight some time tomorrow if thet is at all possible."

He said that most of the family, especially those that came from Mr Stagg's home town of Coventry for the inquest, had since returned home.

One group of Mr Stagg's family had wanted a full IRA funeral with "military honours" at a Roman Catholic burial service in co Mayo, where he was born. Another group thought be should he buried in Coventry, where he bad lived for nearly 20 years.

The differing factions beld meetings in Wakefield cafés unable to decide whether Mr Stagg's body sbould be moved from the mortuary at Morley, West Yorksbire, to be flown to Dublin, or driven south to Coventry.

At yesterday's inquest Professor David Gee, the pethologist who carried out a post-mortem examination on Mr Stagg last Thursday, said death was due to cardiac atrophy doe to malnutrition. He bad fonnd no evidence of natural diseases.

Mr Michael Oldfield, governor of Wakefield prison, said that in November, 1973, Mr Stagg was sent to prison for 10 years for conspiracy to damage buildings and for taking part in the management of an IRA unit in Coventry. He was transferred to Wakefield in February, 1975.

Mr Oldfield said that after a number of short bunger strikes be interviewed Mr Stagg, who said that be wanted to be giveo political status and transferred to a prison in Northern Ireland. He also had refused to work, saying: "I will not work for the Britisb Government."

As a result of his refusals to work be bad been given various punisbments, including the loss of remission end privileges, including association with other prisoners.

On December 15 last year Mr Stagg started to refuse food egain. After three or four days he was admitted to the prison hospital on the instructions of the medical officer and he stayed in the hospital until his death.

The coroner asked Mr Oldfield if during his conversations with him he had learnt anything of Mr Stagg's attitude. The governor said Mr Stagg was quite adamant that he would not eat until he was granted political status and transferred.

Mr Gill asked: "Did you explain to him what might result and that it might be his death?" Mr Oldfield replied: "He was well aware of this."

Dr Geoffrey Pollitt, senior medical officer at the prison, also said that during conversations with Mr Stagg, the prisoner was advised of the fatal effects his actions might bring ebout.

On December 22 e consultant psychiatrist saw him and he was satisfied that Mr Stagg was of sound mind and was fully eware of what he was doing. Dr Pollitt said that at each mealtime throughout the 61 days food was brnught to Mr Stagg in his hospital cell but he refused to take any.

Mr Stagg also told him that should he fall into coma under no circumstances should attempts he made to resuscitate him. On January 22 this year he was placed on the danger list.

Mr Douglas Peterson, a senior prison officer, said he was present as e witness when Mr Stagg drew up his will in the presence of a priest. On February 7 he was also present

Continned on page 2, col 5

Miners' executive may call off overtime ban

By Paul Routledge
Lebaur Editor

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers is expected to be recalled to London in two days' time to call off the national overtime ban that bas split the unioo into warring political factions.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the union, came under increased pressure yesterday to reconvene the executive to reconsider last week's single-vote majority in favour of industrial ection over the threatened closure of one pit in Derbyshire.

With a conference nn energy cheired by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, taking place on Friday, Mr Gormley is likely to seek a reversal of the 11-10 vote for militancy at a special executive meeting on Thursday. Assuming thet all the moderates turn up, he is assured of a majority, although perhaps a meagra one.

The overtime ban officially took effect early yesterday hut apart from the traditionally militant coalfields of South Wales and Scotland, it was widely ignored. Even in Yorkshire, wbere delegates to a coalfield NUM conference voted 72 to four to implement the ban, the National Coal Board reported that it was not beiog heeded at 23 of the 68 local pits.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire president, said pit branch meetings over the weekend that voted against the executive's line had been "packed" hy electricians and other craftsmen who stood to lose most by the ban, and thus were unrepresentative of ordinary colliers.

"The Yorkshire leadership is satisfied with the way the ban is being implemented, in view of the ettempt at sabotage by national leaders and certain area leaders", he said. "Aoy member of this union who works overtime will be regarded as a blackleg."

Doncaster area pit leaders have asked, unsuccessfully so far, for union permission to mount pickets at pit gates to prevent any overtime working. Winding - enginemen, whose overtime is crucial to normel working, are understood to have joined the action.

The internal divisions in Yorkshire are being more powerfully expressed elsewhere. Midlands miners' leaders yesterday decided to go along with the ban, but adding their voices to those of Durham and Northumberland in calling for a recalled executive meeting to reverse the policy.

The impact of the ban yesterday was small, although some pits in Sonth Wales started work balf an hour late. However, the Government's anxiety over the prospect of continuing industrial action in the coalfields was made plain in a telephone call from Mr Beun to Mr Gormley.

Mr Benn is known to be a strong supporter of the coal lobby, and feels the miners' case for increased use of coal in the power stations will be weakened if the ban is still going on whan unions and employers in the coal and power supply industries meet on Friday.

Leading article, page 13

Ulster MPs in bitter clash over Mr Rees

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Reletions betweeo the Government and the Ulster Unionists seemed close to breaking-point yesterday after some of the bitterest exchanges on Northern Ireland that the Commons have heard for some time.

To sbouts of protest from all sides of the House, Mr John Carson, United Ulster Unionist MP for Belfast, North, accused Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of instructing and authorizing civil servants to tell lies on his behalf. He also declared that the security forces bad lost control of the situation in the province.

Another Ulster Unionist, Mr Ian Paisley (Antrim North), angrily accused the minister of returning home at the weekend instead of staying at his post in Belfast, wben he knew that there would be e high level of violence.

Mr Carson said Mr Rees bed refused to meet him at the beight of the weekend violence and yet bed seen Mr Gerald Fitt, Social Democratic and Labour MP for Belfast, West, on several occasions over the past three weeks ebout Frank Stagg.

Angrily Mr Orme, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, defended Mr Rees. He told Mr Paisley that no other minister had to put up with what ministers had to put up with from some MPs from Northern Ireland. If they wanted to help the situation, which they bad not been doing during the past few days, they should take that into account.

From the Liberal benches, Mr Thorpe said it was eppalling to suggest that the absence or incidence of violence in the proviore was occasioned by the physical presence or ebsence of the Secretary of State.

A Labour backbencher, Mr Robin Corbett, said it was disgraceful that Mr Paisley or any other MP should seek to use the Northern Ireland situation for petty, cheap gain.

Mr Carson then twice refused a demand from the Speaker thet be should withdraw his charge that Mr Rees had instructed people to tell lies. As angry MPs left the Ulster Unionist bench in little doubt of their feelings, Mr Carsoo grudgingly accepted that perhaps he had been given "misinformatioo". The Speaker accepted that as a withdrawal.

Mr Carson then told the House that while his constituency burnt and his people died in north Belfast the Secretary of State had refused to meet him, and the Army and police said they could not deal with the situation.

Flushed and angry, Mr Orme replied that he would leave the House to judge those statements against Mr Rees's record and background.

Parliamentary report, page 5

ian police shut Reuter office emove staff for questioning

esterday closed s agency office ook away three spondents for

eceived before uit to London d, said that Mr chief corre-is British, end assistents. Mr we end Mr kan, had been police car.
been given for nst the Reuter the world the riday's abortive

16.—Troops and terraces at Tennis Club to-Lagos returns Friday's attemp-

a semi-finals Arthur Ashe, of es, the present mpion, and his Borowiak. The e "Lagos Clas-chemionship nt.
immediate ex-Army's action, but there was speculation that it was linked with an anti-American demonstration by students in Lagos which might beve headed to the tennis club.

As the Army moved in, a man in civilian clothes ran on to the court sbouting: "Are you ell mad? Whet are yon doing? Please go. Please go".

He was followed by troops led hy an officer with a sub-mechine gun and a cane.

Mr Ashe was bundled off the court, Mr Donald Easum, the United States Ambassador, with wbom be bas been staying was manhandled, and Mr John Parsons a British journalist of the *Daily Mail*, was given a hard blow with a stick which left an 18in weal across his back.

The students demonstrated outside the United States Embassy. They carried placards implying a link between Friday's coup ettempt and the American Central Intelligence Agency.

One placard read: "To Hell witb America and their agents: Another said: "Declare Gowon a wanted person." [General Yakubu Gowon, who is in Britain, was overthrown as Nigerian head of state in a coup last July by General Murtala Muhammed, who was killed Friday's uprising.—Reuter.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: One of the more bizarre sidelights of the abortive coup in Nigeria was an attempt by its leader, Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Dimka, to telephone the former head of state, General Gowon, now resident in Britain, from the Lagos office of the British High Commissioner.

Colonel Dimka, perhaps seeking support from General Gowon, arrived at the office of the High Commission early last Friday morning with three armed soldiers, declaring: "I am the new head of state".

He was not allowed to make the telephone call, and Sir Martin Le Quesne, the High Commissioner who spoke with him for about a quarter of an hour, also informed him that he could not forward a message to General Gowon.

The colonel is now on the run, after his unsuccessful coup attempt, and his undiplomatic intervention is not being taken any further, it was confirmed in London yesterday.

mpanies n Iran eduction

re unlikely to increase of heavy crude oil from ice cut of 9.5 cents a nced yesterday. Iran, ting to bolster its flag-ies, said recently that for equipment from ot he honoured unless Iranian oil. However, urces said the price cut further moves away ils, but would not en-ies Page 15

's fuel plea

tary of State for Energy, boards not to disconnect pplies to pensioners un-eir bills. There will be uel tariffs to help poor Page 2

in prison

r outlining the Govern-g on the Children and Act, 1969, is expected to e practice of remanding edult prisons should be Page 4

Refund for QCs who had fees reduced

The fees of three QCs acting for the defence in a bomb-plot trial, which were reduced by one-third after a judge had criticized their tactics, have been restored in full after a review Page 2

Retail sales up

Estimates of business activity in shops and stores show a greater trading volume consistent with other evidence that the recession in the economy may now have passed its worst. The official retail sales index has risen for the third consecutive month Page 15

King visits Catalonia

King Juan Carlos and Queeo Sophia arrived in Barcelona to a polite but unenthusiastic welcome yesterday for a tour of Catalonia. An annooocement is expected on Friday of measures to give the region a degree of economic autonomy Page 6

Argentine lockout

Explosioins in Buenos Aires and La Plata greeted a 24-hour lockout by businessmen throughout Argentina. The lockout was in protest at the country's economic decline as reflected by inflation of 359 per cent in 12 months Page 7

Dr Kissinger leaves for Latin America

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, left yesterday on an oft-postponed tour of Latin America. An ettack by armed terrorists on the American Embassy in Caracas, his first stop, was reported by the Cuban news agency hut was denied in Washington Page 6

Lockheed scandal: Tokyo commission is told All Nippon Airways selected the TriStar on its technical merits 7

Inquiry sought: Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP and former Conservative minister, is to ask the Ombudsman for an inquiry into the £100m Kielder reservoir scheme in Northumerland 3

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HOME NEWS

Mr Benn asks fuel boards not to cut off pensioners unable to pay but declines to adjust the tariffs

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, urged fuel boards yesterday not to disconnect before June supplies to pensioners unable to pay their bills. But he offered no hope of changes to fuel tariffs to help poor consumers after a working party had concluded that there was no satisfactory method of doing so.

The plea to end disconnexions to pensioners is expected to have a psychological rather than practical impact, because the number is small. Mr Benn told the Commons that he wanted to relieve the anxieties of pensioners who feared disconnexion if they could not pay their bills.

His rejection of any adjustment to energy tariffs to help the poor was greeted with dismay last night. The decision was based on the report of an interdepartmental working party, published yesterday, which concluded that any tariff change would help considerable numbers of the non-poor as well as the poor and simultaneously harm significant numbers of the poor. Other concessions, such as free fuel allowances for everyone with the benefit clawed back through tax for the better-off, would be too costly.

In a foreword to the report, Mr Benn writes: "After considering the group's report, the Government have concluded that none of these possibilities offers a satisfactory way of helping poor consumers with their fuel bills."

The report shows that the method most favoured by voluntary organizations does most to help the poor with their fuel bills. Introducing an inverted three-tier tariff for electricity with no standing charge would help more consumers to the extent of 1p to 23p a week, and hurt fewer compared with the other methods examined. The bills of consumers who would pay more would be increased by up to £2 a week.

The inverted three-tier system would help more than three quarters of all consumers, including nearly two million pensioners, of whom 800,000 are poor. It would also help about 72,000 poor households with incomes up to supplementary benefit levels and about 3,600,000 council tenants.

But it would mean higher fuel bills for 320,000 pensioners, including 70,000 poor ones, 140,000 poor households, and 870,000 council tenants. The overwhelming majority, however, would have higher fuel bills of between 4p and 52p a week.

Mr Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, reacted with "disbelief" to the conclusions of the report last night. Mr Benn had made great play about consulting ordinary people on issues affecting them, he said. Had he done so on this occasion a report would have been produced in half the time with a clear programme of action.

"I fail to see how the idea of abolishing the standing charge with steeply graduated tariffs could not help the low-income poor consumer," he said. "Such a policy would be in the nation's interest because it would also help to conserve energy when the large consumers realized they would have to pay more."

Mr William Taylor, development officer of the British Association of Settlements, which runs the national Right to Fuel Campaign, said he would study the figures critically.

The concession on disconnexions for pensioners was welcome, he said, but it would not affect all pensioners, nor would it help others at risk of hypothermia, including infants.

Mr Robert Davies, coordinator of the National Council of Social Service fuel debts liaison group, said he accepted that the poor were not always low consumers and that inverted tariffs were not necessarily going to help them. But there must be some kind of fuel subsidy for people "trapped by their appliances in all-electric council flats". The new arrangements for supplementary benefit recipients to pay off their fuel bills weekly would not help other families on low incomes.

Energy Tariffs and the Poor (Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ. Free).

Leading article, page 13

Refund for three QCs who had fees cut

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The fees of three QCs acting for the defence in a bomb-plot trial last year, which were cut by a third after the judge's criticism of their tactics, have been restored in full.

At the end of a 49-day trial at the Central Criminal Court last March, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson attacked the "mud-slinging" conduct of defence counsel for three of the eight defendants in pursuing allegations that the police had planted their fingerprints on incriminating objects. He suggested that their fees should be cut.

After consultation with the judge, the court's taxing officer afterwards reduced the fees payable to the three QCs: Mr John Platts-Mills, Mr David Turner-Samuels and Mr Peter Dow. The fees of their junior barristers and the solicitors instructing them were similarly reduced.

On review, and taking into account remarks made by the Court of Appeal when the appeals of the convicted men were heard last December, the taxing authorities have decided to reverse that decision and pay the fees in full. That applies to all the counsel and solicitors involved.

The Court of Appeal, after discussing fully the duty of counsel when representing defendants in a criminal trial, found that there had been no misconduct by counsel, nor any deliberate wasting of time for personal advantage.

The Bar Council, which had carried out its own inquiry, supported the barristers. A statement issued after the appeal hearing said the counsel concerned conducted the defence of the accused men in accordance with their duty to their clients, the court and the public, and were not guilty of professional misconduct.

It was the duty of counsel, the statement went on, when defending a person on a criminal charge, to present to the court fearlessly and without regard to his personal interests the defence of that accused person. It was not his function to determine the truth or falsity of that defence.

The decision by the taxing authorities to reverse the decision to cut the fees was greeted with relief in the Inns of Court. Barristers were apprehensive that the cut might set a precedent, and lead counsel in other cases to avoid putting forward unpopular defences on behalf of their clients, or strongly criticizing the police.

Agency owner considering legal action against military authorities

Protests over Army's forged press cards

By Robert Fisk

Disclosures in *The Times* yesterday that the Army had been forging press cards for use by plainclothes soldiers in Northern Ireland brought protests to Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, from journalists' unions and at least one MP.

The Army's admission that it had engaged in forgery was made after *The Times* published a photograph of one of the bogus cards. A journalist whose press agency was named in the fakes is considering legal action against the military authorities in Belfast.

Information which came to light yesterday suggests that press cards issued by the Metropolitan Police in London, which are carried by bona fide journalists in London and frequently by reporters visiting Northern Ireland, have also been faked by the Army for the use of soldiers on surveillance duty.

The forgeries, admitted by the Army, were printed at a building next to the tennis courts at Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn, Antrim, after real press cards had been photographed on a Polaroid camera.

In the Commons, Mr Robin Corbett, Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead and a former journalist, is to demand an assurance from Mr Rees that any press cards forged by the Army have been destroyed.

"It is very wrong that the Army should seek to shelter behind professional cover in this way", he said. "It is a grossly improper use of the press card and is a threat to the ordinary working journalist. Unless the validity of his credentials can be accepted by gunmen on both sides it makes his job more difficult and menacing."

Other MPs, however, disagreed. Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, said that it was a pity that publicity was given to the matter. "The main point is that when we are asking our soldiers to involve themselves in situations in which their lives are constantly in danger, so far as I am concerned, any method whatsoever to protect their lives is justified."

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr Ronald Bell, Tory MP for Beaconsfield, asks whether the disclosure was not an attempt to claim a status of impartial, uncommitted extra-nationality for journalists and broadcasters.

But Mr Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, described the Army's actions as deplorable. He wrote yesterday to Mr Rees and to Lieutenant-General Sir David House, the Northern Ireland GOC, asking for an assurance that security forces will no longer use forged or misleading press passes.

"There have been occasions in the past when the union has protested against civil police using 'press passes' as a cover. In the situation in Northern Ireland, police or the military masquerading as pressmen is far more serious than in, say, this country.

"In any event, such conduct is likely to place at risk the genuine journalist's ability to do his job. In Northern Ireland, it is likely to place at risk his ability to survive."

The Institute of Journalists has also protested in strong terms to Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Defence. In a letter it said: "It is the view of a journalist's ability to question and to guard is the core of his parties that the press card is being used in a job with an ulterior hidden motive."

It said that whether the Army's action was entirely undone by ministers to give assurances that the issue of forged press cards would cease.

Mr Jack Ai[illegible], a retired journalist in Kent, has confiscated a card made out in the name of the Inter Press Feature Agency, Fleet Street, the address he owns, is a fake. He yesterday:

"My reaction is one of amusement, surprise and anger."

Another agency called Interpress, which has offices in Fleet Street, is also writing to Mr Mason to express anger and concern.

IRA attack main parcel sorting office in Belfast

From a Staff Reporter

The Provisional IRA yesterday struck a further serious blow at postal services in Northern Ireland with a concerted daylight attack on the main parcel sorting office in the centre of Belfast.

During the afternoon a proxy bomb in a hijacked van exploded outside, and inside the building three incendiary devices blew up in quick succession. Shops over a wide area were wrecked, but the full extent of the damage inside the busy sorting office will not be known until today as army experts kept the area sealed through the night as a precaution against further concealed devices.

The attack follows closely the burning of the main sorting office in Londonderry at the weekend by 200 Roman Catholic youths who forced their way through security fences in a hijacked dumper truck. Only six of the 40 postal vans in the city remain usable, and deliveries have been suspended.

Special watch for bo[illegible] at Underground stati[illegible]

By Stewart Tendler

Scotland Yard detectives yesterday began a special watch on London's Underground railway stations as they waited for the next move in the renewed bombing campaign by the Provisional IRA.

The two bombs that were defused after they had been discovered last Friday at Oxford Circus station and near the Victoria Sporting Club in Edgeware Road, follow the same make-up as those discovered in previous campaigns.

Members of the bomb squad yesterday denied that the devices recently found and the one that damaged flats last Saturday were more advanced than earlier types. Both the 20lb bomb found on Friday and the 9lb bomb found on Saturday were constructed with a simple electrical timing device.

In both cases the gelignite used was made in the Irish Republic at Enfield, co Meath, and detectives believe that a store of the explosive exists somewhere near London. The size of the Oxford Circus bomb, made of 41 sticks of gelignite, indicates that the bombers are not short of material.

The new bombers are seen as a small team, recently arrived in London and without any great knowledge of the city or their targets. Their work is similar to bombs recently exploded in Northern Ireland, and the police [illegible] that they are de[illegible] Provisional IRA.

A man who [illegible] two newspapers [illegible] claimed responsi[illegible] "Irish Volunte[illegible] breakaway grou[illegible] visionals. The [illegible] used recently in [illegible] land to give wa[illegible] attacks but th[illegible] they are deali[illegible] visional IRA [illegible] convenience.

As the bomb [illegible] larger than at [illegible] its formation, [illegible] precautions ye[illegible] mander Roy E[illegible] head, appealed [illegible] vigilance.

He asked ped[illegible] wary of any ba[illegible] in the street. [illegible] motorists to che[illegible] neath of their [illegible] vehicles had [illegible] unattended.

Office staff sh[illegible] of letter-bombs, [illegible] of blocks of flats [illegible] sure that foyers [illegible] so that a bom[illegible] hidden.

Shop staff were [illegible] out for incendiar[illegible] were told to chec[illegible] of garments on [illegible] Mr Habershon as[illegible] on the Undergro[illegible] British Rail to [illegible] suspicious object[illegible]

Europe needs direct elections and a foreign policy, Mr Heath says

By Our Political Editor

On the eve of the publication of the Green Paper on direct elections to the European Parliament, Mr Heath said last night that "the EEC needs a democratically elected parliament".

Only then, he said, would the peoples of Europe know and feel, as they lobbied their directly elected European MPs, that they were all part of the Community and that the Community belonged to them.

He argued that the Community need dramatically to improve the working of its present institutions and to develop them further, "not least to enable the formulation of a Community foreign policy". So many of the other Community policies, if they were to be properly formulated, depended on that. It was not enough to formulate ad hoc policies as difficulties arose.

Where, he asked, did the Community stand today on the major issues in confronting it in the world outside? "If the Middle East conflict were to break out again, if there is an extension of warfare in southern Africa, if the communist threat to some of the Mediterranean countries grows, what will the attitude of the Community be?"

For Britain the questions now being posed about Rhodesia and South Africa were bound to be acute, and "we cannot merely leave everything to our American ally, thereafter enjoying the luxury of criticism when things go wrong".

Delivering the Montague Burton lecture at Leeds University, Mr Heath said it was in the formulation of a European foreign policy, and in making the Community more democratic, that the British could best make their contribution at present.

As long as Britain's economic weakness persisted it prevented us from exerting extensive influence over our partners. It might also lead our partners to brush to one side such efforts as we made. But that must not happen.

The need for a Community foreign policy grew day by day. The world was shrinking further and becoming still more interdependent. "What is certain is that we cannot go on as we are", Mr Heath said.

Part of the lost momentum could be restored with direct elections to the European Parliament. Giving people a direct say in the affairs of Europe would allow the people to take on the bureaucracy and to win, but the British Government still appeared to be dragging its feet on direct elections.

Eire fears on Stagg funeral

Continued from page 1

when Mr Stagg made his own funeral arrangements. "He seemed rational but extremely agitated", Mr Peterson said. "He was perfectly aware that his death was about to happen and he was anticipating it."

Before the jury retired to consider their verdict the coroner asked them to consider with sympathy the feelings of Mr Stagg's family.

Christopher Walker writes from Belfast: Provisional IRA sympathizers in Dublin last night were putting the finishing touches to elaborate plans for providing Mr Stagg with a full martyr's funeral.

It is planned that his coffin, draped in the tricolour used after the death of another hunger striker, Terence MacSwiney, in 1920, will be driven in a procession through 180 miles of Irish countryside to a cemetery in the west Mayo village of Ballina.

The cortege will pass through 10 towns and remain overnight at Mr Stagg's birthplace in Hollymount, co Mayo, before reaching Ballina. It will be buried in a grave close to that of Michael Gaughan, the Provisional IRA hunger striker who died in Parkhurst jail two years ago.

Mr Cooney, Dublin Minister for Justice, is understood to have ordered a big security operation in preparation for the funeral, which will embarrass the Irish coalition government.

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GREETINGS TO THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

17th–19th February, 1976.

To: The Delegates,
The Second World Conference on Soviet Jewry, Brussels, Belgium.

We the undersigned, send our greetings to the Second World Conference on Soviet Jewry and hope that the participants achieve their aims of persuading the Soviet Government to implement the Helsinki Agreement and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

THE ARTS
Sir Misha Black
Sir Hugh Casson
Eugene Rosenberg, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
William Turnbull
Sherwin-White N. N.

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Crown drops case against Iranians accused of plot to trespass at embassy

By Neville Hodgkinson

Twenty-one Iranians were cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after the Crown had offered no evidence against them on a charge of conspiracy to trespass at the Iranian Embassy in Knightsbridge, London.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson discharged the sureties of 11 of the defendants who failed to appear, and directed that a verdict of not guilty should be entered in respect of all 21.

Mr Michael Seifert, of Siefert, Sedley and Co, and Mr Bernard Simons, of Bernard Simons and Co, solicitors for 10 defendants resident in Britain, said afterwards that they would be applying to the Home Office for an ex-gratia payment to compensate their clients for the inconvenience and imprisonment suffered. Other possible remedies would be considered. They would also be seeking political asylum for the 10, who would not be able to return to Iran.

The 21 defendants, members of the Confederation of Iranian Students, were arrested on April 29, 1975, after a peaceful 10-minute occupation of the embassy, staged as a protest against the killing of nine political prisoners in Iran. The Iranian authorities said the nine were shot while trying to escape, but the confederation, and Amnesty International, believe that they died under torture.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the Crown, said the reasons for nor proceeding with the prosecution were:

1. A number of those charged were resident either in West Germany or Austria, and as their Iranian passports had expired they would have considerable difficulty in returning to Britain to stand trial.

2. The trespass, if it were such, had many mitigating features, such as that it was conducted in an "orderly manner".

3. The Crown was satisfied, on information available to it, that no improper entry on Iranian property was likely to occur.

Mr Tudor Price added: "I am instructed to assure the court that, while the law remains unchanged by Parliament, wherever in future complaint is received from a foreign embassy that it has been invaded by trespassers, and prima-facie evidence is present to support the complaint, the law will be enforced."

'Tribune may abst[illegible] on Varley

By Martin Huck[illegible]
Political Staff

A group of le[illegible] MPs are threate[illegible] on tonight's Co[illegible] restore £1,000 [illegible] salary of Mr V[illegible] of State for [illegible] government acti[illegible] in the case of [illegible] the jailed trade[illegible]

Between a do[illegible] members of the [illegible] originally threat[illegible] but last night [illegible] group met Mr M[illegible] ment Chief W[illegible] Arthur Latham, [illegible] the group, said [illegible] satisfied many [illegible]

However, Mr [illegible] some of the [illegible] unhappy about [illegible] reassurances. [illegible] dozen abstained [illegible] Government mi[illegible] difficulties.

Six MPs leave committee on abortion Bill

By Our Political Staff

Six backbench MPs resigned last night from the controversial Select Committee on the Abortion (Amendment) Bill. They said no purpose would be served by their participation on the committee, the reestablishment of which they opposed.

They were convinced that the committee would be used as a device to undermine the main provisions of the 1967 Act by severely restricting the grounds on which abortion is legally available.

"This would, according to the evidence given to us, by the medical profession, lead to the return of the backstreet abortionist", they stated. "We are therefore asking to be released from membership of the committee."

They are Miss Boothroyd (West Bromwich, West, Labour); Mrs Butler (Harringey, Wood Green, Labour); Mrs Haymao (Welwyo and Hatfield, Labour); Dr Miller (East Kilbride, Labour); Sir George Sinclair (Dorking, Conservative); and Mr Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, Liberal).

The full strength of the committee is 15. The Government will now have to put a motion before the Commons discharging the MPs and finding six replacements, which might lead to a further debate.

Detainees freed

Mr Joseph McGhee, aged 35, of The Crofts, Horncliffe, near Berwick, and Mr Owen Gallacher, aged 25, from Belfast, were released yesterday after being detained for about 48 hours by Northumbria police at Berwick-upon-Tweed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Weather forecast and recordings

Today

Sun rises: 7.13 am. Sun sets: 5.18 pm
Moon sets: 7.56 am. Moon rises: 8.15 pm
Last Quarter: February 22.

Lighting up: 5.48 pm to 6.41 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.40 am, 7.7m (25.3ft); 3.6 pm, 7.9m (25.8ft). Avonmouth, 8.18 am, 14.2m (46.6ft); 8.46 pm, 14.1m (46.4ft). Dover, 12.3 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Hull, 7.17 am, 7.6m (24.8ft); 7.24 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft). Liverpool, 12.1 am, 9.7m (31.9ft); 12.18 pm, 10.1m (33.0ft).

An anticyclone over Denmark will maintain a ridge of high pressure over the country.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional light snow showers, chiefly near coasts; wind E, fresh; max temp 2°C (36°F).

Central England, Midlands: Cloudy, mainly dry, wind SE, moderate; max temp 2°C (36°F).

E, central N and NE England: Rather cloudy, mainly dry, wind SE, moderate; max temp 2°C (36°F).

SW England: Cloudy, occasional drizzle or light snow, wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry, some sunny intervals, wind SE or S, moderate or fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).

N Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, mainly cloudy, bright intervals, wind S or SW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale force at times; max temp [illegible]

N Ireland: Mainly dry, wind S fresh; max temp 5°C (43°F).

Outlook for Tuesday: Mostly cloudy intervals but cloudy with some snow; rather cold with frosts.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	21	82	Cardiff	c	1	34
Algiers	s	13	55	Cologne	c	3	37
Amsterdm	s	1	34	Copenhgn	s	0	32
Athens	f	17	63	Dublin	c	6	43
Barcelona	s	8	46	Edinburgh	c	3	37
Beirut	f	16	61	Funchal	c	15	59
Belfast	c	5	41	Geneva	c	2	36
Berlin	c	1	34	Gibraltar	c	15	59
Biarritz	c	5	41	Guernsey	sn	1	34
Birmghm	c	1	34	Helsinki	c	-3	27
Bristol	c	1	34	Innsbruck	c	2	36
Brussels	c	1	34	Jersey	c	3	36
Budapest	c	7	45	L Palmas	f	19	66
Lisbon	c	8	46	Nice	f	14	57
Locarno	f	9	48	Oslo	fog	-4	25
London	sn	2	36	Paris	c	7	45
Luxmbrg	c	-2	28	Reykjavik	r	5	41
Madrid	s	5	41	Rome	c	12	54
Majorca	f	11	52	Ronldswy	s	4	39
Malaga	c	13	55	Stockholm	s	1	34
Malta	f	14	57	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Manchestr	f	3	37	Venice	f	8	46
Moscow	c	-4	25	Vienna	r	3	37
Munich	fog	0	32	Warsaw	c	0	32
New York	s	14	57	Zurich	s	0	32

Yesterday

London: Temp: 6 pm, 2°C (36°F); 6 am, 1°C (34°F); 6 pm, 76 per cent; 6 pm, trace. Sun, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 1,029.0 millibars, falling; 1,000 millibars=29.53 inches.

Overseas selling prices: Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Lux Fr 15; Canaries, Pes 20; Denmark, Kr 2.00; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Fr 2.00; Germany, Dmk 2.00; Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 200; Luxembourg, Lux Fr 15; Malta, 5c; Norway, Kr 2.00; Portugal, Esc 20; Spain, Pes 20; Sweden, Skr 2.75; Switzerland, Sfr 1.50; U.S.A. (Air), $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 20.

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هكذا من الاصل

P to ask Ombudsman for inquiry o £100m dam scheme after egations of misleading figures

n Chartres

m

ormer Conservative is to ask Sir Alan arliamentary Commis- for Administration nan), for an inquiry istory of the Kielder scheme, one of the rtificial lake creation in Europe, the and viability of which subject to question. rowded public meet- tiny town hall of the rian market town of n yesterday, Mr Rippon, MP for Hex- former Secretary of the Environment, to place the issue of lder scheme, now to cost at least £100m Ombudsman.

ating had been called Northumbrian Water to explain its reasons expected proposal to one of the two pro- s originally written lder water plan.

airman, Mr A. G. a former chairman of al Water Resources o has for several ndled regular gather- "North Tyne Con- Committee", said the ad been called only why it was thought £3.5m could be saved out the relatively thin dam.

originally proposed er levels steady even periods at the north- of the projected e and to provide an early supply of extra water to the North-east industrial region by 1978.

Nevertheless Sir Rupert Spier, former MP for Hexham and one of the original opponents of a scheme designed to create an artificial lake with the same surface area as Ullswater, was allowed to make a formal statement in which he said that "phoney figures" had been presented at earlier public inquiries.

They resulted in 200 people being unnecessarily evicted from their homes and farms and seven miles of an unspoilt valley being threatened with foundation.

He told the meeting that he had asked Mr Rippon (who was the minister responsible for finally authorizing the scheme) to call for an investigation by the Ombudsman.

Major John Charlton, landowner and chairman of the Upper North Tyne Society, referred to extraordinary figures his organization had obtained from government sources showing that, in contradiction to the water authority's projections, consumption on Teesside last year was 29 per cent lower than in the previous year.

The essence of the challenge to the Kielder scheme has always been that the water authority's projection of a doubling of water demand in the North-east to a total of 386m gallons a day by the end of the century was exaggerated.

Sir Rupert said that if the scheme was carried out domestic and industrial consumers for generations ahead would have to pay exorbitant and increasing water rates. Unless the water authority paused and reviewed the whole scheme, he said, he would encourage every member of the public, every parish council, every local authority in the North-east to back his request for an inquiry by the Ombudsman.

Mr Rippon, in a guarded statement, agreed that he had been in "a curious position" when he was both MP for the constituency and the minister for authorizing the scheme.

He said he would not make his own views known publicly at this stage but would refer the request he had received to the Ombudsman. He would ask him to investigate the history of the whole Kielder scheme in order to satisfy those who had been dispossessed of their homes and farms that their sufferings had not been brought about by injustice and that the validity of the scheme had not been altered by the new information produced at yesterday's inquiry.

Students' union launches paper

National Student, a free newspaper printing 100,000 copies, was launched by the National Union of Students yesterday.

It is being distributed to all union members and aims to be independent, refusing to publish propaganda or theoretical diatribes. It is edited by Mr Francis Beckett, aged 30.

Echoes from the spectacular collapse of the Stern property group

Tenants complain they are pawns in a game

By Michael Horsnell

Tenants of an aging block of fashionable London flats, once owned by the defunct Stern empire, say that they have been used as "rent-providing pawns" in a game between financiers ever since the spectacular crash of the group in 1974.

The complaints of the 34 tenants of the block in Seymour Place, St Marylebone, involve City institutions and indicate the political reverberations still being felt from the Stern collapse.

The dispersal of the former Stern properties has been intentionally held up, they say, because of the poor property market, which would be made even weaker if all the flats were put on the market at the same time.

Meanwhile, the tenants of Sherwood Court, built in 1928, allege that none of the parties involved in the dispersal is fully prepared to take responsibility for the upkeep of the block.

The Sherwood Court tenants' association, which has twice tried to buy the block from the mortgagees under the aegis of Mr Kenneth Cork, an accountant of W. H. Cork, Gully, liquidator of the Stern group, is taking legal advice.

It is considering suing Unitholders Provident Assurance Ltd, part of the Hambros group, which lent Stern £900,000 in 1973 to buy the block, and Metropolitan Property Holdings, the landlord, under the Housing Act, 1974, which allows tenants to sue under repair covenants.

Mr Louis Grey, vice-chairman of the association, is also considering personally suing both companies under the Public Health Act, 1936, on the ground that conditions at the block constitute a public nuisance and a menace to health.

Representatives of the block say that at least £100,000 will be needed for repairs, including the replacement of the original and defective electrical wiring, new plumbing and heating systems, and repairs to potentially dangerous balconies and stairs. Plans by Hambros to spend £20,000 on repairs and repainting the block internally and externally were described by Mr Grey as "merely cosmetic surgery".

Matters have come to a head only recently because of plans for a further increase in rents, which went up last year by 40 per cent. The association will be contesting the application today.

Mr Grey says: "The place is so rotten you can dig a pencil into the woodwork. The original 1928 wiring is still in place, and if you stamp your foot in the right place you can turn the lights off. The back stairs are in a dangerous condition, and we are overrun with vermin from the boiler house, cockroaches and flying beetles."

Tenants pay between £775 and £975 a year rent for the flats, exclusive of rates.

Sources close to W. H. Cork, Gully say the liquidators believe that the tenants of the £60m former Stern property concern live cheaply and that money borrowed on the property far exceeds the value if it is sold with sitting tenants.

Tate Gallery defends purchase of bricks

By Our Arts Reporter

The Tate Gallery, unrepentent about its purchase of a piece of sculpture consisting of a pile of 120 bricks, put them on show yesterday.

They are the work of Carl Andre, the American sculpture, who received an offer to buy them in 1972 after the Tate had seen a photograph of them. But by then he had returned them to the brickyard and got his money back because he could not find a buyer. So he bought some more, crated them and sent them to the Tate

Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, has said he is to inquire into the purchase, which he discussed yesterday with senior officials of his department.

Sir Norman Reid, Director of the Tate, defended its purchasing policy. The trustees, he said, had been following a more adventurous policy in trying to discharge their responsibility of making available to the public examples of work being made now. Some purchases would appear incomprehensible or even offensive to some visitors in the same way that Constable's work is widely attacked in his own day.

Mr Gwilym Roberts, Labour MP for Cannock, has tabled a Commons question to Mr Jenkins seeking an inquiry into the way money is spent on the arts. He has also offered to construct a tableau of saucepans for the Tate Gallery's consideration. If they bought it, he said, he would give the money to Labour Party funds.

Sea-lions died from wrong drug, QC says

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

A veterinary surgeon's professional negligence caused the deaths of two performing sea-lions and the loss of two years' earnings in international circuses, it was alleged in the High Court in Manchester yesterday.

Mr George Carman, QC, said the veterinary surgeon prescribed the wrong drug and recommended an excessive dosage after seeing Thumper, who was three, and Swissie, who was four, at the Tower Circus, Blackpool, in August, 1970.

He said: "By using Tenoban, a violent drug, and recommending a dosage in excess of that suggested by the makers, the defendant committed an alarming blunder."

The American owner, trainer and presenter of the sea-lions, Mrs Barbara Morris, aged 47, of Florida, is claiming damages for breach of contract against Mr George Towse, of Carr Lane, Singleton, Lancashire. He is contesting the case.

Mr Carman, for Mrs Morris, said the act was known all over the world and at Blackpool Mrs Morris was being paid £250 a week, plus free fish, which saved her about £60 a week.

Mr Towse was called in when Mrs Morris suspected that they had tapeworm, a non-urgent condition.

Counsel said Mr Towse prescribed Tenoban and soon after they had taken it in fish the three sea-lions became very ill. Within an hour and a quarter two died but Ted, the eldest, survived and was working again.

Mr Carman said an internationally known expert, Mr David Taylor, would say Tenoban was positively unsuitable for sea-lions. In layman's language, they had been poisoned by it, and to recommend its use was "improvident in the extreme". Mrs Morris had to cancel bookings in 1971 and 1972, when her gross earnings would have been more than £13,500.

The hearing continues today.

Moderate again is top of TGWU poll

Mr Jack Adams, the shop steward who unseated Mr Alan Thornett, the so called Mole, from the Midlands region committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union, again topped the poll in the second ballot, ordered by the union after complaints from Oxford of "abnormally high voting figures".

Mr Thornett withdrew from the second ballot. Mr Adams, who is the union's convener at the MG works at Abingdon, polled 3,198 votes, 400 more more than his nearest rival.

lic-spending cuts avy and will hurt'

rical Staff

that bad to be made spending would be would hurt, Mr ade, MP, a deputy of the Conservative in a speech at Edgmingham, yesterday. le, speaking only a ter the Shadow Cabireed on its new ecoegy document, said: people in this counhe faintest idea of r scope of the cuts spending which are e necessary in the ars."

he cuts needed secured simply a few frills and a few public emey would be heavy, nse the Government d too long before art.

rsday the Governannounce its plans public expenditure, ite Paper will con- 1977-78 rather than uts.

Mr Maude, who is chairman of the Conservative Party's research department, said there was no hope of restoring industrial prosperity and investment unless public authorities spent and borrowed less.

Cuts were also necessary to reduce taxes and because the country could not continue to borrow £12,000m a year to finance deficit spending by public authorities.

Mr Maude said everyone wanted public spending cut, provided their own benefits were preserved. Unless everyone was prepared to make some sacrifices nothing effective would be done, and in the end everyone would be much poorer.

He said the minor cuts now being made by local authorities were only a beginning, but if they were postponed the reckoning would be heavier.

"Public spending cuts may involve some temporary increase in unemployment", he said, "but without them those who are now out of work will never find secure jobs".

ncil experts say next ises may be under £5

uncils in England have been told that ge of the Governpolicy might bring t of about 8 per which is less than

s are contained in all county treasurcestershire County erts, explaining the of the £480m limit the Government on ver increases in pay 1976-77.

orities, that employ million people, are the difficulty of r pay increases for ing the autumn.

overnment figures, says the £480m was on the assumption t pay policy would rises to somewhere er cent and 10 per se the £480m falls roughly in the middle of those two figures, the implied limit for pay settlements after July is "approximately 8 per cent".

The Government's assumption about future pay rates was contained in a joint circular from the Department of the Environment, the Department of Employment, the Department of Prices, the Department of Health, the Department of Education and the Home and Welsh Offices.

In arriving at the cash limit, it said: "For the purpose of this calculation, pay increases within a range of 5 to 10 per cent for employees with pay settlements dates after July, 1976, have been allowed".

The Association of County Councils said yesterday that the purpose of the Leicestershire circular was to inform local authorities of the meaning of the Government's cash limit.

tector test urity urged

ans
s Correspondent
ky industry should possibility of using to check its own lically, Mr Peter r of *Top Security*, editorial.

s been concern the employment by of staff with ords.

says: "I realize of this particular uld well be conglish. It is, howmost extensively sfully in America stries on a preinterview."

s other suggestions ll security guards registered with an central body, and companies should to check whether ee had a criminal isqualify him from

should be given rity industry in re- e Rehabilitation of Act, 1974. The inld be able to reuntarily with the ames, addresses and orth of all their

Film unions to seek fund for emergencies

Film unions are to demand that film-makers should put some of their budget money into a fund to pay off actors, technicians and other staff if a production suddenly collapses. The move is made by the Federation of Film Unions after the collapse of at least three planned feature films which stopped in the early stages of production.

The federation already has an agreement with the established British film-making companies over such a fund. They deposit enough money to pay the cast and production staff two weeks' wages if the film is not completed.

The unions want the deal to be extended to all production companies.

One of the three films that collapsed recently was *Trick or Treat*, with Bianca Jagger.

The Playroom left production staff stranded in Italy, and another film that was not made was *The New Spartans*, which was to have starred Oliver Reed and Susan George.

Equity, a member of the federation, is planning legal action against Maclean Films, which was to have produced *The New Spartans*.

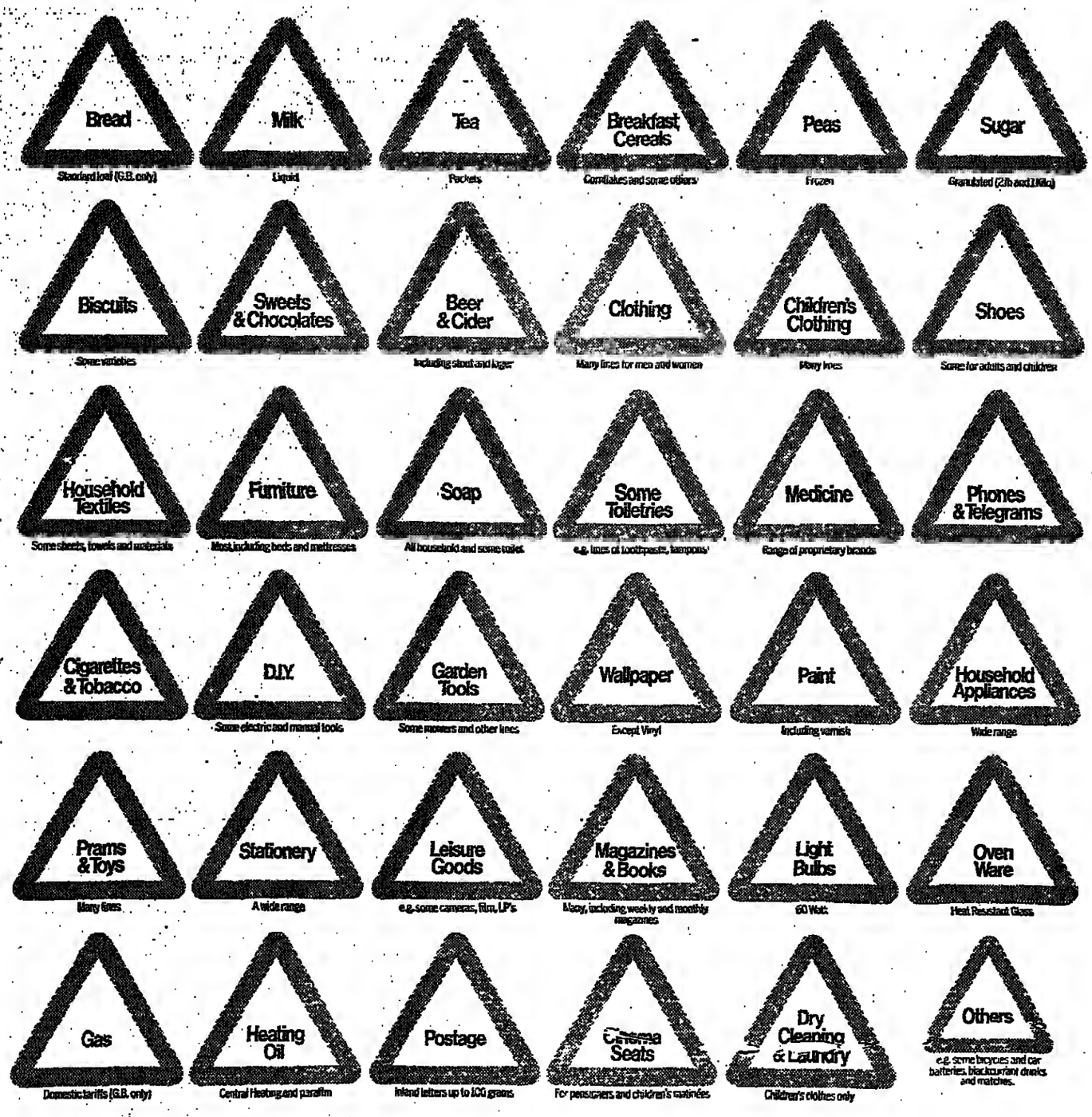
t snaps cable

row pilot landed his fely yesterday after electricity cable in ire. Although the ed no current, it ve 4,000-volt wire as ing a short circuit.

Fine cut to £3,000

Mathew John Gerard Neville O'Brien, aged 37, of Daska House, King's Road, Chelsea, who was fined £10,000 at Sharesbrook Crown Court, London, on October 20 for importing cannabis, had the fine reduced to £3,000 by the Court of Appeal.

These goods are in the Price Check Scheme.



The scheme means that the price of each of the products listed above won't increase by more than 5p in the pound over the next 6 months.

This is much less than prices in general have been rising until recently.

Manufacturers and shopkeepers have been able to agree this scheme with the Government now that pay restraint is beginning to show results and price rises are beginning to slow down.

Price Check is another part of the country's fight against inflation.

Look out for the red Price Check triangle in your local shops, it tells you they're stocking Price Check goods and joining in the scheme.

Price Check

An agreement between Manufacturers, Shopkeepers and the Government. Covering mainly U.K. produced goods.

Issued by Her Majesty's Government

HOME NEWS

Proposal to end the practice of remanding young people to adult prisons expected in White Paper

By Penny Symon

A White Paper is expected shortly that will reveal the Government's thinking on the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, and those concerned with juvenile offenders are hoping that it will contain something to help them out of the confusion in which they are at present working.

The White Paper will be based on a report from the Commons expenditure committee, which made 40 recommendations last September. Its chairman, Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-east, is extremely concerned that nothing has been done about any of them.

"It is scandalous that there has been this delay, because our first recommendation was that the practice of remanding young persons to adult prisons should cease forthwith," she said. "Nothing has been done about this, and children are still being sent to adult prisons. A particularly worrying feature is that about forty per cent of those remanded to prisons subsequently receive non-custodial sentences."

The White Paper will also contain some of the views the Government has received from a Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security working party, but there are no plans at present for their thoughts to be published separately from the White Paper.

The Children and Young Persons Act was an attempt to acknowledge that children in trouble might be victims of emotional, environmental and physical deprivation, and in need of care and love, rather than discipline. Its vociferous critics are divided between those who feel that it has no teeth, and those who consider it of no help because it has not been fully implemented.

There is some agreement over what it considered the Act's chief failing: it has not been effective in differentiating between children who need care, welfare, better education and more support from society, and the minority who need strict control and an element of punishment.

The White Paper will be greeted with some cynicism by those who feel that enough talking has been done and there is adequate legislation, but what is needed is money so that the facilities can be provided to make the Act work.

However, it is expected that the Government will go some way to mollify magistrates who feel that their powers have been eroded because care orders, which have taken the place of approved school orders under the Act, hand a child into the care of the local authority, and the court no longer has control over where it is sent.

Because of that frustration and, to some extent, their mistrust of some young social workers who, they feel, are instinctively on the child's side against them, magistrates are making increasing use of the certificate of unruliness. That enables the subject to be held in a remand centre or prison, a young prisoner establishment if one is available, an adult prison otherwise.

More than three thousand such certificates are issued [illegible] for children on remand [illegible] opinion has been outraged, and Mrs Short's committee wanted something done immediately.

It is likely that the White Paper will make some recommendation about the provision of short-term secure accommodation for children on remand; as more of them are sent to prison, the farther way those who work with them are getting from the spirit of the Act.

"There is a terrible shortage of facilities and a lack of places for children to go to, and we are trying to work in a chaotic situation", Mr Leslie Crew, principal of a community home school at Redhill, Surrey, says. "There has been an upsurge of interest in secure accommodation, which is a good idea for containing the really unruly. But there is a danger if it becomes the pattern to put into secure accommodation children who are difficult to manage but who could probably have been dealt with in an open establishment, given time and care. It would be dreadful if the problem was just shut away."

Dr Margaret Weston, Director of the Science Museum, showing a young visitor the Apollo 10 spacecraft, on view at the museum.

Councils' plan dispute may involve Whitehall

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Department of the Environment may be asked to intervene in a dispute between a county and a district council over the design o fa new housing estate. If so, it will be seen as an important test of where the division of planning responsibilities lies between first-tier and second-tier authorities.

Earlier this month Basildon District Council refused to accept a directive from Essex County Council telling it to reject a planning aplication for an estate in Billericay on the ground that it did not meet the principles set out in the county's recently published design guide.

The county council considers the proposals "a mediocre suburban housing layout", consisting of "long rows of semi-detached houses, monotonous terrace blocks and three-storey flats placed haphazardly in the scheme.

"The houses have inadequate gardens and lack privacy. The layout of roads is confusing, no defined hierarchy is apparent, and many car parking areas are not convenient to the houses and by their positioning would tend to dominate the appearance of the estate and cause traffic hazard."

Although the county recognizes that the Local Government Act, 1972, gives primary responsibility for development control and detailed planning to district councils, it considers that county wide policies are its prerogative.

The proposed development, it says, would harm its interest "by the creation of dual standards and by perpetuating the very form of development that the policy seeks to discontinue".

County officials say they were obliged to issue the directive to reject the application after the district council had declined the offer of a meeting to discuss the issue. The district council said it considered the directive "an unjustifiable interference" and instructed its officers to contest its validity, through legal action if necessary.

Teachers give warning on university cuts

By a Staff Reporter

In the same week as the publication of the White Paper on public expenditure the Association of University Teachers has appealed to the Government not to starve the already emaciated universities of future funds.

In a memorandum submitted yesterday to Mr Fowler, Minister of State for Education and Science, the association says that a prolonged period of cuts in university finance has already made serious inroads in university services. "We must not teach the point where universities cannot any longer provide the excellence which attracts praise from all over the world", it says.

It was time for a renewed vote of confidence in the universities. They had not only been through a financially difficult period but had experienced a great deal of criticism from politicians and commentators, "who seem to have concentrated their praises on as yet untried institutions of further and higher education".

Yet university student intake rose last October by almost 7 per cent over the previous year, and undergraduate applications for next October were already up by more than 7 per cent.

The universities were turning out about 60,000 graduates a year with first degrees and about 15,000 with higher degrees.

Their research contribution was remarkable. Last year British industry earned about £40m by exploiting the patents and inventions of university staff.

Influenza at level of 1969 rising

Britain's influenza is running at a higher [illegible] any since the 1969 [illegible] and it may get worse [illegible] to the Central Public Laboratory at Colindale, London.

That view, based on [illegible] ber of confirmed cases [illegible] is gloomier than the [illegible] health authorities [illegible] the delay in collecting [illegible] and the fact that [illegible] cases are not reported [illegible] doctors.

The laboratory's [illegible] firmed infections is [illegible] 215 a week. That [illegible] the level reached [illegible] of the 1969 outbreak [illegible] 2,800 people died [illegible] But patients do not [illegible] nearly as severely [illegible] time. There were 7 [illegible] the week ended Feb[illegible]

The London Emergency Service is still on [illegible] alert. A decision [illegible] today whether to [illegible] warning, limiting [illegible] emergencies.

The Royal College [illegible] Practitioners puts the [illegible] cases at 276 a thousand [illegible] is well below the [illegible] of 918 a thousand [illegible] ures go up only to [illegible] Some areas appear [illegible] affected than others [illegible] has 864 cases a thousand [illegible] the South West Thames [illegible] has 644.

In Cardiff 412 [illegible] than a tenth of the [illegible] city's five main hospitals [illegible] down with influenza [illegible] Two wards and [illegible] were closed and [illegible] opened for the [illegible] urgent admissions [illegible] have been postponed.

If influenza [illegible] prescription is bed [illegible] liquid and aspirin [illegible] moi. If severe chest [illegible] develop, get in touch [illegible] doctor.

At the Central [illegible] Court in London [illegible] agency trial was adjourned [illegible] tomorrow. Two of [illegible] defendants had in [illegible] a juror had migraine [illegible]

Teachers protest at £17m regional education cuts

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

More than £17m has been cut from the education budget of Strathclyde Regional Council, bringing the estimate for the next financial year to £269.3m, within the Government's guidelines, for an area with more than 500,000 schoolchildren and half the population of Scotland.

When Mr Edward Miller, the region's director of education, reported in Glasgow yesterday on what he described as "a most critical appraisal of all branches of educational provision throughout the region", councillors were lobbied by placard-carrying teachers protesting against the cuts. They were members of the local association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and their chairman, Mr Kenneth McLachlan, described the cuts as catastrophic.

It was explained that the severest effect would be a reduction of more than £2m on community education and that teacher recruitment would not be affected in Strathclyde by the economic axe. The region has 26,250 teachers and already its secondary schools require 800 more teachers to bring them to establishment.

Mr Miller said it was intended to complete and open 95 new nursery schools before the end of March, 1977, and that 26 nursery schools now being built would be completed during the financial year.

A saving of £750,000 is to be made by postponing the replacement of school furniture and fittings, and cuts amounting to nearly £1m will be made in provision of books and materials. Vacancies will not be filled without careful appraisal of manning levels.

There will be a more stringent assessment of free milk

SNP calls for cash to aid expansion

From David Leigh
Edinburgh

The Scottish National Party wants Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to inject cash into the Scottish economy for expansionist policies.

The party proposed in Edinburgh yesterday, as part of submissions for the Budget in April, that local authorities should be given loans with interest rates of about 6 per cent on condition that most of the money is spent on Scottish goods and services.

It also proposed that the Scottish Development Agency should immediately be given a £300m annual budget and should be made responsible for initiating a venture capital fund to help in setting up new companies.

Mr Douglas Crawford, MP for Perth and East Perthshire and SNP finance and industry spokesman, said Scotland's economic structure and potential was "poles apart from England's".

Scottish unemployment had to be ameliorated, he said. A strong Scottish economy would be of value to the regions of England that were ailing. The SDA should also stockpile capital goods from Scottish firms until the world economy turned upwards.

Gallantry awards for Flixborough rescuers

Two men who rescued several workers from the Nypro (UK) Ltd plant at Flixborough, Humberside, after two explosions in June, 1974, have been awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

The awards, announced in the *London Gazette* today, go to Mr Vincent Isbell, relief shift superintendent and Mr Melvyn Oliver White, assistant superintendent.

They were on duty at the plant when a large vapour cloud formed by a leak of cyclohexane exploded, killing several people, seriously injuring others and causing widespread damage.

A wall of flame faced Mr Isbell as he tried to reach the sulphate store. As he turned back to attempt radio instructions to turn off the gas the second explosion happened.

He was hurled to the floor, where he was struck by flying debris. But he climbed over the rubble and assembled six members of his shift at a boundary fence.

The second blast also knocked over Mr White. He scrambled out and met Mr Isbell, and they returned to look for survivors.

They smelt ammonia and isolated the containers and Mr White helped an injured man to safety. When he returned he found two more men, one badly injured, and helped them to get out.

The QGM is also awarded to a British Steel Corporation car driver, four London firemen, a chief inspector, Metropolitan Police, two Northumbria police officers, and seven officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Sea rescue award: An RAF helicopter winchman who acted as a human hoist to haul the captain of a stricken trawler to the safety of a helicopter has been given the Queen's Commendation for valuable service in the air (the Press Association reports).

Flight Sergeant Gordon Rodmell, aged 32, based at RAF Leconfield, Humberside, was in a helicopter that went to the aid of the Belgian trawler Danat, which sank in the North Sea off the East Coast.

As he was suspended below the helicopter he was once dragged into the sea and then injured as he crashed into the railings and deck. But, despite that, he reached the captain with the rescue strap.

As he was about to place it around him the ship floundered again. But Mr Rodmell held the captain tightly and both were winched to safety. The citation praises him for his skill and courage.

Inquiry into police handling of murder case postponed as inquiries continue

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The inquiry into the way the police conducted investigations into the murder of Maxwell Confait, a homosexual prostitute, has been postponed indefinitely at the request of the Attorney General and the Home Secretary.

Sir Henry Fisher, President of Wolfson College, Oxford, who was to have opened the substantive hearing on March 15, has agreed to the postponement to enable further inquiries to be made by officers of West Mercia Police, headed by Mr J. Fryer, assistant chief constable.

The reason given for their involvement is that the Metropolitan Police is a party to the inquiry, but that still left questions unanswered last night.

On the evidence of the Home Office's own press notice, issued yesterday, the terms of reference to be covered by the inquiry and the ground to be covered by the police are subtly different.

The police inquiries are to be "into matters concerning the death" of Maxwell Confait. The Home Office press notice itself says: "These matters are not within Sir Henry's terms of reference and are quite independent of his inquiry".

That, on the face of it, would imply that there was no good reason why other officers within the Metropolitan Force should not do the investigation. Yet, apparently inconsistently with that, Mr Silkin and Mr Jenkins are responsible for calling in West Mercia. Sir Robert Mark, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, I understand, has welcomed the fact that a thorough independent investigation is to be made.

I understand that the West Mercia officers will follow a new line of investigation suggested by reexamination of some of the material during preparation of papers for Sir Henry's inquiry. If that investigation is merely into the death and not into the way the investigation was conducted, that could be done by Metropolitan Police officers.

Sir Henry's inquiry is to be "into the circumstances leading to the trial, in November of Colin George [illegible], Ahmet Salih and William Leighton [illegible] arising out of the death of Maxwell Confait".

Last October the Court of Appeal quashed the convictions in connexion with the death of Mr Confait at the house in which he was found on the ground that the confessions to the police were "unreliable in the light of expert evidence".

Ronald Leighton, aged 16, was convicted of the murder of Mr Confait and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Colin Lattimore, aged 18, who was said to have the mental age of eight, was found guilty of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility, and was ordered to be detained at Rampton. Ahmet Salih, then 15, was found guilty of arson and ordered to be detained for [illegible].

Their release led to public controversy, [illegible] sure from Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham [illegible]

Four men and woman on drug charges

Four men and a woman were remanded by magistrates at Hendon, London, yesterday after a police raid on a house in Hertfordshire last Friday when 1,400lb of cannabis was seized.

The defendants are Ronald Otsmond, aged 44, a painter, and Rufus Orsmond, aged 51, a chauffeur, both of Harrogate Road, Oxhey, Watford; Terence Groves, aged 26, a painter, of Bridlington Road, Oxhey; Beryl Anthony, aged 29, a housewife, of Saltram Crescent, Paddington, London; and John Smith, aged 29, unemployed, of Albert Palace Mansions, Lurline Gardens, Battersea, London.

They are charged with conspiring with others not in custody to contravene the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, by supplying and offering to supply cannabis resin between July 1, 1975, and February 13 this year.

Mrs Anthony and Mr Groves were released on bail. All five are to appear again today week.

Fight to save homes goes to Court of Appeal

By Robert Parker

A long dispute over Southwark council's plans to demolish 157 Victorian houses in Camberwell, south London, and put up new ones went a stage farther yesterday with the opening of a case in the Court of Appeal.

Residents and a local preservation group, the Camberwell Society, have been fighting the council's plan through a public inquiry and through the High Court. Their efforts have also involved High Court and Court of Appeal injunctions restraining the council from going ahead with work while court cases have been outstanding.

The residents and the Camberwell Society want the council to reconsider repairing the houses in the area, rather than demolishing them. They argue that that is not only what four residents out of five want, but that it would cost less than half of the £5m redevelopment cost.

They think that the question of rehabilitation rather than redevelopment was not properly discussed at the public inquiry in January, 1974.

Yesterday's appeal was against the High Court decision of February 2 in which Mr Justice Willis refused to declare that Southwark council had not given adequate reasons for refusing rehabilitation orders requested by six residents.

Fishermen face 2,400% rise in tractor licensing tax

The North of England Development Council has made a strong appeal on behalf of the inshore fishermen of Redcar, Cleveland, who, it says, face "a 2,400 per cent rise in the road fund tax payable to license their towing tractors" because of a decision by the Cleveland justices.

The magistrates, sitting at Middlesbrough on January 5, ruled that the tractors used by the Redcar fishermen to haul their boats and catches to and from the sea could not be classed as agricultural vehicles, attracting a road tax of £6.65

In a report circulated to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Department of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and northern MPs, the council says that if the decision is allowed to stand, the fishermen will become liable to pay the road tax for haulage tractors, which is £144 a year.

It points out that the tractors used by the Redcar fishermen have been licensed as agricultural vehicles for 27 years.

Calling for action to reduce the "road fund tax burden now facing professional, full-time fishermen", it states that the magistrates' decision threatened the continuance of Redcar as a viable fishing centre.

Bench war on violence football m[illegible]

Goals scored [illegible] Palace during the [illegible] against Chelsea on [illegible] off violent scenes [illegible] ees at Stamford Br[illegible] it was stated [illegible] Road Magistrates' [illegible] minster, yesterday [illegible] supporters were [illegible] threatening beh[illegible] other offences.

Mr Roderick [illegible] magistrate, said: [illegible] hooliganism will [illegible] ted." He jailed [illegible] Ronald Hampton [illegible] Flaxman Road, [illegible] who admitted ob[illegible] police. Thirteen [illegible] remanded on bail.

Group had the right of reply, Press Council says

Complainants who had a right of reply should have been given the chance to formalize a letter they had sent for that purpose, the Press Council says in an adjudication issued today.

The Rest of the News (now known as Local Radio Workshop), through Miss Avril Baker and three others, of 9a Clarendon Cross, London, W11, complained that *The Times* failed to publish a letter as a right of reply to an attack upon them in a radio columnist's article.

The columnist, David Wade, referred to the complainants' own description of themselves as an "unincorporated, non-profit-making collective", and mentioned their ideas about radio's need to help groups with common aims to "make interesting and imaginative programmes for local radio". The penultimate paragraph said that Mr Wade saw no profit in programmes that promulgated views at one far end of the spectrum only and it seemed that was what the Rest of the News was after.

The Rest of the News, through Miss Baker and three others, wrote to *The Times* (copies to Peter Jay, Michael Bukt of Capital Radio and Paul Foot of *Socialist Worker*) replying to Mr Wade's article. Not having had a reply, they wrote again enclosing a further copy and asking why their letter was excluded. Bearing in mind the one-sided attack by David Wade, they were sure they had a right of reply.

Mr Geoffrey Woolley, of *The Times*, replied that the letter had also been sent to other addresses, including the *Socialist Worker*, and *The Times* printed only exclusive letters.

The Rest of the News replied that no attempt was made to have the letter published elsewhere. Copies were sent to the other addressees with explanatory private letters, for information only. They wanted their points not "carefully noted", but published in *The Times* in the same way as the article was.

The Rest of the News told the Press Council that Mr Woolley's reply was at best inadequate and at worst presumed a naivety that they found insulting.

Mr John Grant, managing editor of *The Times*, repeated to the Press Council his explanation why they had not published the letter. They had no means of knowing it had not been sent to Mr Foot for publication or that it was accompanied by a private letter. Moreover, the copy sent to *The Times* was a photocopy. Only one of the signatories had signed in ink, and two others were by proxy. Further, *The Times* did not think there was a right of reply in this instance, as Mr Wade was simply expressing his own views in his by-lined article. It was impossible to find space for all correspondents who disagreed with views expressed in *The Times*.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The fault here is that as the penultimate paragraph of the article gave rise to a right of reply the complainants ought to have been told at once of the fact that *The Times* had a rule of exclusivity and could not publish a letter bearing only one of their signatures. The complainants should have been given the opportunity of rectifying this position if they wanted to. To that extent the complaint against *The Times* is upheld.

Identification of relatives condemned

The Press Council has again condemned the identification in court reports of relatives of accused persons who are not connected with the proceedings.

A complaint was received that *The Daily Telegraph* gave unnecessary publicity to the identity of a relative. The newspaper published a story about a man who had pleaded guilty to charges of indecency. In the second paragraph he was described as brother of the managing director of a well-known multiple retailers.

The editor, Mr William Deedes, replied that generally he accepted that when people were publicly disgraced newspapers ought to try to reduce and not increase pain and distress to family and near relatives. But when they were well connected it was always difficult, and might sometimes be wrong, to omit particulars of those connexions.

The Press Council's adjudication, published today, was:

The Press Council has on several previous occasions condemned identification of relatives of accused persons who are unconnected with the proceedings. The fact that the person convicted was related to a prominent public figure was not relevant to the report of this case. It should not have been included. The complaint against *The Daily Telegraph* is upheld.

The Press Council notes and regrets that other newspapers besides *The Daily Telegraph* also carried this item in their reports of the case.

Council facing city st[illegible] keeps its rate unchang[illegible]

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Islington Borough Council, a local authority facing all the difficulties of inner-city stress areas, is maintaining its essential services without seeking more from the ratepayer. The council is to be asked at its next meeting on March 23 to approve an unchanged rate for the year 1976-77, in accordance with the decision of the ruling Labour group.

Councillor G. D. Southgate, leader of the council, said yesterday: "I feel that this is a very significant achievement in the light of the national trend of continually rising rates."

He added that the council still hoped to go ahead with its capital housing programme, one of the largest in the country.

The recommendation for an unchanged rate has been made possible by a continuing review of council spending, the pressure that Islington and other inner London boroughs have put on the Government to draw attention to their difficulties and the precepts of the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, which have been lower than expected.

The GLC has [illegible] unchanged prece[illegible] ILEA's precept wi[illegible] just over 4 per cent.

Mr Southgate [illegible] giving Islington a [illegible] 39.5 per cent in [illegible] port grant, the Go[illegible] heeded their a[illegible] greater help shift [illegible] to inner-city areas.

"In the past [illegible] taken the view [illegible] keep an almost d[illegible] tiny on council s[illegible] added. "This has [illegible] meant that about [illegible] post have been [illegible] Yet, at the same [illegible] ensured that prior[illegible] as housing and s[illegible] should not be un[illegible] The rate we are r[illegible] is a vindication of [illegible] that we should [illegible] panic measures a[illegible] money-saving a[illegible] minately."

Last year Islington [illegible] its rate by 4 6per[illegible] it was maintained [illegible] inflation.

Apart from the [illegible] call for a stands[illegible] spending, the mai[illegible] Islington's nil incr[illegible] ou tdoubt the Gov[illegible] vernment grant.

"HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE PROPERTY WORLD"

Rt.Hon. Peter Walker PC MBE MP

Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester, former Secretary of State for the Environment and former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, talks to partners of Barrington Laurance about the future of the property market in

PROPERTY AND SOCIETY

one of four discussions in the "Barrington Laurance Symposium"

Areas covered in this discussion include:
Profit, planning permission and tax
Property attitudes abroad
Giving council homes to tenants
Rebuilding Britain
Is participation undemocratic?

Other contributors to the Barrington Laurance Symposium are Lord George-Brown, Mr Roger Opie and Sir Colin Buchanan CBE. These discussions have now been printed in booklet form and are available on request from the Symposium Secretary.

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ong-term forecasts licate price of likely to increase

f Commons

navan (West Stirlingshire, ed when the Secretary of Energy next proposed to chairman of the British Oil Corporation.

nn (Bristol, South-East, see Lord Kearton very y.

navan—Did Mr Benn discthe chairman of BNOC at ng held in Edinburgh last h stop stewards from the rm construction yards, concern over the comack of orders, as none placed in Britain for at past nine months or so?

ask the BNOC chairman that 51 per cent participans in future a greater direction of jobs to areas most need?

n—I have seen the comncerned and so has Mr h, Minister of State for have seen the unions and ards about this problem, erious and difficult. I do the BNOC can help in the but one of the reasons ant a strong and poweris that British interests ffected over the whole ll operation decisions.

dgen (Wolverhampton, t, C)—Will Mr Benn tell nan of BNOC that the d is cracking fast and if e price of oil drops to barrel, then a great deal stment in North Sea oil neconomic?

n—Before Mr Budgen nands at the possibility Sea investment might essful, he is wholly the long-term forecasts, whatever the short-term possibilities may be in the slump, are that oil prices are likely to rise. North Sea investment is pouring in at a steady rate.

Our oil policy will succeed in getting 51 per cent participation, and our position on the covering committees and this investment offers Britain a substantial transformation of its prospects.

Mr Gray, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Ross and Cromarty, C)—Will Mr Benn remind Lord Kearton that the uncertainty over 51 per cent participation, whether it means equity or control, may have led to the report in today's *Financial Times* by the president of the Dow Chemical Company that his company did not take part in the last round of licences because they did not know the rules and they still did not?

Mr Benn—Mr Gray has made it his business to repeat and amplify every anxiety he can find in the daily newspapers.

We introduced the petroleum revenue tax making good an unforgivable gap in the legislation of the previous Conservative Government. We have also introduced the Submarine Pipe-Lines Bill to provide a legal regime which allows Britain to manage its resources.

We have set up BNOC which most countries, outside the United States, have done, and we have made clear we are determined to get 51 per cent participation of all the companies operating in the North Sea. (Conservative shouts of "On a voluntary basis?")

We have also made it clear that that is to be on the basis of "No better no worse", and this is clearly understood by the companies concerned.

NUM ban no threat to supplies of coal

Mr Peter Morrison (City of Chester, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy was satisfied that coal would continue to remain competitive against other fuels in 1976.

Mr Eadie, Under Secretary for Coal (Midlothian, Lab)—Yes. I expect coal to retain its general competitive position this year.

Mr Morrison—The ban on overtime by the National Union of Mineworkers is likely to make coal less competitive this year. What representation has he or the Secretary of State (Mr Benn) made to the leaders of the NUM on this matter?

Mr Eadie—There is no threat to coal supplies at present. It would not be opportune for me to deal with this problem. It is a problem which at the end of the day will have to be dealt with by the unions.

Mr Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—One of the reasons why the coal board is able to be competitive is because it has within its many collieries some which are profitable like Langwith which has made about £1m over the course of the last 22 months' operations.

It is a question not of seeing NUM leaders about this matter but seeing the National Coal Board and getting them to change their minds because it is they who have created this problem, people like Sir Derek Ezra whose wages are paid . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr Eadie—It was Mr Benn who arranged the meeting between representatives of the NUM, the National Coal Board chairman and the Department of Energy. This is a matter for the unions to resolve. There is no threat to coal supplies at present.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson, an Opposition spokesman on energy (New Forest, C)—Over the last two years the coal industry has enjoyed a unique opportunity regarding its competitive position as a result of the rise in oil prices. With the increase in coal prices now announced, this headway is in danger of disappearing.

It is time for everyone in the industry to recognize that high output and productivity is what the industry needs because they will provide an opportunity not only for selling to the major customers at home but developing an export trade abroad.

Mr Eadie—What he has said is to some extent a compliment to the Department of Energy as he has acknowledged that the policies of this Government and the Department of Energy have given a greater stability and opportunity to the mining industry over the last two years than they have had for many a time.

Coal is cheaper than oil and in this present financial climate it affords more advantages and opportunities to the miners and mining industry.

Mr George Grant (Morpeth, Lab)—The national executive of the NUM can only bring in an overtime ban on a national level. The reason why Langwith colliery has been brought into this context is because of the 30 million tons of coal that are stocked. Will he as a matter of urgency increase pressure on the CEGB to burn more coal?

Mr Eadie—Within the coal system there is opportunity to burn substantial quantities of coal.

On stockpiling, I have made clear wherever I have visited coalfields that I do not regard the stocks of coal as a threat to the stability of the miners and the mining industry. Coal on the ground is coal on the bank and it will appreciate in value rather than depreciate.

Pensioners not to be cut off by gas and electricity boards

The gas and electricity industries have been asked by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to suspend between now and the beginning of June the disconnexions of households which can show that all the members in receipt of income are pensioners over retirement pensionable age.

He said that clearly in the long run fuel bills must be paid by one means or another, but to relieve one of the anxieties of the aged for the time being, he had asked the industries to suspend these disconnexions. The Secretary of State for Scotland has asked the Scottish electricity boards to make similar arrangements.

Mr Benn, replying to three questions about action taken to combat hypothermia, said: The Government recognized last summer that many of the poorer consumers would face serious problems in adjusting their budgets to cope with the very much higher fuel bills that would reach them this winter. I discussed this problem with the electricity and gas supply industries then, and they have been most helpful and sensitive in their handling of this matter.

There are standing liaison arrangements whereby the boards identify cases of potential hardship for handling by the social services departments and distinguish them from those other cases where payment, though difficult, does not constitute hardship.

In particular, the Supplementary Benefits Commission and the gas and electricity authorities have worked out arrangements which will help to avoid disconnexions for people entitled to supplementary benefit, and there have been discussions with the citizens advice bureaux about advice to those in difficulties.

The House will wish to express appreciation for the initiatives which the industries, the Supplementary Benefits Commission and the welfare agencies have taken in these matters.

The recent cold spell has, however, prompted special concern about the problems of one group in particular—the older people who are so vulnerable to extreme cold, but who might be led by a combination of anxiety and a sense of public responsibility into undue economies which ought hazard their health or life.

I have recently discussed these problems with the industries again. I find that the number of households consisting solely of pensioners who have been disconnected by either industry in the whole of England and Wales is tiny. However, in addition, there are very many old people who are worried about their ability to pay promptly and fear of disconnexion.

The suspension of disconnexions announced would give the industries and the pensioners an opportunity to work out practicable methods of payment.

At the same time (he continued) I have asked Lord Lovell-Davis, Under Secretary for Energy, to undertake an informal review of the payment and collection arrangements in conjunction with the gas and electricity industries and others and to report on any further procedures which may be desirable, including methods of making the available facilities more widely known and used.

This review and the submissions made in the course of it, which I intend to make public, will be complementary to the report which the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Mrs Shirley Williams) has requested the National Consumer Council to make on the impact of fuel costs on the budgets of low income households.

These arrangements, within a very limited scope, will not solve the hardship problems of consumers in other groups, but I am confident that the public at large will recognize the special case for relieving old people of some of their problems and anxieties and that the industries and the social welfare agencies will continue to deal sympathetically and sensitively with the problems of other consumers for whom hardship could arise.

These new arrangements which I have asked the boards to introduce are designed to help pensioners and give them a little extra time to adjust to the present difficult situation.

Mr Madden (Sowerby, Lab)—Mr Benn's statement will be welcomed in many parts of the country. Is he satisfied with the coordination arrangements between the various Government departments with responsibilities in these matters? What urgent steps will be taken to give the people most at risk the information in his statement, as many have little contact with neighbours, newspapers, and the media, and of other measures which are important.

Coordination

Mr Benn—The coordination is going on and there are continual contacts on this matter. We shall do all we can to see that the statement is widely reported. If the fear of disconnection is lifted that is the most important thing and many of the matters he referred to will be looked at by Lord Lovell-Davis as well as the National Consumer Council study.

Mr Gow (Eastbourne, C)—How many deaths caused by hypothermia have been notified to his department since October 1 last? When future gas and electricity bills are sent out they should contain his statement that where there are pensioners who are the sole occupiers of a household cutting off will be withheld until after the next year.

Mr Benn—I cannot answer about hypothermia, which is not confined to old people and to the winter.

All the engineers who conduct these disconnexions are aware of what I have said and for the last few months the evidence is that in some whole areas of the country no pensioners are disconnected at this moment. This will lift anxiety from many others.

Mr Ridsdale (Harwich, C)—Some pensioners are asked to pay maintenance charges for gas leaks of £7 or £8 which is a high charge.

Gas meters

Mr Benn—There are a number of difficulties, including a report being examined, that charges are made for emptying gas meters which may fill before the end of the quarter. One of the reasons I have asked Lord Lovell-Davis to look at the matter is that we might pick up some of these difficulties as a by-product of such a review.

Mr Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—This situation shows the weakness of withdrawing subsidies from essential services in a welfare state. If we are to allocate resources according to need, this decision contradicts the Government decision not to go ahead with paying a bonus to pensioners this month.

Mr Benn—I am not able to add to what has been said already about that. When energy costs rise and saving energy is important to Britain, in the short term, out-term and long-term, it is probably better that the Government should make available as much help as may be needed in cases where it can be established. We have been proceeding on that basis.

I entirely endorse the fact that the return to economic pricing, plus the increase in fuel costs, has made conditions difficult. We have not been looking at these problems as if they were profit and loss or accountancy problems without regard to the human problems which must be taken into account.

Mr Biffen, Opposition spokesman on Energy (Oswestry, C)—The review by Lord Lovell-Davis must proceed with the utmost expedition. We appreciate that the main concern of the statement is to enable the elderly to have time to adjust to the transformed situation on fuel charges and we welcome the fact that this is not being used as an excuse to retreat from economic pricing of fuels.

Mr Benn—The statement is a modest one and I do not want anybody to be under a misconception about that. On other occasions complex matters of energy pricing will be discussed, and I look forward to debating this with Mr Biffen in a rather more serious mood than has sometimes been possible with his colleagues.

Pricing policies

Mr Hannam (Exeter, C) asked the Secretary of State for Energy to hold consultations with the CEGB and Gas Council on the effect of fuel pricing policies on low tariff consumers.

Mr Benn—I keep in touch as appropriate with the gas and electricity industries about all matters of pricing policy.

Mr Hannam asked if he would consult with the chairman of the Gas Council on the tilting of tariffs against the small consumer compared with the drop in tariffs for the larger consumer.

Mr Benn—The Government asked officials to look at the problem of tariffs and we are publishing the results of the study today. I hope when MPs look at them they will see the logic that lies behind them. I also hope that the paper we are publishing today will trigger off some public discussions about this.

Mr Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—In my constituency old people are getting electricity bills of £150. Will the Government take action to deal with these kinds of consumers?

Mr Benn—We are trying to look at the problems as they develop with a reasonable amount of goodwill and sensitivity.

dy of North Sea cost escalation

artment of Energy had study of cost escalation elopment of North Sea dr John Smith, Minister r Industry. Cost escala a serious matter. He hortly to be able to findings of the study to

house (Walsall, North, the Secretary of State for his latest estimate d United Kingdom inurrently being undere exploitation of oil in Sea. What was the rate of return on this assuming the present d price of oil?

—It is not possible to ble estimate of the full r cost of North Sea oil, epend on a variety of factors including the d magnitude of new developments and of

d Kingdom offshore oil a good deal and the omic investment on under development also is no average or typithat would not be mis

house—In view of the ation in the cost of North Sea oil and the age in the internationoil as shown by the nt of the Iranians that Iranian oil is to be 5 cents a barrel, is Mr ed that the investment ginal fields will be

dertake that in no way will the British consumer in the future have to pay higher prices in order to justify this investment?

Mr Smith—The Government are concerned about marginal fields since it is in the national interest that they be developed. There are certain provisions in the Petroleum Submarine Pipelines Act which can be used to assist marginal fields.

The development of our oil resources will be important to this country since it will guarantee this country security of oil supplies. I expect we will sell at the prevailing market price.

Mr Edward Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart, C)—The decision by the Iranians is just one further step in the slide of oil prices which shows the difficulty of the law of supply and demand. It is all the more important that we should get a minimum price guaranteed by the Common Market. (Some shouts of "No".) In view of the fact that the Prime Minister said we had got such a guarantee, what is holding up an agreement?

Mr Smith—The Government have supported the concept of a minimum selling price and that matter is under discussion both in the context of an international energy agreement and the EEC.

It is impossible to predict future international oil prices and it behoves us all that we should treat this matter with a good deal of caution.

We expect (he said later) about 70 per cent of the profits to be returned to the nation. This reflects our obligation to guarantee a fair return to the nation.

Ulster minister: 'reprehensible actions' of some MPs making life more difficult

No fewer than 116 people have been arrested and charged with a variety of offences following a weekend of violence in Northern Ireland, Mr Stanley Orme, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, said in a statement.

He said: Between 8 am on Thursday and this morning there were, in all, 87 shooting incidents and 17 bomb explosions in Northern Ireland. Eight people were killed, including a reserve policeman, and some 40 injured, including seven members of the security forces.

Most of the violence was concentrated in areas of Belfast and Londonderry where there were also a number of street disturbances involving young hooligans. As a result there was serious damage to property, especially in Londonderry. Twice Army vehicles were attacked by home-made mortars. On both occasions surrounding property was damaged; the property of both communities suffered.

Maintained

Throughout the period the security forces maintained a high level of activity to prevent violence. They achieved considerable success against those responsible for what occurred.

No fewer than 116 people have been charged so far with a variety of offences. On more than a dozen occasions suspected gunmen or bombers were caught red-handed. While the security forces have been the targets for many of the attacks, the real sufferers have been the civilian population, particularly those living in the City of Londonderry and North and West Belfast.

The Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim, UUUC)—When there is such violence in Northern Ireland, it is imperative that a minister be present there, especially during a weekend when it was anticipated that there would be such a level of violence. The Northern Ireland Office put out a statement on Saturday, that the Secretary of State (Mr Rees) was there and afterwards, when Mr Carson (Belfast, North, UUUC) and I visited Stormont we were told that the Secretary of State had gone home on Saturday morning.

Will Mr Orme ensure that, instead of a young civil servant being in charge of Northern Ireland, there is a minister?

Mr Orme—The Secretary of State was in Northern Ireland on Friday morning when he had a security conference. In the afternoon he went out with the Army on patrol to west Belfast and on Friday evening was on patrol with the UDR, again in west Belfast. He was discussing the security situation on Saturday morning. He left Northern Ireland at midday and returned to England, having seen the security forces and being reassured about the security situation.

Meeting

He returned to Northern Ireland yesterday lunchtime, had a security meeting with the Chief of Staff and COC and had a security meeting this morning in Belfast.

I would say to the House, and especially to those MPs who have been pressing to see the Secretary of State on matters which could have been dealt with by the security forces they have not been helping the situation during the last few days.

For Mr Paisley to go to Stormont Castle, as he did, at 1.30 am on Sunday on a matter which could have been dealt with in a normal way and to harangue a young civil servant is not in the best interests of the House. In the United Kingdom, no other minister or ministers have to put up with what ministers have to put up with from some MPs from Northern Ireland. If they want to help the situation, they should take that into account.

Role and tactics

Mr Neare, Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Aldingdon, C)—What is the Government's position regarding the so-called ceasefire? Does this still affect the role and tactics of the security forces who are increasingly coming under fire? Do the Government agree with Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien in his statement over the weekend that a democratic state should never concede to terrorist demands and that mediation simply leads to their prestige and encouragement?

Mr Orme—The Government have never conceded to terrorism, nor do they intend to do so. We have looked for a political solution and will continue to do so. The security forces are in a position to operate in any manner which they desire to maintain security and law and order. That has been the position over the last few days and will remain so.

Mr Corbett (Hemel Hempstead, Lab)—It is disgraceful for Mr Paisley or any other MP to seek to use the difficult security situation in Northern Ireland for petty, cheap gain. (Cheers.) Would not Mr Paisley and his colleagues do far better helping the interests of the people of Northern Ireland if they bent their efforts towards helping to achieve a sensible political solution?

Mr Orme—On the second point the answer is "Yes". The sort of representations that have been made to the Secretary of State over the last few days are those which could be dealt with in the normal manner. The security forces are available. The Secretary of State can be informed.

Dealt

There is nothing that could not have been dealt with and the action of Mr Paisley and his colleagues have been to make life more difficult for ministers and under the present circumstances that is reprehensible.

Mr Thorpe, Leader of the Liberal Party (North Devon, L)—It is appalling to suggest that the absence or incidence of violence in the province is occasioned by the physical presence or absence of the Secretary of State. There are certain persons whom permanent absence from Northern Ireland would do a tremendous amount of good. (Some cheers.)

Those who genuinely deplore these acts of violence and have never played any part in inciting them from one quarter or another would make their greatest contribution by trying to bring all sections of the community together and have genuine political cooperation. That is in the hands of the majority if they so wish to do.

Pressure

Mr Orme—Ministers, particularly the Secretary of State, have been under considerable pressure and over the last two years he has probably worked more weekends and 24 hours, sometimes, on call day in and day out beyond the call of duty of any other minister. Ministers are on immediate call if they are not in Northern Ireland. Aircraft are available to take them out. It is strange that we never get these pressures from the RUC or the security forces or many other politicians in Northern Ireland, but just a few.

Mr Carson (Belfast, North, UUUC)—I express my deep sympathy to the relatives of the constituents of mine brutally murdered last night. I contacted the police several times on Friday and they said it was a state of emergency. I contacted the Army. They said they had not the manpower to deal with it.

Allowed

In my constituency a church was allowed to burn because the fire brigade were not allowed to put it out; a large factory that employs 120 people is not working because the security forces cannot deal with it. Many homes are wrecked and bombed and people have to leave their homes. Many vehicles have been hijacked. North Belfast has been held to ransom by the IRA for three days. It was deplorable that the Secretary of State should instruct and authorize civil servants to tell lies on his behalf . . . (Loud protests.)

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas)—Mr Carson must withdraw any suggestion that the Secretary of State has instructed people to tell lies.

Mr Carson—With great respect to you, Mr Speaker, and with honesty to my constituents and the people who have suffered so much in North Belfast, I have no intention of withdrawing . . . (Renewed protests.)

Emotion

The Speaker—Mr Carson is speaking under considerable feeling and emotion but he must withdraw that statement.

Mr Carson—I am sorry, I cannot withdraw because of the deliberate lies on behalf . . . (Interruptions.)

The Speaker—The troubles we are discussing are serious enough without us running away from parliamentary procedure. I give Mr Carson another opportunity to withdraw the statement he made.

Mr Carson—I submit to you, Mr Speaker, and say it was misinformation given to me. That is as much as I can do. (Renewed protests.)

Connected

The Speaker—The House must bear in mind the conditions under which Mr Carson and everyone connected with Northern Ireland has to speak. I gather from his expression that he is withdrawing the statement that lies were told.

Mr Carson—I am grateful to you, Mr Speaker. Over the past three weeks the Secretary of State has met Mr Fitt (West Belfast, SDLP) a considerable number of times regarding the Stagg affair. Yet when my constituency is burned, when my people die in North Belfast and buildings are held to ransom by the IRA, the Secretary of State refuses to meet us and the Army and police said they cannot deal with it.

Mr Orme—I leave the House to judge the statements they have heard against the record and background of the Secretary of State. (Cheers.)

Untrue

It would be an interesting exercise to put in the library the number of times the Secretary of State and other ministers have met Mr Carson and his colleagues—it is many times. I appreciate what he feels about the deaths that took place in his constituency last night. But to say that this is due to the security forces not being in control, and that they are not operating in the correct manner and that they have not got the facilities is completely untrue. There is not a vestige of truth in that.

I will leave the House to judge the matter for themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr Paisley, rising to renewed protests, said: The people who cheered today were not burying their constituents at the weekend.

s want BNOC salary details

(Oswestry, C) asked nt on the composition ritish National Oil and the salary struced for senior exec-

structure (he said) is importance. Is it the pectation that the salof the chief executive mants will correspond imately to the going il industry or to the of executives in the industries?

Minister of State for not wish to anticconsideration of this place in the BNOC. The salary structure and salaries paid to other people in the oil industry is one of the factors they will take into account.

The BNOC was set up to run these matters and I cannot anticipate what decisions they will reach.

Mr Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab)—Will the minister publish the salaries, because this is of the greatest importance to the salary structure in the other nationalized industries? The salaries paid to the chairmen of the electricity boards are published and are well known.

Mr Smith—He should distinguish between the chairmen of boards and executives. Publication is a matter which will have to be considered.

Mr Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C)—Would it not be a good idea to invite Lord Ryder to join the board with the mollifying influence he has shown so far? (Conservative laughter.) He is a man of considerable experience of exploitation of natural resources. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Smith—I think before Mr Hordern casts any more aspersions he should look at some of the colleagues on his own side of the House. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.)

onship en BP overnment

(Cosport, C), during the Secretary of State to the most desirable course of action for BP shares acquired by England from the Company, said that BP to have a better credit the present Government operations ing harmed by the of the Government's

people to think, in t the Government can ompany (he said).

have nothing further matter.

urchill in 1914 proin this House that ernment 51 per cent he Anglo-Persian Oil o not believe that the gets seeks to inflame ise real, because the the relationship benment and BP has nderstood since Mr iberal days.

EEC proposals on drivers' hours

Mr Marks, Under Secretary for Environment (Manchester, Gorton, Lab), moved the second reading of the Road Traffic (Drivers Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, which has already passed the Lords. It makes changes in the minimum driving ages and gives the Secretary of State for Environment (Mr Crosland) wider powers in make regulations about road transport drivers' hours, in accordance with an EEC regulation on this subject.

He said the Government had received representations from employers' associations and unions in the road transport industry that implementation of the EEC provisions on drivers' hours, which were much more restrictive than the drivers' hours requirements in force here under the 1968 Transport Act, could impose heavy financial burdens on the industry and cause dislocation to vital services.

The provisions were due to come into force for internal journeys on January 1, 1976, but had been deferred until July 1. The EEC Commission was urgently preparing proposals for the amendment of the regulation which it was hoped would include provision for a further period of deferment.

Several member states had found part of the regulation to be unrealistic and were also in favour of making it more flexible.

Mr Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C), said that if the EEC regulation on drivers' hours was to be implemented here the dislocation would be enormous. At a time when Britain was desperately trying to recover, road transport would be made more difficult and more expensive. The Opposition supported Government efforts to get the provisions changed.

The passenger transport industry was particularly concerned about the eight hour provision and the rest day provision which went with it. It would limit, for example, the long one day coach excursion because there was no prospect of a coach operator sending one two drivers. The coach and bus operators regarded the measures as disastrous.

Mr Freeud (Isle of Ely, L) said that there was a disparity between drivers who drove public service vehicles for gain and those who did not.

Mr Fry (Wellingborough, C) said that any school could operate a clapped out coach, with a driver who had a normal driving licence. That should be looked at not only because of road safety but because the coach proprietors who had to spend a lot of money maintaining their vehicles faced unfair competition from voluntary organizations.

He was not attacking voluntary organizations or parent-teacher organizations, but it was in the interests of everybody that the drivers should be competent.

Mr George (Walsall, South, Lab) said in some cases drivers were encouraged to work more than the maximum number of hours permitted. The laws were being openly flouted, so there should be far more spot checks on how many hours drivers had worked and on vehicle maintenance.

Mr Watt (Banffshire, Scot Nat) said that the regulations of the Customs and Excise regulations insisted that vehicles transporting whisky must not be left in car parks at any time. Under the new regulations, drivers would not be able to reach Customs' pounds

The Bill was read a second time.

Failure of wives Bill

Miss Josephine Richardson (Barking, Lab) raised with the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) the situation which occurred at about four o'clock on Friday, when the debate on her Domestic Violence Bill, was adjourned because time ran out.

She said the clock in the Chamber had swung over four o'clock, the first chime of Big Ben had been heard; and there were witnesses who had seen that the Speaker's digital clock had swung to four o'clock before Mr Rees-Davies (West Thanet, C) got up to speak, thereby talking her Bill out.

The Speaker said since Mr Rees-Davies rose in his place the Deputy Speaker (Sir Myer Galpern) had to call him.

Miss Richardson said she understood what the Speaker had said and if it had happened before four o'clock she would have had no complaint.

Mr Short, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab), said there was a tremendous sense of grievance on the part of a great many members

Visit of Soviet warship

Mr Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C) asked if the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had invited ships of the Soviet navy to pay an official visit to Great Britain.

Mr Hattersley, Minister of State, in a written reply, said: In accordance with the Anglo-Soviet joint statement of February 17, 1975, we have agreed with the Soviet authorities to a simultaneous exchange of naval ship visits later this year. One vessel in each direction will be involved.

Arrangements for the visits are still under discussion and details will be announced in due course.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.30: Motion relating to salary of Secretary of State for Industry. Trustee Savings Banks Bill, second reading.

House of Lords

Today at 11.15: Solicitors (Scotland) Bill, committee stage. Motions on Treatment of Offenders (Northern Ireland) Order, Counter-Inflation (Price Order) (Amendment) Order, and Community Land (Excepted Development) Regulations. Debate on motion to withdraw Measurement of Cereals for Import and Export Purposes Regulations.

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ilance the principal defence against terrorist bombers

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ris of Greenwich, State, Home Office, second reading of the f Terrorism (Temporis) Bill, said events in he past 72 hours had l all too clearly the w these powers. They the past few days how ll owed to the explos of the Metropolitan

cipal defence against tivities was the vig and courage of the ir efforts to resist and e evils of terrorism.

the exclusion order removed the most leaders of both the nd the Official IRA in n, had disrupted both and had protected of Great Britain from se actions here might ighly dangerous.

bomb attacks in Lonemonstrated (he said) no law can give total security against terrorism. The powers conferred on the Government and the police have made a significant contribution to reducing the potential level of terrorist violence.

Armed with these powers the police have had a remarkable series of successes against the IRA. The Bill will continue, and to some extent extend, those powers and assist the police to protect the lives of our fellow citizens.

Lady Elles, for the Opposition, said that whereas in Great Britain it might be considered a comparatively simple matter to telephone information to a constable, in Northern Ireland, that was not so. Persons who might be public spirited and willing to pass on information could be in fear of their lives if they were to telephone a constable as such. On the other hand they would willingly do so to some other person in authority.

The Government might consider some alternative wording to the term "constable" so far as it related to Northern Ireland.

One of the tactical objectives of terrorist activity was to acquire publicity. An appeal should be made to the mass media to give minimum publicity to such acts of terrorism. The continued flow of reporting reduced the victims to statistics but enhanced the fears of the public of the criminal activities of named individuals.

Lord Wigoder (L) said he had met some of the people who were subject to exclusion orders. Some of them would find it difficult to comprehend the proceedings before the adviser and would be totally unable to put their own case with any clarity. It would assist some of these people if they could have either a legal adviser or a friend present with them so that they could put their case properly.

The Government were prepared to allow that in many cases. He hoped it might be possible to allow it in all cases and that the Bill might be amended specifically to ensure that that might be done.

There was a moral duty upon a person who obtained information about a possible act of terrorism to disclose it to the authorities, but was it wise to make it a crime to fail to do so? Was it not an unrealistic approach to the present situation and a somewhat unjustified extension of the criminal law?

Lady Phillips (Lab) said she was concerned about the confidentiality of the Citizens Advice Bureaux, of which she was a member, in relation to the need to inform the police. A worker in the service might come into possession of information about a proposed act of terrorism.

Lord Harris of Greenwich said no doubt errors of judgment were sometimes committed by the news media reporting terrorist incidents but the Government would be loath to impose any form of censorship upon it.

On Lord Wigoder's point about a third person being present at a representation against an exclusion order, the Home Secretary had already gone some way, in a Commons speech, to satisfy Lord Wigoder. In the light of the kind of people the authorities sometimes deal with, it would be wrong to give any absolute guarantee on the matter.

There were difficulties about making it an offence to fail to pass on information about terrorist offences.

But let us say (he said), that someone had had knowledge last week that a bomb was going to be left in Oxford Circus Underground station. The bomb could have killed scores of fellow citizens had it exploded. We are confronted by a group of determined terrorists trying to maximize loss of life to people in this country and new and exceptional powers are needed.

The Government would examine the relevant clause without giving any guarantees.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Land Drainage (Amendment) Bill was read the third time and passed. The London Councillors Order was approved.

House adjourned, 4.35 pm.

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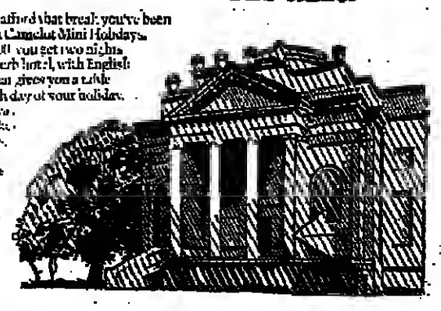

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WEST EUROPE

Spanish King given tepid welcome by Catalans

From Harry Debelius
Barcelona, Feb 16

A thin line of spectators applauded politely at Barcelona airport today as King Juan Carlos arrived here on an official visit. Only a few hundred people, including many airport and airline employees, turned out to cheer the man who said in his inaugural speech that he wants to be "the King of all Spaniards".

The lack of public enthusiasm seemed to reflect the predictions of most Catalan opposition groups who had said that the people of Catalonia would simply ignore the King.

The apparent object of the royal visit is to calm down the agitation of the Catalan people for home rule. Unconfirmed reports said that at Spain's next Cabinet meeting, which will be held here on Friday with the King presiding, measures would be taken to ensure a degree of economic autonomy for the Catalan region.

Over the next few days, the King will travel through towns and villages in the four Catalan provinces. Señor Joaquin Viola Sauret, the mayor of Barcelona, in a message issued before the King arrived, said: "The King wants to open a wide and extensive dialogue with the city and with all Catalonia. He will hold work sessions, will meet authorities . . . to know better our way of thinking and our problems."

Whether the King is disposed to look at the problems in the same light as most of the Catalan politicians in opposition is doubtful. Señor Wifredo Espina, a well-known columnist, wrote in the daily newspaper *El Correo Catalan*: "The first, the most deeply felt and the most spectacular of the claims of that people with whom you will have an encounter . . . in this first royal trip, will be the vigorous desire to see itself recognized as just that, as a people; to be treated not merely as a piece of geography, but as a small personality, with all its virtues or defects, with all its rights and responsibilities to decide its destinies, administer its own affairs and live with the other Spanish peoples."

Mr Joop den Uyl, the Dutch Prime Minister, with Mr Wilson during talks at 10 Downing Street yesterday which included the economic situation.

Treaty signed to save Mediterranean coast

Barcelona, Feb 16.—Twelve countries signed a treaty today to end years of neglect which have spoiled holiday beaches and poisoned fish on sunny Mediterranean coasts, where 200 million people are expected to be living by the year 2000.

Señor Fernando de Ybarra, Spanish chairman of the two-week conference which drafted the treaty, said there had been dire press predictions that the Mediterranean, which washes the shores of 18 countries, would die by the end of this century.

"With the agreement reached here, not only will it not die but it will recover", he told the closing session. The treaty and two protocols were signed by Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain and Turkey.

Yugoslavia, Libya, Syria and Tunisia did not sign because their Governments wanted more time to study the text. conference sources said. All the Mediterranean coastal states except Albania and Algeria attended the conference, which listed substances that could not be dumped into the sea and others whose dumping would require special permits.

Dr Mostafa Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which sponsored the conference, said: "This marks a turning point in the fight to halt contamination of the Mediterranean".

One of the main decisions was to set up a regional centre in Malta, costing $1.7m (about £535,000) over the next five years, to spot oil spills and direct efforts to dissolve them before they spoilt holiday beaches.

Mr Hamed Sultan, the Egyptian delegate, said: "The Mediterranean is no longer a sea of racism, aggression, conquest or expansion. It is a sea of peace and good hope."—Reuter.

Britain may lose EEC gain on beef

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 16

Agricultural ministers of the Nine embarked today on the first of a final series of negotiations on farm support prices for the 1976-77 crop year. Beef, dairy products, cereals and wine were still the main obstacles to agreement, and the chances of completing the negotiations on time, by the end of this month, seemed to be growing less.

Many ministers argued that the disturbances on the European exchange markets had made it difficult to agree on realistic price levels.

Three different sets of proposals are now in circulation. The European Commission has suggested average farm price increases of 7.5 per cent, which Britain is alone in thinking too high. Copa, the organization which represents the EEC's nine million farmers, has called for a 10.6 per cent increase, while the European Parliament has recommended a 9.5 per cent rise.

The differences are not so great: it is the details of the Commission's overall price recommendations that are causing most difficulty. Among these is the proposal to phase out Britain's special system of beef market support, whose retention was one of the main gains of Mr Wilson's renegotiation of EEC membership.

Hitherto Britain has been allowed to continue making direct payments to producers to supplement the normal Community system, whereby farmers' prices are guaranteed by support buying. Britain argues that this has made it possible to keep the price to the consumer relatively low and avoid the accumulation of costly stockpiles of deteriorating meat.

British officials are confident that Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, will eventually get his way on beef, but Brussels observers believe it will be at the price of having to abandon some of his other demands. Britain is anxious, for example, to get its EEC partners to agree to a much larger contribution to the consumer subsidy on butter to offset a proposed price rise of about £130 a ton in the spring.

Demonstrations broken up in Vitoria

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 16

Riot police today broke up a series of demonstrations in Vitoria, northern Spain, when hundreds of workers called for a general strike. They broke up a similar demonstration in the town yesterday.

Workers held meetings at factories to protest at the arrest and fining of colleagues for taking part in labour disputes. Groups of workers tried to get shop owners to close their shops in solidarity with those arrested. The police ordered workers and students meeting in a church to leave the building.

Three thousand people demonstrated in Vigo in north-west Spain yesterday. The demonstration was called by the illegal Democratic Junta of Galicia, a "popular front" type of organization. Demonstrators chanted for an amnesty for political prisoners and home rule for the province of Galicia.

In Madrid informed sources said that six of the eight postmen arrested on January 14 after striking postmen were called up for military service will be tried soon on charges of sedition. The other two will be tried on charges of conspiring to commit sedition. The eight could face a maximum of 12 years' imprisonment if they are found guilty. Postal workers are still under military law.

According to the sources, the postmen's crime was to try to see the military delegate at the Madrid Post Office headquarters after the mobilization decree was read out. They wanted to ask him some questions about the postal service now that it was militarized. Riot police arrested them while they were waiting to see the delegate outside his office.

An impressive list of lawyers including Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the secretary of the illegal Spanish Workers' Socialist Party and Señor Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, Spain's foremost Christian Democratic leader, will defend the postmen.

Moving between three cities presents problems for members and officials of the EEC Parliament

Europe's MPs want to settle down

From David Cross
Brussels, Feb 16

Feeling is strengthening among members and officials of the European Parliament in favour of it having one permanent seat, close to other EEC institutions, instead of moving between Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Brussels.

A £25m building that would house parliamentary sessions is to be opened in Strasbourg at the beginning of next year. But a meeting of the Parliament's budgetary committee has come out unanimously against paying the £320,000 annual rent being asked for it—four times the cost of the present accommodation.

This works out at more than £10,000 a day if the Parliament continues to hold six of its 11 week-long sessions a year in Strasbourg as at present.

The Strasbourg authorities and the Council of Europe, to whom the new building belongs, are clearly worried that the new high rent could lead to the Parliament abandoning the city completely for its meetings.

During the last session, M Pierre Pflimlin, a former French Prime Minister, who is the mayor of Strasbourg, took the precaution of inviting MPs and other visitors to a champagne reception in the city's new Palais de Congrès, which possesses all the design advantages of the new Parliament building.

The Council of Europe, the first post-Second World War European political forum, also made a point of taking Mr Schelto Patijn, an influential Dutch Socialist MP, and a group of journalists on a guided tour of its new premises. Mr Patijn, who drew up the Parliament's original draft convention for direct elections, has been given the task of drawing up a report on the seat of the Community's institutions for the political affairs committee of the assembly.

After the visit, he said he was impressed with the facilities the new building would offer members of the European Parliament, but unfortunately it had been built in the wrong place. "It is a great shame that we cannot move it to the Rue de la Loi in Brussels", he said. This is where the European Commission and the Council of Ministers have their headquarters.

Mr Patijn believes that most European MPs are fully behind his view that a final decision on the seat of the Parliament should be taken in the very near future. Nearly all of them agree that the political, administrative and financial disadvantages of several places of work affect the efficiency and the effectiveness of the assembly, he says.

Among the political disadvantages, he cites the distance of more than 130 miles which separates the Parliament's headquarters in Luxembourg from the main seats of the Commission and Council of Ministers in Brussels.

This prevents MPs from consulting interested parties, like trade unions and professional organizations that have offices in Brussels, and results in poor press coverage

The need for MPs to work in three separate locations not only involves wasted travelling time. The costs of moving people and documents for meetings and of duplicating basic equipment and buildings are prohibitive, Mr Patijn says.

No decision can be taken without the express approval of member governments, who originally fixed the "temporary" seats of the Community's institutions, but Mr Patijn feels that the first directly elected Parliament should not have its efficiency impaired simply because the Nine are unable to take a final decision. He hopes that this will be based on the concept of as much centralization as possible.

All MPs do not agree on the advisability of raising the question of the future seat of the parliament and, by extension, the sites of the Community's other institutions. M Georges Spenale, the President (Speaker), for example, is known to feel that a dispute could jeopardize the present timetable for direct elections.

One practical reason for the Parliament not abandoning Strasbourg is the size of the new Council of Europe building. This will accommodate the extra MPs likely to be elected to the assembly without any trouble. The assembly's other main chamber in Luxembourg has been built with only enough seats for the present complement of 198 MPs.

Dane saved from jail until his dog dies

Copenhagen, Feb 16.—A Dane who refused to go to jail without his dog has been reprieved until the animal dies.

Niels Kjaer-Larsen, aged 31, was sentenced to 20 days imprisonment last year for striking a bus driver who kicked his fox terrier, Loeve (Lion), off a city bus. Under Danish law minor offenders serve their sentences at a mutually convenient date.

But Mr Larsen was not allowed to serve his sentence last month because he insisted on bringing his dog with him, which is not permitted.

He appealed to Mr Orla Moeller, the Justice Minister, who announced today that Mr Larsen will not have to go to jail while the dog is alive.

"My Loeve is getting on. He's 12 years old already. When he's gone I'll be able to serve out my sentence without having to worry about him", Mr Larsen said today.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Premier visits Paris

Paris, Feb 16.—Mr Djemal Bijedic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, arrived here today for a three-day official visit during which he will lunch with President Giscard d'Estaing and meet French industrial leaders.

Mr Tindemans states need for rapid decisions

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Feb 16

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgium Prime Minister, today defended his recent report on European union in face of the cool reception given it by some governments. "When I hear some of the criticisms of my proposals, I have the impression it is the principle of union itself which is put in doubt rather than the contents of my suggestions", he said.

Speaking at a luncheon given in Paris for him by the European Movement, Mr Tindemans again argued for accepting decisions by majority votes, instead of insisting on unanimity and for placing at least some aspects of foreign affairs under a common approach by the Nine.

"I do not see how one can call something a European union if it does not seek, even at a certain date, to have some common foreign policy, which does not tackle the problems of security, and which presents itself, according to the place and the moment, now with a common point of view and now with different ones.

"Only with the collective weight of our states, based on a common policy will we be able in the future to take part more effectively in world discussions. Such a proposal corresponds to what Europeans expect of union: less vulnerability and more influence on the course of world events."

Sterile debates about surrendering sovereignty ought to be abandoned, Mr Tindemans said. The essential question was whether to exercise that sovereignty in common, where common issues were at stake.

He agreed that "considerable perplexity" had greeted his suggestions for increasing the efficiency of Community institutions and, in particular, majority decision-taking. The majority arrived at must be understood as political, not arithmetical, he said as with meetings of his own cabinet serious efforts would be made to reach a compromise with the minority by the majority. In the end, however, the need to make a decision was paramount.

It was essential to establish a system, under which the minority rallied to the majority on matters that it had been agreed in principle beforehand were best dealt with on a common basis. Only in this way could the European Community have organs for the rapid and effective taking of decisions.

OVERSEAS

African leaders' links with Pretoria policy on Angola war are revealed

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Feb 16

Little by little the South African public is being informed about the real extent of the country's abortive military intervention in the Angolan civil war.

One of the fullest accounts of South Africa's direct support for the pro-Western National Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence (Unita) has been given in a report in the pro-Government Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport*. It is based on an interview by its Washington correspondent with Mr Bill Conghlin, an assistant to Senator John Tunney, who had talks with FNLA, Unita and South African leaders last month.

The report tells how, when and why South African troops became involved in the Angolan conflict against the left-wing Popular Movement (MPLA). In doing so it exposes the credibility gap that has developed between what the country's leaders have been saying in public and what in fact was really happening.

The most interesting point about the report is that it was published at all and in a paper that has close Government connexions. Its purpose, it would seem, is to prepare the way for the expected contacts between South Africa and the MPLA by demonstrating that South Africa only got involved in the first place because it was requested to do so by the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, and by several black African states.

According to Mr Conghlin, who will be presenting his findings to the United States Senate's Africa committee later this week, Dr Savimbi paid two visits to South Africa to plead for military assistance. This much has been unofficially confirmed here. At the same time, President Mobutu of Zaire, President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and President Kaunda of Zambia all asked South Africa to intervene militarily to stop the Russian and Cuban-backed MPLA.

Dr Savimbi told Mr Conghlin, according to *Rapport*, that South Africa's attitude had at all times been "painfully correct" and the South Africans had never acted without the approval of Zaire, Zambia and the Ivory Coast.

If the sequence of events as recounted by Dr Savimbi to Mr Coughlin is correct, and there seems little doubt that it is, then it is clear that the massive influx of Russian military equipment and Cuban soldiers was prompted by the invasion of southern Angola by the South African-led flying column.

According to Dr Savimbi, it became evident at the end of September that Unita was going to need help. First he contacted President Mobutu who provided him with 11 armoured cars, shortly afterwards, in October, President Mobutu informed him that there was "an American friend" who wanted to help.

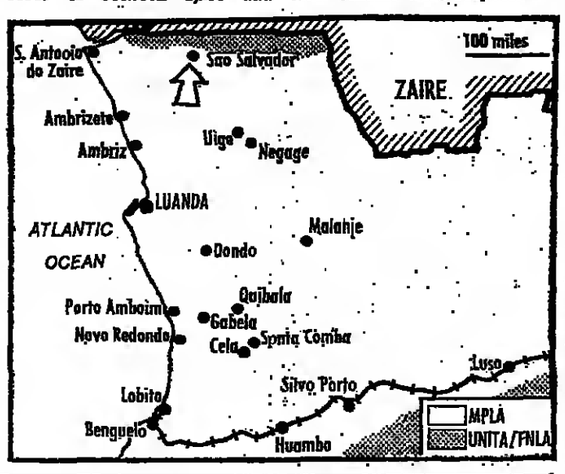
The American, according to the report, said no American troops would be sent to Angola but weapons would be supplied. These duly arrived but were mainly small arms and not sufficient to match the Soviet equipment which the MPLA was beginning to receive. So Dr Savimbi asked the Presidents of Zambia and Ivory Coast to seek South African help and in mid-October a South African force of between 1,200 and 1,500 men stormed up the Angolan coast towards Luanda.

According to *Rapport*, this was the turning point of the war. When the Russians saw that the MPLA's capital was being threatened from the north and the south and the movement was in danger of being crushed they flew in large quantities of weapons and Cuban troops to keep the MPLA going.

The report adds that during Dr Savimbi's first visit to South Africa on December 20 he had a meeting with Mr John Vorster, the Prime Minister. This was arranged by President Kaunda.

Meanwhile, the South African Cabinet is due to meet tomorrow to discuss the question of establishing contact and possibly recognizing the MPLA. Senior Government sources make it clear that there have been no direct talks between the two sides so far although these may possibly take place

In Parliament today a leading Nationalist Party MP, Mr Paul van der Merwe, who was clearly representing the Cabinet position, said South Africa would have no problem in recognizing the MPLA as the Government of Angola so long as its interests in the Cunene river scheme were respected.



Mercenaries are given secret telephone number

By Stewart Tendler

British mercenaries returning from Angola have been given a secret telephone number in Zaire to make contact if they want to return to the war.

The number, in Kinshasa, was distributed to some of the 45 men who came home last week. They were told the could reverse the telephone charge, and flights to Kinshasa would be arranged.

The incentive for the men to return is a pay increase of £100 a week, taking their pay up to £250 a week. Their return is being operated directly by the National Front (FNLA) rather than any middle men and the salaries would be paid in Kinshasa.

As the war progresses in favour of the Popular Front (MPLA) the men would be used as part of a guerrilla force probably working on the border between Zaire and Angola.

But the position of the mercenaries in Zaire is growing more difficult since the government there announced it would not allow the men passage to Angola. Yesterday 22 men—20 Britons and two Frenchmen—were intercepted at Kinshasa airport by immigration officials who plan to deport them.

A further batch of 50 mercenaries, from Britain, Canada, the United States, Holland, Australia and New Zealand left Brussels for Kinshasa yesterday. They were accompanied by Mr Leslie Aspin, a former partner in Security Advisory Services, the Camberley firm which began the recruitment in Britain.

In Athens, a Greek mercenary claimed that Mr Costas Georgiou ("Colonel Callan"), had not only ordered the execution of 14 British mercenaries but killed another five himself because they had shot 10 other mercenaries.

Using the pseudonym of Tassos Petropoulos, the mercenary said the four soldiers and their lieutenant shot a group of Dutch, Italians and French they were with and later claimed the men had been killed by Cubans.

Mr Georgiou did not believe this. The men asked to go back to London in which he agreed. But they refused to surrender their arms and Mr Georgiou shot them.

The mercenary said this happened on February 2 in front of 10 other mercenaries. But other mercenaries now in Britain said yesterday they had heard nothing of the second executions.

Farm couple shot dead near Windhoek

Windhoek, South-west Africa, Feb 16.—A farm manager and his wife were shot dead north of here last night in what could be another guerrilla attack, police sources said today.

Mr and Mrs Kurt Walter, both in their early thirties, were killed at their farmhouse near Okahandja, some 50 miles north of Windhoek. Unconfirmed reports said the weapon used was a Soviet-made rifle.

Uniformed black guerrillas believed to be members of the South-west Africa People's Organization (Swapo) killed a white farmer's wife and 12-year-old son near Grootfontein, 200 miles farther north from Okahandja, on December 20. Despite a big manhunt by troops and police, the attackers, armed with Soviet AK47 rifles, were not caught.

At Swakopmund, a crowd of 200 shouting African demonstrators were dispersed by police dogs today after the trial of six members of Swapo at the Supreme Court was adjourned for lunch.

The six are charged with violations of the Terrorism Act in connexion with the death last year of Chief Filemon Elifas, Chief Minister of the Ovambo tribal homeland.—Reuter and AP.

Rhodesia says any Soviet interference would be 'naked aggression'

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Feb 16

Mr van der Byl, the Rhodesian Foreign and Defence Minister, said today that the statement by Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in a radio interview, that Britain would not come to Rhodesia's aid if a racial war flared up in the country, seemed to indicate that Britain had at last recognized Rhodesian independence.

"What is behind Mr Ennals's speech?", asked Mr van der Byl at a press conference in Salisbury today. "Can one read more into it than appears to be because ever since the unilateral declaration of independence the British have claimed Rhodesia is a British responsibility and is in fact a British colony. Now does this mean that Britain is simply reneging on this so-called responsibility and this is now some sort of recognition for Rhodesia?"

Rhodesia had never expected Britain to come to its aid in the event of any conflict. "But that does not mean one should not expect the West—in their own interests—to do something about assisting southern Africa to halt Soviet expansion."

There was no similarity between the Angolan situation and that of Rhodesia. In Angola a three-sided civil war had erupted and the Russians by means of the Cubans and other satellite countries chose to intervene so that their movement could win. In Rhodesia there was no civil war, merely sporadic guerrilla attacks from outside.

The African National Council's faction supporting Bishop Abel Muzorewa claimed today to know of the settlement deal worked out between Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the internal wing of the council.

According to a document read out by the Rev Max Chigwida, publicity secretary of the Muzorewa faction, there would be a qualified franchise with three voters' rolls according to educational and property qualifications. All those aged 21 or above would be eligible to vote if they satisfied the qualifications.

Dr Kissinger sets out on S American tour

From Fred Emery
Washington, Feb 16

Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, today left Washington on a long-planned and often postponed visit to Latin America. Reports of a terrorist attack on the American Embassy at his first stop, Caracas, Venezuela, did not deter him.

The State Department denied the first report, from a Cuban news agency, of a shooting incident, and said it had no information about later rumours of a bombing incident. His spokesman said: "They will have told us had anything happened, and they have not."

Dr Kissinger is visiting countries in nine days: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, as well as Venezuela. He first announced his journey two years ago at a ministerial meeting of the Organization of American States in Tlatelulco, Mexico. It was to have been a follow-up to the "new dialogue" he had proclaimed in 1973 as the slogan for hemispheric relations.

Since then other issues have got in the way, notably Middle East shuttle diplomacy, the collapse in Indo-China, détente between Japan and China and, most recently, lately, Angola. Latin American affairs always tend to come last in Washington and this journey is one of reassurance and mending.

American diplomats hope to see the Panama canal issue, the reversion of sovereignty over the state of Panama and the issues causing concern and strain in relations, to say in domestic politics. The old right wing, for instance, is loudly opposed to "giving up" the canal zone.

However, there are obvious wider issues of concern. Brazil and Argentina pose large questions about stability; Venezuela as a major United States trade partner and oil supplier, has nationalized its oil industry and an important contributor to the "third world" thinking on energy supplies. There is Cuba. Thanks to the Cuban intervention, the United States is no longer seeking "normalization" with Havana.

Before he left, Dr Kissinger promised that he was not embarking "on a crusade against communism". In truth, for all the talk about "export of revolution" from Africa by Cuba, the extent of its relations with Latin American countries has largely settled. Once the United States gave up its formal opposition within the OAS, many countries were free to go their own way in relations with Havana.

There is an irony here. Many of the nations that campaigned hardest against the United States for a lifting of the sanctions on Cuba agree, at least privately, that the American fighting suggests the American had a point.

Dr Kissinger will also be seeking to reassure his Latin American hosts about the doubts, which he has helped to stimulate, over the conduct of American foreign policy. He will be faced with increased demands for preferential treatment from countries that have seen Congress hardening attitudes and, most recently over Angola, disavow the Secretary of State.

CIA 'spying on communists in France'

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 16

The French Communist newspaper, *L'Humanité*, alleged that the American Central Intelligence Agency had repeatedly tried to put electronic listening devices in the headquarters in Paris and "bug" the home telephones of many party leaders.

Entitled "Operation Opium: how the CIA spies on Paris"—a reference to the formidable glass and concrete party headquarters building—the article said that CIA experts had been sent from Langley to put in the listening devices, including one in a car regularly used by a party official. But the devices had all been discovered.

Following all those failures, called at the headquarters a regular procedure, as well as attempts to "make friends" with girl secretaries. The agents included former photographer's models, according to *L'Humanité*.

The newspaper urged M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, to keep a promise made and to expel foreign agents known to be working on French soil.

Soviet space supply test succeeds

Moscow, Feb 16.—An unmanned Soviet spacecraft was disconnected today from the orbiting space station with which it docked nearly three months ago, Tass reported.

A landing capsule from the spacecraft, Soyuz 20, later made a soft landing at a predetermined site on Soviet territory.

Soyuz 20 had been launched into orbit on November 17 and docked automatically two days later with the unmanned space laboratory Salyut 4. A space official hinted at the time that the docking was a test for flights taking supplies to the crew of orbiting stations.

A braking jet was fired on board Soyuz 20 after the undocking and a "landing craft" then separated from it which made a guided descent through the atmosphere.—Reuter.

Iceland's envoy in Moscow snubs Britain

Moscow, Feb 16.—Mr Hannes Jonsson, Iceland's Ambassador in Moscow, today refused to receive Sir Howard Smith, the new British Ambassador, because, he said, Royal Navy frigates were committing aggression in Icelandic waters.

At the same time Mr Jonsson, one of his country's experts on sea law problems, suggested that Sir Howard was guilty of hypocrisy in sending him a letter referring to the "friendly relations" between their countries.

Mr Jonsson revealed his move in a statement sent to Reuters. Long standing Moscow residents could not recall a previous occasion when one Western ambassador had declined to receive another. Both Britain and Iceland are members of Nato.

Algiers denies Army clash with Moroccans in Sahara

From Victoria Brittain
Algiers, Feb 16

Algeria today denied Morocco's charge that its troops were involved in the weekend fighting in the Western Sahara, and said that all fighting against Moroccan forces was being done by guerrillas of the Polisario Front independence movement.

The Front, meanwhile, reports its most substantial military success yet, with an entire Moroccan battalion put out of action, killed or captured.

According to Polisario, the engagement was at Hausa, near the Moroccan border and 75 miles north of Amgala. The front says that King Hassan's stating it was at Amgala was "mystification".

A major battle at Amgala could, indeed, be more easily interpreted as an Algerian attack in revenge for the capture of an unknown number of Moroccan soldiers in the battle there three weeks ago.

A Polisario spokesman said today that Morocco was trying to turn the Saharan war into a Moroccan-Algerian confrontation by saying that Algeria was responsible for the fighting.

Rabat, Feb 16.—Morocco claimed today that Algeria had lost two MiG aircraft, artillery and tanks in its attack on Moroccan positions at Amgala. Authoritative sources here released details of the battle at the oasis after the Algerian denial that its forces had taken part in the clash.

The sources said the presence of aircraft and other heavy weapons proved it was the Algerian Army

هكذا من الاصل

ribery allegations re rejected y Japanese airline

Peter Hazelhurst
o, Feb 16

ch to tha relief of the ese Government, leading sses involved in the Lock- bribery scandal told a mentary commission of y today that Japan's domestic airline, All Nip- Airways had selected the eed TriStar on its tech- merits. It had not done der the influence of an ped political leader who ged to have received pay- from the American air- manufacturer.

first witness, Mr Kenji who is a close friend of kuei Tanaka, the former Minister, and a big older in All Nippon Air- dmitted that he had met ner vice-president of the ped Corporation, Mr A. rchian, on several occa- before the TriStar was d. Buy he denied sugges- that part of a $12m bribe had passed h his hands.

Osano said that Mr Kot- had asked him to use his ce to promote the sales TriStar airbus but he ored the request.

Osano went on to inform ommission that he in- to sue Mr Kotchian, ld an American Senate mittee of inquiry last that part of the Lock- ribe money had passed Mr Osano's hands.

Osano also admitted that been a friend of Mr for many years, but he allegations that he had d the question of Tri- ales with the former Minister.

fying under oath, other es today also denied that the TriStar had elected because bribes en passed to executives influential government s.

n angry outburst the nt of All Nippon Air- Mr Tokuji Wakasa, the Lockheed Cur- , claiming that the had besmirched the his airline.

is true that they paid he money I cannot un- d why they did it. We not influenced in any he aircraft was selected it. First on its safety secondly because of its ise level and thirdly of economic reasons."

ite of the firm denials nge Japanese remained tonight because a key r Yoshio Kodama, who is alleged to have the bribes oo to Japan- ders and officials, was be too ill to appear he Diet.

'ogl writes from Wash- Herr Franz - Josef Chairman of the West Christian Social Union bluntly stated today in a lengthy letter to the *Washington Post* that the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation "paid no money et all in any form or for any purpose to the CSU or to me".

The letter is a response to the continuing stream of press reports here that have suggested that Herr Strauss and the CSU accepted secret payments from the American aircraft manufacturer. Herr Strauss then drew attention to the fact that all these reports appeared to be based on statements by Mr Ernest Hauser, a former Lockheed employee in West Germany and once a close friend of Herr Strauss.

Statements to reporters here by Mr Hauser have flatly asserted that Lockheed made heavy payments to Herr Strauss and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. These are the only statements to have been made publicly by anyone connected either with Lockheed or with the United States Government investigations that specifically name the Prince or the German politician.

Herr Strauss wrote in his letter that he, his leading associates in the CSU and Lockheed agents and bankers in West Germany had all made flat denials "under the penalty of perjury" that have been filed in West German courts and sent to the senate subcommittee on multinational corporations. These refute all of Mr Hauser's allegations.

Herr Strauss adds that he and his CSU colleagues asked the committee that they be given a chance to testify here to refute Mr Hauser's claims, but that "the subcommittee has informed us that it will not permit us to appear before it, because it did not want to create a precedent for testimony by foreign political or governmental personalities or their representatives".

Rome, Feb 16.—A group of Italian civil rights activists has filed a suit asking for the extradition of the former Director of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mr William Colby, and the former American Ambassador to Rome, Mr Graham Martin, to face charges of corrupting public officials here.

They also requested the extradition of five senior Lockheed officials, as well as two former American Embassy officials alleged in the Italian press to have been CIA agents.

The group, a Socialist splinter movement headed by a former Socialist deputy, Signor Loris Fortuna, also asks that Mr Colby, Mr Martin and the diplomats be tried on charges of trying to subvert the Italian constitution.

The demand arises from disclosures that the CIA and the State Department paid millions of dollars to Italian political parties and to a right-wing official accused of complicity in a right-wing coup.—Reuter.

US to have navigation base in Australia

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Feb 16

Mr Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, gave his support today to American plans to build a controversial Omega communications base in Australia. He said: "It is a navigational device and a number of countries round the world are participating in it. I cannot see why Australia should not."

The question of the Omega base has been a foreign policy controversy in Australia and New Zealand for nearly seven years. Mr Fraser's endorsement of the base now is a green light for Washington to go ahead with the Australian base, which is the last one in a world-wide network of eight superaccurate navigation and communications stations designed to last well into the next century.

For three years the Australian base has been the issue that Washington has raised most frequently and firmly with the Australian political leaders. The Americans want tha base built somewhere in south-east Australia close to the Tasman Sea.

The other seven Omega bases are either operating or undergoing their final tests or are in the last stages of construction. They are in North Dakota, Norway, Liberia, Japan, Hawaii, Argentina and Reunion Island in the Pacific.

The Soviet Union also has three similar transmitters which American defence experts believe are designed to improve Russian commercial and military communications throughout the Arctic, north Pacific and North Atlantic areas. Despite American denials that the Omegas' purpose is military, the Pentagon has always been especially enthusiastic about them if only for the obvious reason that American and allied military aircraft and warships would also use them.

Transkei to do away with racial barriers on independence day

By Roger Berthoud

A look of irritation passes over tha cheerful features of Miss Stella Sigau, Minister of the Interior of Transkei, at the suggestion that she and her fellow ministers are tame creatures of the South African Government in Pretoria.

Miss Sigau, who has been visiting Britain at the invitation of the Foreign Office, is emphatic that when the Transkei becomes the first of the "homelands" to achieve independence on October 26, it will be genuinely independent; hnt she admits that whether the outside world will recognize this is another matter.

A measure of self-government was first introduced in 1964. In October, Pretoria will complete the handover by relinquishing control of defence and foreign policy. Miss Sigau, a former school teacher until elected to the National Assembly in 1968, says:

"Transkei will become a republic with its own state president. Until recently there has been total apartheid—at the beaches, in the post office at Umtata (tha capital); but we shall have no racial barriers. Our people have always said they do not care for racial discrimination of any kind. Apartheid was simply a springboard or lever towards independence."

Miss Sigau completely rejects the term Bantustan, pointing out that the Transkei was a territorial entity when the British annexed it in 1884 and handed it over to the Union of South Africa in 1910. It therefore has as good a claim historically to recognition as an independent state as the former British protectorate of *Botswana, Lesotho* and Swaziland, let alone South-West Africa, all of which have many fewer people. The Transkei's London representative puts its basic population at four million.

Miss Sigau says that as self-government progressed, some of the white population left, though 10,000 or more remain and seem ready to cooperate. "We have made good progress with our territorial claims. We have 200 miles of coast, and got Port St Johns last December.

"There were about 15 'white spots' [enclaves reserved for whites], but there are now none. Independence does not, however, mean that we will give up our remaining claim to three more districts."

There are hopes that outside investment will aid the Transkei's economic independence, not least by harnessing hydroelectric power from the Umzimvubu river. Meanwhile, independence will mean complete freedom to levy taxes and reform land ownership if necessary.

The Transkeians want to make independence a success, and hope that it might have repercussions beyond their borders, not least in the field of racial relations.

Bombs mark start of protest lockout by businessmen in Argentina

Buenos Aires, Feb 16.—Bomb explosions in the Argentine capital and neighbouring La Plata today marked the start of a nationwide 24-hour lockout by businessmen protesting at the country's rapid economic decline under Peronist rule.

Bomb blasts before dawn wrecker five Fiat motor showrooms in Buenos Aires and two bank branches in La Plata, 25 miles to the south. There were no injuries. Banks and multinational corporations operating here have expressed sympathy with the lockout, but have not joined in. There was no immediate indication who was responsible for the attacks.

At midday, unidentified men hurled petrol bombs at the closed doors of the influential Argentine Rural Society in one of the main shopping streets of the capital. The doors were slightly burnt, but again there were no injuries. Every shop along the street of 10 blocks was closed.

The lockout went ahead today in defiance of a Government warning that the full rigour of the law would be applied against its organizers, who are affiliates and sympathizers of Argentina's Permanent Assembly of Businessmen (APEGE).

The APEGE, protesting against Government policies which it says have brought Argentina to the verge of bankruptcy, says it expects 90 per cent of the nation's businessmen, farmers and services to shut down during the protest.

The lockout — the first employers' strike ever held throughout Argentina — coincides with mounting demands for the removal of President Isabel Perón and open warnings that a military coup may be in the offing.

Commuter trains and buses from the Buenos Aires suburbs were half empty — employers have guaranteed they will pay wages during the lockout—and Monday morning rush-hour traffic was down to a trickle. In the city centre, bars, restaurants, big stores, boutiques and grocery stores, were closed.

A bakers' strike continued for its third day, but newspapers were on sale. Public transport services were reduced.

APEGE, which says it has the support of 1,200 business, industrial, agricultural and service associations totalling hundreds of thousands of private businessmen, contends that its members face bankruptcy unless Government policies change.

The larger General Economic Confederation (CGE), which groups Perónist-oriented businessmen, is not taking part in the strike but has left its members free to do so. The CGE has promised its own protest later against the 359 per cent inflation which has ravaged Argentina over the past 12 months.—Reuter.

Former minister to face electoral charges

Canberra, Feb 16.—Legal proceedings are to be taken against Mr Victor Garland, the former Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, after a police investigation of an incident during last year's general election campaign, Mr Robert Ellicott, the Attorney General, said tonight.

The proceedings against Mr Garland and Mr George Branson, a Liberal party senator, would be taken under a section of the Electoral Act dealing with bribery, he added.

Mr Garland became Minister for Posts and Telegraphs when the Liberals were returned to power last December. He resigned the portfolio 10 days ago when Mr Fraser, the Prime Minister told him that allegations made by an unsuccessful independent candidate in the December election, Mr Michael Cavanough, would be investigated by the police.

Two shot dead in Addis Ababa wave of arrests

Addis Ababa, Feb 16.—The Ethiopian Provisional Military Government announced today that its security forces had killed a retired major-general and a former district administrator, both opponents of the regime.

The Government also said in a broadcast that an undisclosed number of other "conspirators" had been arrested and detained in the past week.

It gave the names of those killed in two separate incidents as Major-General Kebede Worku, former commander of the imperial guard, and Mr Makonnen Wossen, a landlord and former administrator of a district just outside Addis Ababa.

It said that the two were asked to surrender, and when they refused, the security forces opened fire. General Kebede was shot in an exchange of fire at his home in a suburb of Addis Ababa.

There was a brief lull in the firing when an American boy, of 14, who lives next door, returned home. The soldiers escorted him into his house before resuming the firing.

Sources said in Addis Ababa that the number of those detained in the past week exceeded a dozen. Ethiopia radio said that the Government would continue "to give unforgettable lessons to reactionary elements". Remnants of the imperial regime would be "drowned in the sea of the revolution".

Automatic arms fire was heard in various parts of Addis Ababa yesterday.

Those arrested are believed to include the widows of some of the members of the imperial regime executed in November, 1974. Two former bank directors and their wifes were also reported to have been arrested. —UPI and Agence France-Presse.

UN call to bring Chilean 'torturer' to trial

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 16

A call for the arrest and trial of Señor Oswaldo Romo, allegedly "the master torturer of Chile", was made by Mr Ghulam Ali Allana, of Pakistan, today, when the United Nations Commission on Human Rights discussed its working group's report on Chile.

Mr Allana, chairman of the five-member working group, said that Señor Romo was a man "whose very name invokes terror and memories of torture in thousands of hearts".

He urged the commission to appeal to Chile for the release of Senator Luis Corvalan, the leader of the Chilean Communist Party, and 10 other prominent figures detained without trial for more than two years.

Señor Sergio Diez, the Chilean representative, said that he would reserve the right of reply until the commission had heard other speakers.

Austrian leader has talks in Czechoslovakia

Prague, Feb 16.—Dr Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, and his host, Mr Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, discussed bilateral relations and economic cooperation at a private meeting in Prague today.

Dr Kreisky, who arrived this morning on a special train for the first visit here by an Austrian Chancellor for 40 years, laid a wreath at the memorial of the Unknown Warrior

The two leaders discussed "a wide range of questions concerning the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria"

in hint of m to nya lands

r Correspondent
Feb 16

se has been caused a Uganda Government ment that the Defence had backed President lemand for an explan- im Britain why large one time administered of Uganda were trans- o Kenya and Sudan the century.

hole of western Kenya t of southern Sodan one time administered of Uganda, and Presi- min described the n these areas as his o".

sue is not a new une as raised often before Uganda became inde- in 1962, but it has been accepted that changes in tha early period have no rele- day. The Organization n Unity agrees that tha e pre-independence es cannot be changed. nt Amin, however, ying he would not go recover "lost" areas, would not hesitate to Jganda's access to the threatened.

Russian arms spending was underestimated

From Henry S. Bradsher
Geneva, Feb 16

The Central Intelligence Agency has discovered that tha Soviet Union is devoting about twice as much of its gross national product (GNP) to military uses as had been estimated.

The CIA information casts a new light on Soviet attitudes and United States relations with Moscow that could have significant policy implications for America. The information has not yet affected the Ford administration's policy.

Agency analysts had long assumed that Moscow used between 6 and 8 per cent of the nation's wealth for its armed forces, but a combination of new information and reassessment of old data has shown that military spending for some time has been absorbing far more.

The CIA circulated last autumn within a tight circle of Government specialists an estimate of 15 to 20 per cent of GNP for the Soviet armed forces. Tha large jump was a result both of calculating known elements as more expensive than previously realized, and of including things not earlier known to be part of the Soviet military picture.

Although many Pentagon analysts agree with the 15 to 20 per cent estimate, it drew criticism from several directions as being too high for several reasons, and is now being restudied. Several sources say that final assessment, expected to be reached in March or April, will be between 14 and 17 per cent. One source says it might be as low as 10 to 12 per cent.

Current United States defence appropriations are about 6 per cent of GNP. A direct comparison of Soviet and American military speeding is not easy, involving many of the statistical and conceptual difficulties which have always made estimates of the Kremlin's arms programme complicated and subject to error.

The realization that defence spending is roughly twice as large as thought in the strained Soviet economy, indicates a higher priority for military power than has long been assumed in CIA estimates of Soviet policies. CIA evaluations are the basis for United States Government thinking on the subject, although some outside estimates of the GNP percentage have long been higher.—Washington Star.

ival of Cuban 'advisers' aos causes alarm

r Correspondent
g, Feb 16

tence sources in Hong- dicule an embarrassed the Laotian envoy ngkok that Cuban s" who have suddenly in Laos are only al "technicians" and tural experts".

hrly pointed out that poppy-growing Laos dly develop the pro- of tobacco and sugar, crops on which Cuba give advice. It is zed that the peace- oviet "advisers", who lmittedly arrived and to total at least 500, have more plausible als as "technical" and anning "advisers".

oe's partial and nervous n of the unprecedented of Cubans in South- ia must provoke angry in Peking, already at the growing e of Moscow in

a putative Angola set- up which could directly involve China", one military intelligence source said in Hongkong. "The Chinese Army, after all, is heavily dug-in in northern Laos, controlling the double-lane highway which Chinese armyworkers have built to the Mekong river border with Thailand, converting the two northern provinces of Laos into a Chinese buffer state."

The arrival of the Cuban "advisers" and the Vietnamese military operations in Laos, along the old Ho Chi Minh trail, linking North Vietnam with Cambodia on the South Vietnam border, have come after a recent systematic expansion of anti-communist guerrilla activities in Laos. These have been reinforced by the return of former mountain tribesmen and by military supplies from refugee camps in north-eastern Thailand.

The divided and unstable Government in Bangkok, preparing for another confused election, may now be compelled to consider priorities in its diplomatic approaches to both Peking and Hanoi.

Vietnamese use U S tanks to build new plant

Saigon, Feb 16.—Parts of captured American tanks and armoured cars have been used in the building of South Vietnam's first fertilizer plant, the Saigon newspaper *Liberation* reported.

It said that scrap iron from former United States warehouses in the port city of Da Nang, and empty artillery shells, were also used in building a mill at the plant in Quang Da province, 600 miles north of Saigon.

Cruise liners damaged in collision

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb 16.—Technicians today were trying to repair damage to two cruise ships, the Italian Carla and the British Cunard liner Adventurer, which collided yesterday as they entered San Juan bay.

The side of the Carla was ripped open for some 60ft, wrecking the dining rooms. Damage was estimated at $250,000 (£125,000).

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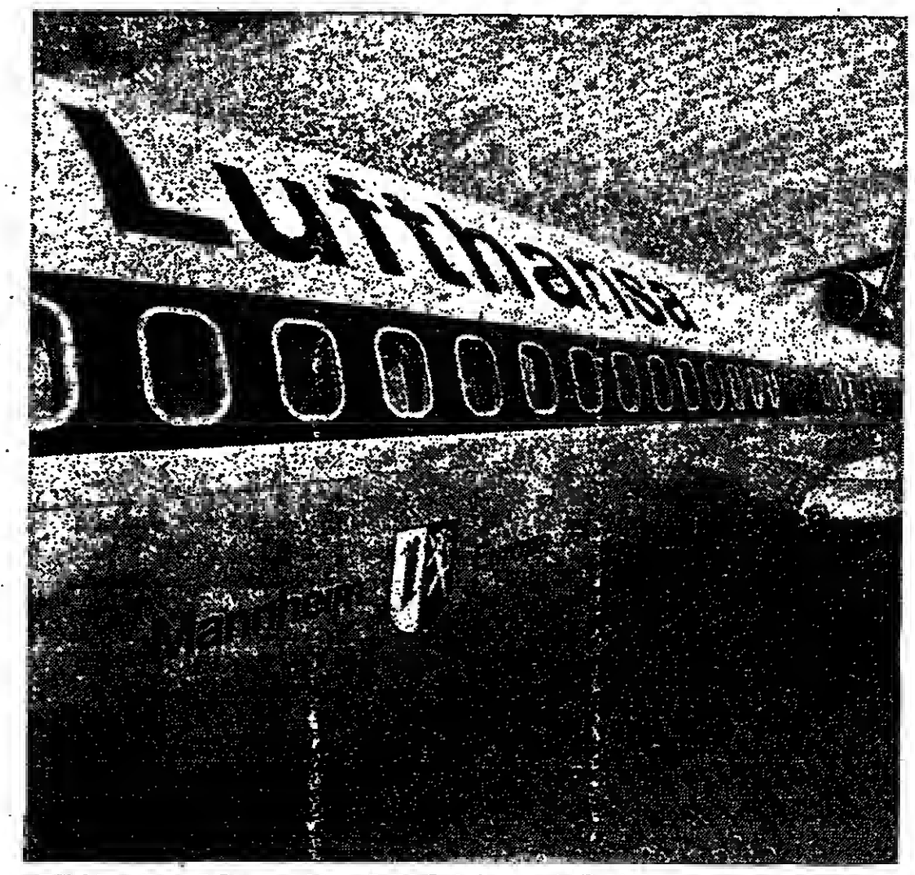

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Rugby Union

A wide-awake Wakefield does not quake at prospect of Northampton

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Wakefield's reward for beating Moseley 10—9 in the second round of the John Player Cup last Saturday is another home tie, against Northampton, in the quarter-final round on March 13.

The draw was made yesterday by Dicky Jeeps, senior vice-president of the RFU and a pillar of Northampton in his time, who said he did not think his old team would be best pleased by their luck. The Yorkshire club have gone 20 matches without defeat this season. Having knocked off one famous Midland club, they will not be quaking at the prospect of taking on another.

The north, with four teams through to the last eight (a better percentage than any other region can claim in the five years since this competition was introduced), will stage two other games, Sale v London Welsh and Roundhay v Gosforth. The other quarter-final tie will be between Bristol and Rosslyn Park, runners-up respectively in 1973 and 1975. All four London clubs in the last round were drawn at home. The luck of their two survivors has run out in this respect.

Bot Gosforth's luck runs pretty true to form. In 10 knockout contests they have only once had the pleasure of playing on their own ground. That was against Hartlepool Rovers in the first round this season. Roundhay had little trouble in disposing of the junior club, Havant, last weekend. Gosforth, for whom their scrum half, Malcolm Young, has scored 30 points out of 54 in two knockout games, had a good win at Liverpool.

The defeat of Coventry by London Welsh last Saturday has ensured that a new name will win the competition this season. The Welsh visit to Sale will bring together two clubs who reached the semi-final round three years ago. Gosforth, with wins at Northampton and Bristol, reached the last eight in 1975 (when they lost to the eventual winners at Bedford).

For Roundhay, the Yorkshire Cup holders, and Wakefield this will be their first appearance in the quarter-final round—and Wakefield, indeed, have got there at the first time of asking. They probably are glad enough to have avoided their close Yorkshire rivals at this stage, having lost to them three times last season, twice in friendly games and once in the semi-final round of their county cup competition. The draw is:

Wakefield v Northampton
Bristol v Rosslyn Park
Roundhay v Gosforth
Sale v London Welsh

Ties to be played on March 13.

Corless became Moseley's new centre of attraction yesterday.

An unsettled Corless moves on

Corless, the England international centre, has left Coventry to join Moseley. He is expected to play for his new club against Metropolitan Police at The Reddings on Friday. Corless, who scored a try in England's 23—6 win over Australia last month, and captained North Midlands to the county championship semi-final round, has been unsettled at Coventry. He has recently been chosen at stand-off half, or left out of the side altogether.

Corless, a 30-year-old schoolmaster, played for Birmingham for five years before joining Coventry in 1972.

White the only one in team for third time

By John Downie

Scotland's B XV play the Royal Navy at Murrayfield on Wednesday of next week (3 pm) as part of their preparation for the B international against France at Rheims on Sunday, March 7. Of the side who beat France B 19—6 at Melrose last year, five are chosen again, five have become ineligible through selection for full internationals, two have left the country and one is injured.

Only White, the Hawick wing, makes his third appearance in the B side. He played against France in both of the past two years and has returned to good form after it had been thought that injury would force his early retirement. The other survivors of last year's team are Frieß, Laidlaw, Aitken and Pender.

Kennedy is the third Edinburgh full back to come into the current international reckoning. With both Andy Irvine and Bruce Hay available for Edinburgh District XV he has had to depend largely on under-23 matches for representative experience, but with his two elders in the national squad he shared in a decisive Edinburgh win over Nice on the eve of the French international.

Elsewhere also the accent is on youth. Ashton, Breakey and Preston have all been schools internationals in the past two years. *The team is:*

A. E. Kennedy (Watsonians); A. B. White (Hawick), A. P. Frieß (London Scottish), A. G. Dongall (Jordanhill), D. M. Ashton (Ayr); R. W. Breakey (Gosforth), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), G. T. Deans (Hawick), N. E. K. Pender (Hawick), G. N. Watson (Boroughmuir), L. R. Lambie (Watsonians, captain), W. B. Davies (Hawick), D. S. M. Macdonald (London Scottish), A. J. Preston (Gosforth).

Referee: J. C. Kelleher (Wales).

Toulouse, Feb 16.—Rives, the French flank forward, tore a muscle in his left shoulder yesterday and is not likely to play in the five-nation Rugby Union match between France and Wales in Cardiff on March 6. The selectors were relying on Rives to muzzle the brilliant Welsh halves, Edwards and Bennett. They hope that Fouroux, the French captain and scrum half, who fractured a rib against Ireland nine days ago, will be fit for the Cardiff match.—Reuter.

Racing

Best of Birds Nest yet to be seen

By Michael Seely

Bird's Nest confirmed that he is a leading contender for the hurdling crown after winning the Wolverhampton Champion Hurdle Trial yesterday afternoon. The four-year-old, Brenn, quickly opened up a clear lead and at half way was six lengths in front of Bird's Nest with Comedy of Errors four lengths away, third. Racing to the first flight in the straight Bird's Nest had taken up the running with Comedy of Errors, Dramatist and Brenn all in close attendance.

At the second flight from home where Brenn fell Comedy of Errors and Dramatist were under pressure while Bird's Nest was sailing along on the bridle looking very good indeed. Landing on the run in Bird's Nest quickened to go two lengths clear of his struggling opponents, but 150 yards from home Turnell started to push with hands and heels. Bird's Nest swerved to the left causing White on Comedy of Errors to change position. After Bird's Nest had beaten Comedy of Errors by two and a half lengths with Dramatist a length away third a stewards inquiry was held.

But, presumably considering that any interference which might have been caused was accidental and that it had not affected the result, they confirmed the placings. Both first and second may have another run before Cheltenham, but neither Bob Turnell nor Fred Rimell have made any firm plans. The bare result as it stands indicates that Comedy of Errors is 6 lb in front of Bird's Nest, but it is difficult to weigh the race up. The ground was too firm for both horses and neither had run since before Christmas.

My own feeling is that Bird's Nest who was cantering over his rivals until half way up the run-in and who was only having his second race of the season, may well make considerable improvement between now and Cheltenham. There is no doubt that we are building up to an open and exciting Champion Hurdle. The leading bookmakers Hill and Ladbrokes added to the confusion by differing in their interpretation of the result.

Hills make Comedy of Errors their favourite at 11-4. They then go 3-1 Night Nurse, 5-1 Lanzarote, 7-1 Bird's Nest, Sea Pigeon, 14-1 Dramatist. Ladbrokes, on the other hand, have Night Nurse as their first choice at 5-2, followed by Bird's Nest (backed at 7—1 following yesterday's race) and Comedy of Errors at 4-1. They then offer 5-1 Lanzarote, 7-1 Sea Pigeon, 14-1 Dramatist.

Hamswell, trained by Tim Forster at Wantage, seems to be the safest bet on a tricky card at Warwick this afternoon in the Ryton Novices Steeplechase. Hamswell, a useful handicap hurdler last season, when his last three victories included a 30-length defeat of Bird of Prey at Ludlow, has already run twice over fences.

At Worcester in December he fell at the third fence in the race won by Dad's Army, but made handsome amends at Chepstow early in January when ran an easy winner from Glyn Co-Partner. His chief afternoon is likely to be Mellor trained Aztec Star cessful in three hurdle campaign.

Forster can also win valuable race of the George Coney Challenge Super Slave, who has this in his only two season. After finishing the progressive Another at Kempton Park in Super Slave gave Lord and Clarification a hard three miles at Towcaster lacking in finishing Slave will be well suited distance of three and and should prove too weights for Tuscan Hinterland.

STATE OF GOING (official): Warwick: good. Carlisle: Hurdles steeplechase, soft. Towcester: good. Ascot: wood

Oliver should keep his supporters in pocket

By Jim Snow

No one who has followed with blind faith the horses trained by Ken Oliver and Gordon Richards for the last five seasons at Carlisle, and for five meetings this season, would have come out of it lighter in pocket. In this period, Gordon Richards, whose Greystoke stable is some 20 miles away from the course, has won 37 races. Ken Oliver, a marauder from Hawick, Scotland, but a much more welcome visitor south of the border than some of his forbears as they swept over the line between Northumberland and Roxburgh, has had 35 victories. Year after year, Oliver has been a loyal supporter of jumping at all the Carlisle meetings, and so too have been Arthur Stephenson and Neville Crump.

Carlisle at its last meeting on January 28, provided the only racing in Britain, but in the process it caught a nasty cold. For two days before the cold spell had struck all over the country with snow and frost, the ground staff worked long hours, laying down peat and putting straw on the take off and landing sides of the fences. It was a fine concerted effort by all concerned, but, as the clerk of the course, Kit Paterson, remarked wryly after the last race: "much good it has done us. We have worked hard but the money from the Levy Board to cover losses is far from adequate".

He went on to point out that if they had not worked so hard to put on racing, they would have been better off financially. This is a Gilbertian situation. It is one which Newcastle experienced the following Wednesday on February 4, when the ground staff at Gosforth Park worked equally hard and won the day. That was the only win, for Newcastle, despite its support money from the Levy Board, lost over £2,000, while 15,000 betting shops were kept busy and the Levy Board drew its rake off.

It is of course of the highest importance for the Levy Board that meetings in mid-winter should not be lost. Their eye is firmly on the betting turnover in shops, and hence the sum of money is handed out to racecourses to help them to put on racing. The trouble is that overheads have soared in the past 12 months, and the running of a meeting is much more costly than a year ago. The Levy Board now completely "unreal the words of Kit Pa Carlisle and Freddie Newcastle. As one of castle directors observe on his knowledge of Sa after he had seen the loss on the day: "sou rotten in the state of Dn

This afternoon, Ken an excellent chance of with Fidler on the Ho Kingmoor Handicap Ste and with the filly, Le the Heads Nook Novice If they win he will be on mark of 37 as Gordon but I suggest that Ho win at least one race non Novices Steeple Northerner.

Carlisle programme

1.45 WETHERAL HURDLE (Handicap : £306 : 2m 330yd)

2 34020-f Dutch Sam (Mrs N. Harris), G. Bell, 6-11-11 J. Cosgrave 7
3 40f20-1 Even Break (Mrs E. Gaze), Mrs E. Gaze, 14-11-7 .. D. Smith 7
4 p03220 Colspar (T. Craig), Craig, 5-11-5 ..... J. Mooney 7
6 p00 Everlasting (Beldale Homes Staffordshire Ltd), J. FitzGerald, 8-11-2 A. Brown 7
6 00-4441 Jane Again (P. Robinson), W. Haigh, 5-11-2 P. Charlton 7
7 03-p00 Kempak (Mrs J. Thomson), H. Blackshaw, 8-11-1 M. Blackshaw
8 000033 Unavailable (L. Watts), R. Bower, 6-11-0 ..... J. Smith 7
10 30-1000 Moonleap (W. Francis), Francis, 5-10-8 ..... A. Taylor 5
11 30030 Kortessel (J. Latham), K. Payne, 4-10-6 ..... N. Bancroft 7
12 043000 Young Kazia (J. Bowness), W. Atkinson, 7-10-5 P. Mangan
17 0-0004 Vulwell (M. Hamsden), S. Norton, 6-10-0 .. G. Graham 5
18 0000 Pergamon (C. Booth), Booth, 8-10-0 ..... G. Holmes
21 000402 Wind River (S. Lyons), Gibson, 6-10-0 ..... M. Gibson
22 007-001 Not Toddy (A. Allan), Allan, 5-10-0 ..... M. Nolan 5

2-1 Jane Again, 4-1 Unavailable, 6-1 Kortessel, 13-2 Even Break, 7-1 Dutch Sam, 8-1 Colspar, 10-1 Vulwell, 16-1 others.

2.15 KIRKLINTON STEEPLECHASE (£408 : 2m)

1 33-0102 Supreme Sail (D) (V. Thompson), Thompson, 5-11-3 Mr J. Walton
3 400222 The Barron (C. Barron), Barron, 8-11-0 ..... B. Fletcher
4 232-03u Birdlover (Mrs J. Milligan), B. Wilkinson, 6-11-0 M. Blackshaw
6 p-p4ff Brandy Fire (Mrs B. Shaw), B. Shaw, 6-11-0 .. Mr A. Wilson
9 p00-010 Burning Bush (Queen Mother), K. Oliver, 6-11-0 N. Tinkler
9 200000 Hello Louis (Mrs A. Page), W. Page, 6-11-0 ..... P. Ennis
11 022300 King Ross (Sir H. Fraser), Mrs S. Chetmore, 7-11-0 R. Barry
13 010-2f Northerner (J. Rubin), G. Richards, 6-11-0 ..... J. O'Neill
13 00-00 Quintevan (L. Clark), K. Oliver, 6-11-0 ..... R. Tinkler
14 4230-44 Soutra (W. Lockey), B. Wilkinson, 8-11-0 ..... D. Atkins
15 0-00 Teddy Bear II (A. Eubank), Eubank, 9-11-0 Mr A. Eubank 5

2-1 Northerner, 7-1 The Barron, 5-1 Soutra, 13-2 Supreme Sail, 8-1 Birdlover, 10-1 Burning Bush, 12-1 King Ross, 16-1 others.

2.45 HETHERSGILL HURDLE (Handicap : £524 : 2m 330yd)

1 210323 Skiddaw View (CD) (J. Dixon), Dixon, 9-12-7 P. Broderick
3 011f- L'Aiglon (J. Galbraith), G. Richards, 7-11-12 .. J. Spelli
4 242010 Bishop's Pawn (J. Nelson), Nelson, 5-10-13 Mr J. Nelson 7
5 42fpfp Dovit's Soldier (CD) (R. Boland), W. Atkinson, 8-10-12 M. Bagnall
6 0312u4 Ebornezersdouble (J. Craig), F. Carr, 7-10-12 M. Blackshaw
7 0-0114- Possum (J. Thomson), G. Richards, 10-10-8 C. Brownless 5
8 300-011 Mucaine (Mrs A. Fawcett), J. Fitzgerald, 7-10-8 G. Holmes
10 401- Hanns Christof (W. Fehilly), W. Haigh, 8-10-4 P. Charlton 7
11 043320 Village Light (CD) (F. Gates), W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-2 T. Stack
13 24100-0 Bosphorus Queen (CO) (T. Amies), T. Barnes, 5-10-2 M. Barnes
13 00200-0 Danasco (CD) (Mrs J. Milligan), B. Wilkinson, 7-10-0 D. Atkins
14 00f0u0 Silver Flint (R. Evans), R. Bower, 7-10-0 ..... —
15 40p-0f0 Master Blarney (H. Benson), R. Morris, 7-10-0 A. Knights 7

5-2 Skiddaw View, 4-1 Ebornezersdouble, 5-1 Mucaine, 13-2 L'Aiglon, 8-1 Village Light, 9-1 Bosphorus Queen, 10-1 Possum, 14-1 Bishop's Pawn, 20-1 Danasco, 25-1 Dovit's Soldier, 33-1 others.

3.15 STANWIX STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £654 : 3m)

3 p04f4p Pattered (D) (T. Whiterton), A. Dickinson, 10-10-[illegible]
4 33u00-3 Scarfell (D) (Lord Kilmany), Lord Kilmany, 12-10-[illegible] Mr [illegible]
7 221234-3 Hammerscar (CD) (R. Brewis), Brewis, 12-10-0 ..... [illegible]
8 404102 Gesenda (J. Vallas), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 ..... [illegible]
9 1f-0442 Indian Pyrite (D) (Mrs S. Shaw), S. Shaw, 10-10-[illegible] Mr [illegible]
10 101p03 Ormonde Tudor (W. Hicking), J. Bower, 7-10-0 ..... [illegible]
11 u21204 More Wayward (D) (R. Chalmers-Watson), W. Cra[illegible] 7-10-[illegible]
13 p Gone with the Wind (G. Common), O. Richards, [illegible]

5-2 Pattered, 3-1 Gesenda, 5-1 Indian Pyrite, 7-1 Scarfell, 8-1 Gone Whid, 9-1 More Wayward, 12-1 Hammerscar, 20-1 Ormonde Tudor.

3.45 KINGMOOR STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £539 : 2m)

2 0-12030 Knock Twice (CD) (R. Macaggart), Macaggart, [illegible] Mr A. [illegible]
5 1-013u0 Golden Fort (CD), (Mrs A. Collins), G. Richards, [illegible]
6 214f11 Fidler On The Roof (CD) (H. Zeisel), K. Oliver, [illegible]
9 p3 Polar Prince (D) (E. Hughes), D. McCain, 10-10-[illegible]

2-1 Fidler On The Roof, 9-4 Knock Twice, 5-2 Golden Fort, [illegible] Prince.

4.15 HEADS NOOK HURDLE (4-y-o novices : £340 : 2m)

2 1 La Mama (C. Young), K. Oliver, 11-10 ..... [illegible]
3 0 Abe (J. Laidlaw), Haldane, 11-0 ..... P. [illegible]
4 p Barsist (M. Kelly), J. Bower, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
6 Bonneata (R. Allan), Allan, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
8 Friendly Boy (S. Rooke), F. Carr, 11-0 ..... M. [illegible]
9 Gingerbread House (Mrs E. Gaze), Mrs E. Gaze, 11-0 [illegible]
13 Lariat (S. Leadbetter), Leadbetter, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
14 003000 Modin (A. Brown), W. Atkinson, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
17 30 Pedder Street (K. Hall), W. Francis, 11-0 ..... A. [illegible]
18 0030-f2 Robin John (C. Gordon), T. Craig, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
20 0 Sun Victoria (J. Bilsco), T. Barnes, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
22 0304 Spacer (T. Crowe), D. McCain, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
25 Tee Cee (Lord Kilmany), Lord Kilmany, 11-0 ..... [illegible]
26 f (G. Renfison), Renfison, 11-0 Mr P. [illegible]
27 0f000 Tiger Feet (T. Littleton), T. Fairhurst, 11-0 .. C. [illegible]

7-4 La Mama, 4-1 Spacer, 5-1 Pedder Street, 7-1 Robin John, 8-1 Boy, 12-1 Gingerbread House, 16-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Jane Again. 2.15 NORTHERNER is specially recommended. Eborneezersdouble. 3.15 Scarfell. 3.45 Fidler on the Hoof. Meme.

Warwick programme

1.30 AIR WEDDING STEEPLECHASE (Div I : £272 : 2½m)

3 121f- Menaphon (D) (A. Twine), Twine, 14-12-8 .... Mr Saunders
5 04p-u Antony Adverse (D) (Reston), Reston, 10-12-2 .. Mr Reston 7
7 2u0- Fake (W. Allen), Allen, 7-12-2 ..... Mr Wootley 7
8 0f214-p Greystoke Pillar (Sir D. Cunard), Cunard, 8-12-2 Mr Cundell 7
11 Indian Diva (Miss A. Thorne), M. Thorne, 9-12-2 Miss J. Thorne 7
13 31f2- Just Looking (G. Weaving), Weaving, 11-12-2 ..... Mr Byatt 5
15 King Jesse (Mrs J. Lawther), Mrs Lawther, 10-12-2 ..... —
16 Mr Gay (D. Davies), Davies, 8-12-2 ..... Mr J. Davies 7
23 Secret Sound (Miss J. Littlewood), Miss Littlewood, 10-12-2 Mr Crank 7
25 00- Sword Dollar (D. Gladwyn), Gladwyn, 10-12-2 Mr Gladwyn 7
27 fppp- Water Laughing (CD) (Miss H. Guilding), Miss Guilding, 11-12-2 Mr Holland-Martin 5

11-4 Menaphon, 100-30 Just Looking, 9-2 Indian Diva, 16-1 Mr Gay, 7-1 Greystoke Pillar, 10-1 Fake, 14-1 others.

2.0 LOWER SWELL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £272 : 2½m)

1 0fup-00 Palsboy (R. Clay), Clay, 7-12-6 ..... B. Brogan
2 130p-pp Rose Royal (D) (G. Hartford), J. Peacock, 8-12-0 D. Cartwright
3 0 Another Marshall (Mrs B. Chandler), D. Gandolfo, 11-12-0 W. Shoemark
5 04p020 Sicilian Son (Mrs J. Blott), M. James, 9-11-2 ..... A. Mewney
6 000420 Vanuatad (W. Allen), Earl Jones, 6-11-1 ..... I. Watkinson
7 4410p-p Soviet (D) (G. Dawes), J. Berry, 9-11-1 ..... R. Evans
8 ppp000 Glaijon (Mrs L. Browning), D. Browning, 10-11-0 G. Gracey 7
9 0-f0000 Border Java (Mrs F. Ockleston), J. Wright, 8-10-10 .. R. Hyett
10 2f-0pp4 Roman Law (Miss J. Toulson), M. Toulson, 10-10-9 P. Kelly 7
11 000-900 Sport of Kings (D) (F. King), King, 8-10-7 ..... B. Floyd 7
12 340003 Hewood Lad (C) (F. Quick), C. Small, 11-10-7 Mr Darlington 7
14 00000u Sailors Wind (P. Bowles), M. Salaman, 5-10-7 .. Mr Bowles 7
16 32-0000 John Crocker (M. Pipe), Pipe, 9-10-7 ..... L. Longo
16 r3f002 Stain Visitor (F. Baldrey), M. Oliver, 11-10-7 ..... P. Barron
17 ppp030 Antoni H (J. Frost), K. Bridgwater, 7-10-7 ..... A. Mawson
18 0p-0 Ralph (G. Bull), Bull, 11-10-7 ..... B. Crank

3-1 Hewood Lad, 7-2 Sicilian Son, 4-1 Stain Visitor, 11-2 Another Marshall, 7-1 Roman Law, 10-1 Antoni H, 12-1 Vanuatad, Palsboy, 16-1 others.

2.30 AIR WEDDING STEEPLECHASE (Div II : £272 : 2½m)

3 12113-1 Ptarmigan III (D) (F. Oilman), F. Gaiman, 10-12-8 Mr Saunders
6 fp40p0- Armoured Car (D) (J. Cunningham), Cunningham, 9-12-2 Mr Cunningham 7
8 Pranchie (H. Laight), Laight, 12-12-2 ..... Mr R. Wootley 5
10 Hilbirio (P. Greenall), Mrs M. Greenall, 10-12-2 Mr Greenall
12 p000-4 Indian Red (D) (E. Mann), Mann, 11-12-2 ..... Mr Mann 7
14 441f0f0- Kellys Hero (P. Wates), A. Wates, 8-12-2 ..... Mr Wates 6
19 Moon View (J. Bawksfield), Bawksfield, 9-12-2 Mr Bawksfield 7
21 Rogalar (S. Jacobs), Jacobs, 11-12-2 ..... Mr Jacobs 7
24 p00f-0 Shoot Dido (D) (L. Carden), G. Owen, 9-12-2 .. Mr Carden 7
26 4- Tarturfe (V. Whiteman), Whiteman, 10-12-2 .. Mr Whiteman 7

7-4 Ptarmigan III, 5-2 Hilbirio, 4-1 Indian Red, 6-1 Kellys Hero, 13-1 Tarturfe, 20-1 others.

3.0 GEORGE CONEY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,274 : 3½m 300yd)

3 301p20 Kilmore Boy (CD) (A. Grogan), A. Jarvis, 10-11-1 P. Blacker
4 31pf43 Moon Trip (G) (A. Connell), Connell, 8-10-12 .....
6 14-3331 Little Andy (C) (Mrs H. O'Neill), O. O'Neill, 7-10-12 J. Francome
6 4f11-23 Super Slave (Mrs A. Wood), T. Forster, 8-10-7 .... G. Thorner
7 1232-02 Neptune Hill (Mrs J. Bloom), J. Bloom, 11-10-7 .. A. Webber
10 0030-fp Debline Cross (C) (G. Yardley), Yardley, 13-10-1 K. White
11 222142 Tuscan Prince (C) (Sir J. Thomson), R. Armytage, 12-10-0 J. Glover
12 130-231 Flying Orchid (G. Lock), J. Gifford, 7-10-0 ..... M. Stanley 5
15 3334-p3 Pava's Boy (T. Bates), D. Ancil, 7-10-0 ..... S. Knight 3
14 0f2422 Hinterland (N. Henriques), Henriques, 10-10-0 .. Dr Cheney 5
15 pp-02u1 Beau By (E. Johnson), B. Thompson, 11-10-0 ..... H. Evans 5

11-1 Super Slave, 7-2 Tuscan Prince, 5-1 Hinterland, 12-1 Kilmore Boy, 8-1 Beau By, 10-1 Pava's Boy, 12-1 Flying Orchid, Little Andy, 20-1 others.

3.30 RYTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £408 : 2m)

1 02f1p4 General Ginger Nut (D) (D. Crossman), Thomson [illegible]
2 1411-f1 Hamswell (Judith Lady Dulverton), T. Forster, [illegible]
5 00-4001 Aztec Star (D) (G. Lazarus), B. Mellor, 5-11-3 ..... [illegible]
5 b0p000 Bills Brother (K. Ralph), P. Allingham, 7-11-0 ..... [illegible]
7 0000 Come On Friday (P. Bowlby), Bowlby, 7-11-0 ..... [illegible]
8 Dawn's Lass (S. Newton), W. Pulman, 7-11-0 ..... [illegible]
9 422f32 Gay God (D. Pearman), Pearman, 6-11-0 ..... [illegible]
11 f-0 Grassi Green (W. Kydd), B. Thompson, 7-11-0 ..... [illegible]
13 pfp Holford Glen (T. Pocock), R. Pocock, 7-11-0 ..... [illegible]
14 Kings Pastime (F. Vaughan), W. Fisher, 10-11-0 ..... [illegible]
16 0-22000 Our Meffiee (R. Dunn), R. E. Peacock, 6-11-0 ..... [illegible]
19 000-044 Rep (E. Marsland), M. Tate, 6-11-0 ..... [illegible]
20 p00fp0 Rosanda (Mrs L. Browning), D. Browning, 8-11-0 ..... [illegible]
22 2-21220 Waterhead (J. Brazil), P. Cundell, 6-11-0 ..... [illegible]
23 31f010 Goldberg (S. Spokes), W. Wharton, 5-10-7 ..... [illegible]
26 00-f0 Nut Brown Count (Mrs A. Hurlstone), R. Turnell, [illegible]
26 f0000-4 Phox (Mrs S. Green), C. Miller, 5-10-7 ..... [illegible]
27 000-000 Sybil (Mrs F. Jaggers), B. Nicholson, 5-10-7 ..... [illegible]

2-1 Hamswell, 11-4 Aztec Star, 9-2 General Ginger Nut, 6-1 Kings Pastime, 10-1 Gay God, 12-1 Goldberg, 14-1 others.

4.0 PRINCETHORPE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : [illegible])

1 0-1231p Braintridge Farmer (G) (Mrs L. Ritchie), F. Walwyn [illegible]
3 d12111 No Defence (D) (Mrs G. Harvey), B. Nicholson, [illegible]
7 3213p0 Winter Fair (G) (C. Freud), B. Thompson, 9-10-9 [illegible]
8 4-03022 Holly Park (Miss G. Crooks), Crooks, 9-10-6 ..... [illegible]
14 Shrubs Sparkle (W. Everall), Everall, 11-10-1 ..... [illegible]
15 441342 Noble Hero (CD) (M. Marsh), Marsh, 9-10-1 ..... [illegible]
20 4f42f1 Great Haste (Mrs M. Bradshaw), S. Underhill, 8-10-[illegible]
21 f-00p40 Muckless Rock (D) (Pearman), Pearman, 7-10-0 ..... [illegible]
23 D-p0f04 Relics Son (D) (T. Warner), D. Gandolfo, 9-10-0 ..... [illegible]
24 000 Mac Vidi (Miss P. Neal), Neal, 11-10-0 ..... [illegible]

9-4 No Defence, 11-4 Braintridge Farmer, 7-2 Noble Hero, 6-1 Winter Fair, 14-1 Great Haste, 16-1 others.

4.30 BURTON HILL STEEPLECHASE (Novices' Handicap : 3m)

1 3fb111 Monsfire (D) (G. Sloan), J. Gifford, 9-12-5 ..... [illegible]
2 40-3131 Dawn Breaker (Mrs O. McFerran), C. Davies, [illegible]
4 0-f3320 Saint Spiridon (P. Oldfield), Mrs R. Pitman, 9-11-[illegible]
7 01f32f Yasou (J. Beasley), P. Gundell, 6-10-13 ..... [illegible]
8 04413f The Dane (C) (K. Pearce), J. Spearing, 6-10-9 ..... [illegible]
9 u00-p11 Dernhills (K. Slade), D. Gandolfo, 8-10-8 ..... [illegible]
10 4p-4400 Bright Spartan (G. Yardley), Yardley, 8-10-7 ..... [illegible]
11 30f41 Pacify (C. Glyn), S. Mellor, 6-10-7 ..... [illegible]
12 0-p3p32 Port 'n Lemon (W. Kydd), B. Thompson, 6-10-7 ..... [illegible]
13 03bu-00 Bathphagus (D. Ancil), Ancil, 9-10-7 ..... [illegible]
14 222-f00 Alpenstock (H. Thomas), Mrs B. Gaze, 9-10-7 ..... [illegible]
16 403100 Chester Mark (D) (D. Darling), H. Nicholson, 9-[illegible]
17 214433 The Snipe (G. Richmond-Watson), J. Webber, 6-10-[illegible]
18 0202p2 The Wairas (Capt J. Macdonald-Buchanan), D. Nic[illegible]
19 123113 Naval Power (J. Thomas), Mrs E. Gaze, 6-10-7 ..... [illegible]
22 203bpp Indian Scholar (D. Lewis), Lewis, 7-10-7 ..... [illegible]

3-1 Monsfire, 7-2 Dawn Breaker, 4-1 The Snipe, 11-2 The Wairas, 10-1 Dernhills, Yasou, 14-1 others.

Warwick selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Menaphon. 2.0 State Visitor. 2.30 Hilbirio. 3.0 Super Slave. HAMSWELL is specially recommended. 4.0 Noble Hero. 4.30 General Ginger Nut.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.30 General Ginger Nut.

Football

Chatterton the first for new scheme

Nicholas Chatterton, who scored Crystal Palace's opening goal in Saturday's FA Cup win over Chelsea, is no longer receiving wages from the club. Palace supporters need not worry, however, for Chatterton is the first player to be involved in a new sponsorship scheme being introduced.

A local firm, Briggs Development Holdings Ltd, will pay the club £5,000 to cover Chatterton's wages. "No club wishes to reveal exactly how mocb each player earns, but this figure should cover most of what the club would have had to pay to Chatterton", Reg Briggs, e Palace director, said.

Chatterton was chosen as the first sponsored player by his team colleagues, but the club are hoping other local firms will offer similar monetary help for players in the first team. The sponsored players will unt be allowed to wear advertisements for the firms concerned on their shirts, but will be available for other promotional activities.

The Football Association will wait until they receive reports before deciding whether to take action ou the Stamford Bridge crowd scenes during the FA Cup tie between Chelsea and Crystal Palace ou Saturday.

An FA spokesman said yesterday: "Nothing has been decided yet and I'm not saying that anything will. We may look into the trouble if we receive unfavourable reports from the referee and officials."

The trouble started after Palace went two goals ahead and led to more thao 50 fans being arrested. A total of 34 people will appear in court later this week. Chelsea are in the process of introdocing an identity card system of admissioo.

Cup replays bring problems for managers and players

By Norman Fox

Injuries, food poisoning and winter wheezes are afflicting players from three of the four clubs involved in tonight's FA Cup fifth round replays. The only manager able to announce a team unchanged from Saturday is Johnny Giles, of West Bromwich Albion, who will need all of the strength he can muster to overcome Soothampton's formidable home record.

Southampton themselves are in some distress. Osgood is suspended and now Channon, the other half of the famous partnership, has a stomach disorder. Stokes is suffering from a similar ailment and yesterday, Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager, said: "Both players did well to get through Saturday's game. They have all day tomorrow to recover and we are keeping our fingers crossed". Fisher and Turner, the goalkeeper, have recovered from injuries and McCalliog, who hurt his leg at West Bromwich, is fit to play before a full-house of 30,000. For those who believe that history repeats itself, West Bromwich beat Southampton in a replay before winning the cup in 1968.

Another crucial goalscorer whose absence could determine a result is Stoke City's Greenhoff, who fell heavily in the first tie against Sunderland and will need a fitness test before tonight's replay at Roker Park. As Sunderland have conceded ooly one point at home this season, Stoke will need Greenhoff's sharp finishing.

Sunderland's manager, Bob Stokoe, reports that several of his players have coughs and colds and his chosen team will not be announced until shortly before they appear before the roaring Roker crowd. Whether the keen atmosphere of the Sunderland gathering will upset Stoke's composed, patient football is the real issue bere. Mr Stokoe said: "Stoke are a very, very skilful team. We have done well to bring them back to Roker and pow its up to us to make the most of it." Malcolm Allison and Terry Venables, of Crystal Palace, who play the winners, will both watch the game.

Tomorrow night the north-east's cup involvement coutinues across the Tyne at Newcastle where their manager, Gordon Lees, is concerned that an injury to Nulty, the clob's captain, could not only disturb the team's momentum in this competition but affect their chances in the League Cup final against Manchester City on Saturday week. Nulty broke his jaw in two places in the tie against Bolton Wanderers on Saturday and is likely to be out of football for six weeks. For the replay Craig or Barrowclough will replace Nulty, but Bolton expect to field an unchanged team despite bumps and bruises from Saturday's exciting 3—3 draw.

In between the dramas of the cup is fitted a first division game tomorrow night which could fudicate where the championship will finally rest. Manchester United against Liverpool at Old Trafford will be a mighty meeting. Liverpool intend playing an unchanged team for the seventh successive match, Toshack had to be substituted against Leeds a week ago but is likely to play.

Wolverhampton Wanderers have a rearranged first division match at Ipswich Town tonight and cannot include Munro who has a knee knee injury and is "doubtful."

Crystal Palace return to third division promotion work tomorrow at Peterborough. Taylor, who played so superbly in Saturday's cup-tie at Chelsea, is under a two-match suspension and Whittle has

Bradford still not well enough to play

Norwich City's home fifth round FA Cup tie with Bradford City is off again. Bradford still have seven players out with influenza and the Football Association yesterday agreed to put back tomorrow's game until next Monday.

The tie, due to have been played last Saturday, was postponed until Wednesday because over half the Bradford playing staff and the manager, Bobby Kennedy, were ill. Bradford had hoped to have the match moved to next Saturday, with both clubs postponing their league games, but this has been ruled out.

The players affected are the goalkeeper, Downsborough, Podd and Cooper (full backs), Johnson and Hockey (midfield), and Ingram and Hutchins (forwards).

Today's fixtures

FA CUP: Fifth round replays: Southampton v West Bromwich Albion (7.30); Sunderland v Stoke City (7.30).
FIRST DIVISION: Burnley v Leicester City (7.30); Ipswich Town v Wolverhampton Wanderers (7.30).
SECOND DIVISION: Charlton Athletic v Fulham (7.30).
THIRD DIVISION: Southend United v Brighton (7.30).
FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay United v Huddersfield Town.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Margate v Yeovil (7.15). First division (North): Corby v Banbury (7.30); Witney Town v Merthyr Tydfil (7.30). South: Ashford v Guildford and Dorking (7.30).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Lancaster v Northwich Victoria (7.30); Morecambe v Gateshead (7.30).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: UAU v FA XI (York City).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Southall and EB v Leatherhead (7.30); Sutton United v Staines (7.30); Walthamstow Avenue v Ilford (7.30).
RUGBY UNION: Gloucester v Bath (7.0).
HOCKEY: Representative matches: Army v Cambridge University (Aldershot, 2.30); Oxford University v United Hospitals (2.30); Royal Navy v Civil Service (Portsmouth, 2.45).

Rugby League

Cup holders draw Wigan for derby match

The holders, Widnes, were given a derby match with Wigan in the second round of the Rogby League Challenge Cup when the draw was made in Leeds yesterday.

Another big match ontip to Lancashire is the clash between Salford and St Helens, while the cup favourites, Featherstone Rovers, are at home to Hull Kingston Rovers.

The draw is:
Leeds v Bradford Northern.
Keighley v Workington Town.
Leigh v Doncaster.
Salford v St Helens.
New Hunslet v Warrington.
Oldham v York.
Widnes v Wigan.
Featherstone Rovers v Hull Kingston Rovers.

Ties to be played during weekend of February 28-29.

Weightlifters compete for Montreal places

The British amateur weightlifting championships are being held on February 28 at Manchester. There are 29 contestants, ranging from flyweights to super-heavyweights, and they are competing for more than the amateur titles, es selection for the Olympic Games in Montreal will depend on their performance in the championships.

Everton flu-stricken

Everton, who are away to Manchester City on Saturday, have four first-team players out of ection with influenza. They are Buckley, Bernard, Seargeant and Jooes. Darracott, another first-team player, has a stomach complaint.

Civil Service side at Portsmouth

The Civil Service have selected a strong hockey side to play the Royal Navy at Portsmouth today, starting at 2.45. The visitors have included four players from Edinburgh, Kilgour, Batchelor, Stobbie and Sotherland. Brindley will lead the team.

CIVIL SERVICE: J. Kilgour, J. Brindley (captain), P. Edis, A. Watson, J. Brown, B. Batchelor, A. Stobbie, A. G. Mayo, J. Procter, K. Collins, C. Sutherland. Reserve: M. Hodge.

Squash rackets

STOCKTON-ON-TEES: Durham and Cleveland open: Semi-final round: Q. Zaman (Pakistan) beat H. Jahan (Pakistan), 9—1,

ORT

mpic Games

emarkable East German advance

John Hennessy
ruck, Feb 16

two most successful nations of the Winter Olympic Games here were, as ny other areas of sporting endeavour lays, the Soviet Union and East Ger- The Russian haul of medals sed from 16 to 27, the East German 14 to 18; their share of gold sed from eight to 13, and from four en respectively.

most striking single achievement on onal level was the East German r in both bobsleigh competitions, in which they did not even compete poro in 1972. To come from obscurity remacy in four years is remarkable by recent East German standards. enough, their domination of the en events, held for the first time on ne run as the bob, was less complete. on all three gold medals, of course, reas they suffered only one setback poro, n share of the two-seater gold taly, this time four of the nine slipped from their clntches, three n to their country cousins, whose namic toboggans and egg-head revealed a strong desire to invade German province. It only partially led, but the warning is clear.

he same token, East Germany's edal at speed skating, in the s 3,000 metres, may be taken as an f things to come. In Nordic skiing they retained their combined title led, for good measure, the 70-metre he exclusive province of Japan in wn island of Hokkaido four years t, now a barren waste for them. viet Union's advance was based on ery in women's speed skating, the ion of the first Olympic ice dancing d the discovery of a biathlon indi- winner. Three countries dropped the trap door of the medals table , Poland and Japan—and there o newcomers, Britain and Liechten-

The Games are over and for the champions the lionizing begins. Miss Mittermeier received a warm welcome yesterday when she arrived for a reception in Munich at the Bavarian premier's residence.

Canada exchanged one silver at Sapporo for perhaps the most unexpected gold medal of the whole Games, Kathy Kreiner's victory in the giant slalom. Innsbruck must be a happy hunting ground for Great Britain, for it was here that our last gold medal was minted, by Tony Nash and Robin Dixon in the two-man bob. Now, John Curry established almost total supremacy over the world's men skaters with a style that blends stunning skill and athleticism with classical grace. Only the Russians and Canadian judges denied him first place, but it must be pure chance that their compatriots secured the other two medals.

The star of the Games? Undoubtedly, Rosi Mittermaier, of West Germany, whose popularity knows no national frontier. Nobody acquainted with Miss Kreiner would begrudge her her win in the giant slalom by an eighth of a second from Miss Mittermaier, but she destroyed a million hopes, near and far, for a woman who has brought sun and fun to a sport that has too often evoked scowls and excuses. At 25 she may not be around when Lake Placid is upon us in 1980, but, as she said herself, "don't count on it".

anges needed if Britain achieve Alpine miracle

ohn Hennessy
k, Feb 16

Kenneth Dilnotte-Cooper, man of the National Ski n of Great Britain (NSF), way, tha sport at bome ve a drastically new ad- ive structure. He shares disappointment (thongh I depressed) of the British during the 12th Winter Games here, and feels w organization is neces-

his cue, perhaps, from mities, he sees the oced ried programme director, le for both sides of the ort, men and women. He a man lo mind, but re- disclose his identity. It l be a Scot, which would added advantage of ing the bond between south of the border.

present moment there is ide between the men's administratioo. Robin ently appointed alpine a man who has worked in establishing e lucrative ners' pool, is technically

Maria Goldberger, man- e women's team, hut, as an see, they act indepen- th scarcely any common- cept on a strictly cold l basis. That cannot be British skilog.

dinotte-Cooper foresees ing on to other fields, ould hope to see Mrs r remain at her post for e more year in order to successor. The woman have in mind would be ica, but he thinks she have the motor racing eeply imbedded in her be enticed back to ski t for some time any-

alizes a manager-cum- ting under the racing e director, but the girl course, need a women's f oolv as a chaperon. notte-Cooper thinks be the right mao as pro- director for £5,000 to ear, which I would oot ht an attractive proposi- the man concerned bad ource of income or an exceptionally altruistic dedication to skiing. Mr Dilnotte-Cooper regards the appointment of a supremo as so important that if necessary he would recommend the reduction of the actual racing programme in order to find the money needed.

This winter his appeal for £40,000 has so far fallen £15,000 short and it may be necessary for some racers to return home before the season ends. Under such a new regime there would be one British team rather than two, and he saw no reason why summer training in the Alps and physical training at home should not be totally coordinated.

A commitment for the next four years would be needed from any racer, with the world championships at Garmish-Partenkirchen, Germany in 1978 as a halfway house to tha 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid, New York State. If the required degree of promise was not shown at Garmish, the team sbould be remodelled "quite harshly". The composition for the teams for the future is a little obscure as each racer (and his or her parents) re-appraises the situation in the light of performances here in the past fortnight.

One member of the women's team, Theresa Wallis, will be certain to disappear, to take up a place at Oxord University. I doubt if Piers Iliffe would wish to continue, even if asked, after the churlish treatment he has received, twice dispatched to other parts to race in competitions that are selling plates compared with the Olympics. If his presence bere was so embarrassing, perhaps because of a personality clash, why bring him here in the first place?

These are the thoughts that one man will take home with him, but of course they are ooly a basis for discussion. Others who will want to have their say include Major General Digby Raeburn, president of the NSF, Mr George Stewart, the secood vice-chairman, and Mrs Joan Raynsford, chairman of the alpine committee.

There are some shrewd brains here and, given goodwill all round, they might yet achieve the miracle that seemed so far away here a British alpine medal.

Supreme Italian master—his pupils conquer the world

By Dennis Bird

The name of Carlo Fassi is probably not well known in this country, at least it was not until last week. That is because he is a master in a spectacular but little understood sport. To ice skaters, however, he has been known for many years as a fine coach, and after his unprecedented success at Innsbruck, where his pupils, John Curry and Dorothy Hamill, each won an Olympic gold medal, he can claim to be the most successful trainer in the world.

Some instructors have the gift of imparting knowledge without having been outstanding performers themselves. Fassi is indeed a great communicator, but he has also been a notable skater. In Italy, where he was born in 1929, he was 10 times national men's champion, and with his partner, Grazia Barcellona, he won nine pair-skating titles, the first as a boy of 13 in 1942. In international events, he was sixth in the 1952 Winter Olympic Games and European men's champion in 1953 and 1954—the title which Curry inherited 22 years later.

When Fassi turned professional, it was to teach and not to go into an ice show. In 1956 he became the resident coach at the Olympic ice rink at Cortina d'Ampezzo, where be stayed for the next five years. One of his pupils was e fair-haired German girl, horn In wartime Leipzig, Christa von Kuczkowski. He eventually made her champion of Italy; he also made her his wife in 1960.

Now they are a happy family of five. Their son, Ricardo, a keen footballer, was born in 1962, a daughter a year later, and little Lorenzo In the summer of 1972. Lorenzo's illness at his grandmother's home in Milan—be has bronchitis and a temperature of 102°—was an added worry for the Fassis during the Olympics.

An airline tragedy in 1961 brought Fassi his great opportunity. The entire United States team—skaters, officials and trainers—were killed at Brussels on their way to the world figure skating championships in Prague. Among the dead was the renowned Austrian, Edi Scholdan, chief instructor at the Broadmoor ice rink in Colorado Springs. Fassi was offered the appointment, took it, and since then has become the most sought-after coach in the world. At the Colorado Ice Arena in Denver he has national champions from several nations working under his guidance.

His first notable success was Peggy Fleming, who became world champion in 1966 and Olympic gold medalist at Crenoble two years later. She was a perfectionist, a quiet, concentrated artist, whose skating seemed to be a private communion between herself and the ice. Fassi commented last week: "On many aspects Dorothy is better, more powerful."

On Miss Hamill's short-sightedness, be said: "It was a problem for figure, until I realized she could not see the trace." She now wears spectacles to help her achieve the meticulous geometrical accuracy needed for compulsory figures.

Asked why she did not include any triple jumps in her programme he replied with characteristic frankness: "She can't do it. Is different technique—very quick rotation. Dorothy's jumps are lon gflying—big jump. Triple Is very little jump." He thought the current obsession with triple jumps may cause difficulties in future, as skaters become increasingly concerned wth rotatioo at the expense of style, grace and flow.

His finent, Italianate English is vivid and often hilarious. Mercurial by temperament, he is good company socially. Memory recalls an Innsbruck evening during the 1964 Olympics: driving fast through the crowded city to a party, he was turning round all the while talking happily to the back-seat passengers. He is so excellent driver and the ride was quite safe—just alarming.

Fassi is a journalist's delight, always cooperative and frank. He is not one of those trainers who are constantly boasting that all their pupils are the greatest. He can always be relied oo to give a realistic statement of their chances.

Medal winners at the 1976 Winter Games

skiing

ownhill
Klammer (Aut), 1min ec.
si (Swi), 1:46.06
ik (Ita), 1:46.59.

om
i (Ita), 2min 03.29sec.
eni (Ita), 2:03.73.
mmelt (Lie), 2:04.28.

nt slalom
mi (Swi), 3min 26.97sec.
d (Swi), 3:27.17.
mark (Swe), 3:27.41.

downhill
ittermaier (WG), 1min ec.
chnig (Aut), 1:46.66.
on (US), 1:47.50.

slalom
ttermaier (WG), 1min ec
rdaol (Ita), 1:30.87
nzell (Lie), 1:32.20

giant slalom
ner (Can), 1min 29.13sec.
ermaier (WG), 1:29.25.
enard (Fra), 1:29.95.

nping

:bnabl (Aut), 234.8 pts , 97.00 metres).
aver (Aut), 232.9 (102.5,
lass (EG), 221.7 (91.0,

s
Aschenbach (EG), 252pts , 82 metres).
hammenberg (EG), 246.2 , 82.5).
:hnabl (Aut), 242 (82.5,

on

l
uglov (USSR), 1hr 14min sec
ola (Fin), 1:15:54.10
arov (USSR), 1:16:05.57

km relay
, 1hr 57min 55.64sec.
d, 2:01.45.58.
Germany, 2:04.08.61.

Nordic skiing

Men's 15km
1, N. Bajukov (USSR), 43min 58.47sec.
2, E. Beliaev (USSR), 44:01.10.
3, A. Koivisto (Fin), 44:19.25.

Men's 30km
1, S. Saveliev (USSR), 1hr 30min 29.38sec
2, W. Koch (US), 1:30:57.84
3, I. Garanin (USSR), 1:31:09.29

Men's 50km
1, I. Formo (Nor), 2hr 37min 30.05sec.
2, G.-D. Klause (EG), 2-38-13.21.
3, B. Soedergren (Swe), 2-39-39.21.

Men's 4 x 10 km relay
1, Finland, 2hr 7min 59.72sec
2, Norway, 2:09:58.36
3, USSR, 2:10:51.46

Combined
1, U. Wehling (EG), 423.39 pts.
2, U. Hettich (WG), 418.90.
3, K. Winkler (EG), 417.47.

Women's 5km
1, H. Takalo (Fin), 15min 48.69sec.
2, R. Smetanina (USSR), 15:49.73.
3, N. Baldicheva (USSR), 16:12.82.

Women's 10km
1, R. Smetanina (USSR), 30min 13.41sec.
2, H. Takalo (Fin), 30:14.28.
3, G. Kulakova (USSR), 30:38.61.

Women's 4 x 5 km relay
1, USSR, 1hr 7min 49.75sec
2, Finland, 1:68:36.57
3, East Germany, 1:69:57.95

Ice hockey

1, Soviet Union, 10 pts.
2, Czechoslovakia, 6.
3, West Germany, 4.

Speed skating

Men's 500m
1, E. Kulikov (USSR), 39.17sec (Olympic record).
2, V. Muratov (USSR), 39.25.
3, D. Immerfall (US), 39.54.

Men's 1,000m
1, P. Mueller (OS), 1min 19.32sec
2, J. Didriksen (Nor), 1:20.45
3, V. Muratov (USSR), 1:20.57

Men's 1,500m
1, J. E. Storholt (Nor), 1min 59.38sec (Olympic record).
2, Y. Kondakov (OSSR), 1:59.97.
3, H. van Helden (Hol), 2:00.87.

Men's 5,000m
1, S. Stenson (Nor), 7min 24.48sec.
2, P. Kleine (Hol), 7:26.47.
3, H. van Helden (Hol), 7:26.54.

Men's 10,000m
1, P. Kleine (Hol), 14min 50.59sec (Olympic record).
2, S. Stensen (Nor), 14-53.30.
3, H. van Helden (Hol), 15-02.02.

Women's 500m
1, S. Young (US), 42.76sec (Olympic record)
2, C. Priestner (Can), 43.12
3, T. Averina (USSR), 43.17

Women's 1,000m
1, T. Averina (USSR), 1min 28.43sec (Olympic record).
2, L. Poulos (US), 1:28.57.
3, S. Young (US), 1:29.14.

Women's 1,500m
1, G. Stephanskaya (USSR), 2min 16.58sec (Olympic record).
2, S. Young (US), 2:17.05.
3, T. Averina (USSR), 2:17.96.

Women's 3,000m
1, T. Averina (USSR), 4min 45.19sec.
2, A. Mitscherlich (EG), 4:45.23.
3, L. Korsmo (Nor), 4:45.24.

Ice skating

Men's figure
1, J. Curry (GB), 192.74pts, 11 judges places.
2, V. Kovalyov (USSR), 187.64, 28
3, T. Cranston (Can), 187.38, 30.

Women's figure
1, D. Hamill (US), 193.80pts, 9.0 judges places.
2, D. de Leeuw (Hol), 190.24, 20.0.
3, C. Errath (EG), 188.16, 28.0.

Pairs
1, I. Rodnina and A. Zaitsev (USSR), 9 placements. 140.54 pts.
2, P. Kermer and R. Oesterreich (EG), 21. 136.35
3, M. Gross and U. Kaglemann (EG), 34. 134.57

Ice dancing
1, L. Pakhomova and A. Gorshkov (USSR), 9 placements, 209.92 pts.
2, L. Moiseyeva and A. Minenkov (USSR), 20, 204.88.
3, C. O'Connor and J. Millns (US), 27. 202.64.

Bobsleigh

Two-man
1, East Germany (M. Nehmer and B. Germeshausen). 3min 44.42sec.
2, West Germany (W. Zimmerer and M. Schumann), 3:44.9.
3, Switzerland (E. Schaerer and J. Benz). 3:45.70.

Four-man
1, East Germany I (M. Nehmer, J. Babok, B. Germenausen, B. Lehmann), 3min 40.43sec.
2, Switzerland II (E. Schaerer, U. Baechhll, R. Marti, J. Benz), 3:40.89.
3, West Germany 1 (W. Zimmerer, P. Utzschneider, B. Bittner, M. Schumann), 3:41.37.

Tobogganing

Men
1, D. Guenther (EG). 3min 27.688sec.
2, J. Fendt (WG), 3:28.196.
3, H. Rinn (EG). 3:28.574.

Two-man
1, H. Rinn and N. Hahn (EG), 1min 25.604sec.
2, H. Brander and B. Schwarm (WG), 1:25.889.
3, R. Schmid and F. Schnachner (Aut), 1:25.919.

Women
1, M. Schumann (EG), 2min 50.621sec.
2, U. Rhnerold (EG), 2:50.846.
3, E. Demleitner (WG), 2:51.056.

Final medals table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	13	6	8
East Germany	7	5	7
United States	3	3	4
Norway	3	3	1
West Germany	2	5	3
Finland	2	4	1
Austria	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	3	1
Netherlands	1	2	3
Italy	1	2	1
Canada	1	1	1
Britain	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	1	—
Liechtenstein	—	—	2
Sweden	—	—	2
France	—	—	1

Guide to countries

KEY: And—Andorra; Arg—Argentina; Aus—Australia; Aut—Austria; Bel—Belgium; Bul—Bulgaria; Can—Canada; Ch—Chile; Cz—Czechoslovakia; EG—East Germany; Fin—Finland; Fra—France; GB—Great Britain; Gre—Greece; Hon—Hungary; Ice—Iceland; Irn—Iran; Ita—Italy; Jap—Japan; Leb—Lebanon; Lie—Liechtenstein; Hol—Netherlands; NZ—New Zealand; Nor—Norway; Pol—Poland; Rom—Romania; SM—San Marino; SK—South Korea; USSR—Soviet Union; Spa—Spain; Swe—Sweden; Swi—Switzerland; Tai—Taiwan; Tur—Turkey; US—United States; WG—West Germany; Yug—Yugoslavia.

Golf

Oosterhuis slips up on the home straight

San Diego, California, Feb 16.—J. C. Snead, nephew of the legendary Sam Snead, scored a one-stroke victory in the Andy Williams golf tournament bere yesterday. He had a birdie at the final hole to snatch the title from a fellow-American, Don Bies, and collected $36,000 (about £18,000). He finished with a 16-under-par aggregate of 272 after taking an even-par 72 in the final round.

Peter Oosterhuis, of Great Britain, who was tied for second place at the start of the round, dropped to equal 12th. He had problems on the back nine yesterday to record a one-over-par 73 and a 10-under-par total of 278. Another Briton, Tony Jacklin, turned in another sub-par round, a 71, to finish one stroke behind Oosterhuis.

LEADING TOTALS: 272—J. C. Snead, 65, 68, 67, 72; 273—D. Bies, 70, 66, 70, 67; 275—B. Crampton (Australia), 66, 68, 73, 68; 277—M. Morley, 67, 66, 73, 69; 276—H. January, 71, 65, 69, 70; 276—R. Allin, 68, 70, 70, 68; 277—M. Fimseth, 68, 73, 69, 67; 277—J. Cobern, 73, 70, 67, 68; 277—T. Kite, 67, 72, 70, 68; 277—J. Pate, 66, 71, 70, 70; 277—R. Dickson, 67, 72, 68, 70; 278—P. Oosterhuis (GB), 66, 71, 68, 73; 278—D. Douglas, 69, 70, 71, 68; 278—G. Cadle, 70, 70, 68, 70; 275—A. Jacklin (GB), 68, 70, 70, 71. Other foreign scores: 286—R. Devlin (Australia), 73, 70, 68, 69; 281—D. Hayes (South Africa), 70, 69, 69, 73.—Reuter.

Rowing

Perhaps 'ring-a-ring o' roses' can help Oxford with their harmony

By Jim Railton

The difficulty in producing a fast eight has been compared with that of an athletics coach finding eight four-minute milers and training them to run in step in single file. There is sometimes an obsession in rowing—possibly rightly so—in achieving what in the sport is called togetherness.

Heller in "Catch 22" produced possibly one solution. His Lieutenant Scheisskopf's one obsession was to win the drill competition. He even considered nailing the 12 men in each rank to a long beam of seasoned oak to keep them in line or linking up the thighs and arms of his squad by wire so as they would move together. (It proved impracticable for one reason or another.) I do not think Oxford's coach Mullard is a Scheisskopf, but to win the Boat Race on March 20 he may have to find a solution to the variations in rhythm and timing in the Oxford boat.

Baird, the Oxford stroke and a fluent one at that, rows what is described as "traditional Oxford" with the hands darting away as soon as the oar is extricated from the water slowing them down together in that compressed position at the front stops for the next stroke. Brown, the 1974 world champion from the United States, is a disciple of the American Olympic coach Rosenberg, and does exactly the opposite. The world youth medals winner, Wiggins, in the bows of the boat is e product of the Wellingford coach, Grainger, and differs again slightly from these two. Occasionally somewhat bemused in the middle of a boat is the 16st Plunkett, wondering whether he is supposed to be moving to a waltz or a military two-step.

Somehow one feels a compromise must be reached. Possibly this could be achieved by bringing all three together in the stern of the boat. The promotion of Wiggins to the seven-seat between Baird, at stroke, and Brown, at six, could be interesting. Harmony of some sort among this trio could only help Oxford in their quest.

With all three claiming "they've got rhythm" Oxford at times seem to gell and move fast, but I am not clear how to judge this objectively watching them row nowhere to nowhere against oo one. They seem at this time to be a curious specimen of an eight-legged water creature, but evidence of the strength of their sting is only likely to be shown on the Tideway this weekend with London University certainly resisting as an unwilling victim. Cambridge, too, will be in action on Saturday afternoon meeting a hastily put together Thames Tradesmen's eight, who will probably meet the Cambridge reserves the next day giving some indicadon of the difference between these two. It will be interesting, too, to observe the overall influence this year of the two United States world champions on the Oxbridge scene. Brown, at Oxford, and Cashin, at Cambridge, are members of the United States' Olympic training team. Brown has certainly set the pace—not altogether followed—by running some six miles to Radley before an outing; practising some strange form of callisthenics before rowing with the fullest concentration on every stroke; and rounding off most afternoons with weight training.

Boat Race crews.

OXFORD: A. J. Wiggins (Wallingford School and Keble), bow; *G. St Innes (Pangbourne and Oriel); *H. R. H. Beak (Radley and Oriel); *R. S. Mason (Eton and Keble); S. G. H. Plunkett (Nichodist College, Belfast and Queen's); K. C. Brown (Cornell University, United States and Christ Church); A. H. Edwards (King's School, Worcester, and St Peter's); *A. G. H. Baird (Radley and Christ Church), stroke; *J. N. Calvert (Thirsk School and St Edmund Hall), cox.

CAMBRIDGE: H. J Searle (Radley and St Catharine's), bow; R. R. A. Howare (Eton and Pembroke); M. R. Griffen (Sandhurst and Queen's); H. M. Cashin (Harvard and 1st and 3rd Trinity); P. B. Davies (Tonbridge and 1st and 3rd Trinity); M. P. Walls (Aylesbery GS and Selwyn); J. H. Clay (Eton and Pembroke); R. Harpum (Sandhurst and Jesus), stroke; J. P. Manner (Westminster and Sydney Sussex), cox.

* A Blue

Motor racing

Nilsson replaces Peterson in John Player Lotus team

By John Blunsden

Gunnar Nilsson, the 23-year-old Swedish driver from Helsingborg who dominated formula three racing last season, has become Ronnie Peterson's replacement in John Player Team Lotus.

For several weeks it had been expected that Nilsson and Petersoo would be the subject of an exchange deal involving the Lotus and March teams, hut when it was announced last week that Peterson had returned to March Engineering there was still some doubt whether Nilsson would in fact move to Lotus.

However, whatever difficulties remained at that time have been overcome after a weekend of negotiations, and Nilsson will make his first grand prix appearance at Kyalami, South Africa, on March 6, at the wheel of the John Player Special Type 77 which Peterson drove in its first race in Brazil last month.

Lotus's team manager, Peter Warr, said last night that he had had his eye on Nilsson ever since he saw him driving at Silverstone early last year. "Now we have signed him on a long-term contract, and we are absolutely delighted to have secured the services of a driver whom we believe to have unlimited potential", he said.

Notwithstanding the receot difficulties within the Lotus team, the opportunity to move straight from formula three into a grand prix team which has a formidable record of achievement in formula one, including five drivers' world championships, is one which comes to few drivers, however, talented, and only someone of Nilsson's undoubted calibre is likely to make the big step successfully.

His team partner in South Africa will be 29-year-old Bob Evans, who last season drove for BRM, putting up a series of fine performances hut being robbed of any real achievement because of the lack of competitiveness of his car.

Evans was replaced by Ian Ashley for the recent Brazilian Grand Prix, where the team had a new car, the P201B, hnt he had been expected to pair up with Ashley in a two-car BRM team in South Africa. However, BRM have decided to miss the oext round of the world championship in order to carry out a development programme on their new car and its more powerful engine. This has enabled Evans, the European formula 5000 champion in 1974, to accept an iovitation to drive for the Lotus team in the South African race as well as the first of this year's European formula one events, the Race of Champions, which will take place at Brands Hatch on March 14.

New secretary

Geneva, Feb 16.—Jean-Francois Chevalley of Switzerland has become general secretary of the International Motor Cycling Federadon, the Swiss-based organization announced today.—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions off Piste	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Anzère	120	185	Good	Heavy	Sun	−2
Slush forming in hot sun						
Champéry	40	100	Good	Powder	Fine	0
Good skiing conditions on all runs						
Crans	50	120	Good	Heavy	Floe	2
Good skiing condioons on lower slopes						
Davos	40	150	Cood	Good	Fine	S
Very good skiing conditions						
Kitzbühel	60	130	Good	Powder	Fine	2
Excellent snow						
Les Ménuires	95	150	Good	Heavy	Cloud	−3
Excellent skiing conditions						
Sauze d'Oulx	50	140	Good	Powder	Soow	1
Deep powder off pisne						
Seefeld	60	110	Good	Varied	Cloud	0
New snow has improved conditions						
Val d'Isère	110	180	Good	Powder	Cloud	−2
Dangerous avalanche, few runs open						
Villars	65	150	Good	Heavy	Sun	0
Some slush on lower slopes						
Wengen	55	105	Good	Powder	Son	2
Cood skiing conditions						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to npper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
AUSTRIA					
Alpbach	20	90	Good	—	1
Brand	50	160	Good	—	-7
Gargellen	100	150	Good	—	-7
Hochsölden	40	115	Good	—	-3
Ischgl	80	170	Good	—	-5
Kaprun	—	260	Good	—	-6
Lienz	20	90	Good	—	-2
Mayrhofen	80	110	Good	—	-7
Mitterndorf	70	300	Good	—	-5
Obergurgl	100	140	Good	—	-4
Obertauern	70	180	Good	—	0
Schruns	10	130	Good	—	0
Serfaus	30	100	Good	—	-1
Wildschonau	—	190	Good	—	-3
FRANCE					
Agnes	100	170	Good	Cloud	—
Alpe d'Huez	150	200	Good	Sun	—
Chamonix	60	150	Good	Sun	—
Courchevel	80	140	Good	Sun	—
Les Deux Alpes	80	200	Hard	Sun	—
Les Gets	20	150	Good	Cloud	—
Megève	80	180	Good	Sun	—
St Gervais	100	150	Hard	Cloud	—
ITALY					
Bardonecchia	70	140	Good	—	—
Canazei	25	200	Good	—	—
Claviere	25	110	Good	—	—
Cortina	40	150	Good	—	—
Macugnaga	50	200	Good	—	—
Madonna di C	70	170	Good	—	—
San Martino	35	100	Good	—	—
Sestriere	100	110	Good	—	—
NORWAY					
Finse	230	250	Good	—	-5
Geilo	50	60	Good	—	0
Gol	55	65	Good	—	+10
Lillehammer	45	70	Good	—	-6
Norefjell	45	50	Good	—	0
Oslo	45	65	Good	—	-5
Rjukan	85	110	Good	—	-2
Voss	125	145	Good	—	-2

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs complete; hard-packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes, a few runs complete, others broken.
Vertical runs: 1,600ft. Access roads clear. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glenshee: Main runs complete, hard-packed snow. Lower slopes, ample nursery areas. Vertical runs: 1,000ft.

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Law Report February 16 1976 — Court of Appeal

Affray witnesses not 'accomplices'

Regina v Sidhu and Others

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice MacKenna and Mr Justice Mais

When the prosecution in e case of affray call some of the fighters as witnesses, the judge should point out to the jury that the witnesses were doing the very thing with which the accused are charged but the words "accomplices" and "corroboration" should not be used because of their somewhat legalistic connotation which would be foreign to the jury'a concept of the offence of affray.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing three appeals against "unsafe" convictions at Stafford Crown Court (Judge Toyne) last July. Gurmej Singh Sidhu, aged 42, a labourer, was convicted of affray. Gurmail Singh, aged 38, a moulder, and Mahan Singh, aged 42, a setter, were each convicted of affray and also, by a majority of 10 to two, of causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do grievous bodily harm to Deesh Singh Judge. All the appellants were acquitted of wounding with intent.

Mr Sidhu, who was acquitted of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment suspended for two years and ordered to pay £276 towards the legal aid costs of defence. Mr Gurmail Singh was sentenced to 12 months on each charge concurrent and ordered to pay £262 costs. Mr Mahan Singh, who was acquitted of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, was sentenced to 15 months on the grievous bodily harm charge and 12 months concurrent on the charge of affray.

Mr C. F. Fletcher-Cooke, QC, and Mr Joseph Yahuda for the appellants; Mr Michael Garrett for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the background to the case was an unfortunate history of bitterness and dissension among the Sikh community in Wolverhampton, partly religious, partly political.

The prosecution case was that the appellants and the principal prosecution witoesses had met in a public house, there was bad feeling and the appellants pursued the witnesses in the street. The defence was the exact opposite, that it was the principal witnesses who did the pursuing.

At nne time some 20 to 30 people were fighting in the street, many of them using hockey sticks. The police came, bnt they were not able to explain bow it all started.

The question who started it was of vital importance because the appellants were saying that it was started by the principal prosecution witnesses and the appellants were defending themselves in a difficult situation in a street in which their adherents did not live but those of tha witnesses did.

A great deal turned on the principal prosecution witnesses, who said that the appellants had been the cause of the fighting. It sufficed to say that each of those witnesses turned out to be unsatisfactory. Their evidence differed from witness to witness. Some gave evidence at the Crown Court which was inconsistent with that given by them on committal; and nearly all gave evidence inconsistent with statements they had given to the police.

The judge was at pains to point out to the jury that the inconsistencies in evidence had arisen and in some cases pointed out in strong terms that what had been said in the witness box was hardly credible. On the other hand, he did leave to jury to decide who was telling the truth.

Mr Fletcher-Cooke submitted that that was insufficient, that the evidence of three of the witoesses was so incredible that nobody could safely have relied on it and the judge should have warned the jury of the dangers of convicting on their evidence.

Mr Garrett relied on the acquittals as showing that the jury had sorted oot the satisfactory from the unsatisfactory.

His Lordship said that the answer was that the essential matter for the jury was whether or not the prosecution had proved that the appellants were not defending themselves when the fighting took place. On that issue the Sikh witnesses for the prosecution were all important. Three of them were thoroughly unsatisfactory and the fourth, although not shown to be incredible, was a friend of those who were.

Taking a broad view of the case their Lordships were satisfied that it would be unsafe to maintain the affray conviction and, since it was closely connected with the grievous bodily harm conviction, that also was unsafe.

Mr Fletcher-Cooke had put forward that as the four Sikh witnesses, on the defence account of what had happened, could be considered as accomplices, the judge, according to the usual practice, should have asked the jury to consider whether the four were accomplices and, if so, to bear in mind that there was no corroboration of their evidence.

Their Lordships felt that the use of the terms "accomplice" and "corroboration" in affray cases would be a most unfortunate development in law. Although from a lawyer's point of view all those taking part in an affray were taking part in one offence, the word "accomplice" as it would be understood by a jury would be foreign to that concept.

In cases of affray, nowadays all too common, the judge should point out to the jury, without using the words "accomplice" and "corroboration", the essence of what was required. He would be well advised to point oot to the jury that any of the fighters called on behalf of the prosecution were in fact doing the very thing that the accused were charged with doing. He should then go on to point out that, in those circumstances, it was dangerous to convict on the evidence of others who were doing the very thing with which the accused were charged unless there was some independent evidence which supported the evidence of the fighters called by the prosecution.

Such an approach was much more satisfactory than one using words such as "accomplices" and "corroboration", which had a somewhat legalistic connotation.

The appeals were allowed and the convictions quashed.

Solicitors: Yahuda & Co; Mr Ian S. Manson, Birmingham.

Vendor must abide by elected remedy

Capital and Suburban Properties Ltd v Swycher and Others

Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Orr and Sir John Pennycuick.

[Judgments delivered Feb 13]

Where a purchaser of land fails to complete and the vendor elects to take a decree of specific performance and the purchaser fails to comply with it, the vendor is not entitled to claim common law damages for repudiation.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the plaintiff purchasers from part of an order of Mr Justice Foster, made on November 18, 1975. In the action the purchasers, Capital and Suburban Properties Ltd, sought specific performance, with an abatement of the purchase price, of an agreement for sale by the first four defendants, Sonia Swycher and others, of property in Sheffield, the defendant venders counter claiming, inter alia, for specific performance without any abatement.

On November 5, 1975, on the vendors' summons, Mr Justice Foster ordered, by consent, the vendors to convey the property to the purchasers on November 12, payment of the disputed portion of the purchase price to be made into the joint names of the parties pending inquiries. The purchasers failed to comply with the order and, on a motion by the vendors, the jndge, on November 18, ordered, inter alia, that the vendors be at liberty to resell the property and—the part of the order appealed from—that if the property was sold oo or before November 12, 1976, for less than the contract price, the purchasers should pay the vendors the difference (after giving credit for the deposit) together with the expenses of the resale.

Mr Michael Miller, QC, and Mr Martin Reynolds for the purchasers; Mr D. J. Nicholls, QC, and Mr Michael Bart for the vendors.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that unfortunately the judge had given no reasons for his decision. That was an unsatisfactory practice. Orders could properly be made without giving reasons in some sorts of interlocutory applications, bnt the present application, involving questions of law, was not such n case.

His Lordship agreed with Sir John Pennycuick on the first point.

On the appeal, the vendors had given notice of a new contendon: that an inquiry should be included in the judge's order as to what damages they had suffered by reason of the purchasers' failure to complete the agreement. The questions raised by that contention were not without importance and were not dealt with altogether explicitly in reported cases.

If, time having been made of the essence of a cootract for sale of land, the purchaser did not complete within due time the vendor might (1) treat the purchaser as having repudiated the contract and pursue his remedy at law in damages for breach of contract, or (2) pursue his equitable remedy of specific performance. The two remedies were mutually exclusive. The vendor could not both recover damages for a fundamental breach of the contract and at the same time compel the purchaser to remedy the breach by performing the contract. He had to make an election.

If a purchaser failed to comply with a decree of specific performance the vendor could forfeit the deposit and claim any monetary relief available to him under the contract. The vendor could also seek an order rescinding the contract at that stage, meaning that the vendor would be permitted to retain the land on the basis that he was no longer bound to perform his part of the contract in consequence of the purchaser's repudiatioo. The vendor might wish to follow that course because the value of the property had risen, so that the land was worth more to him than the purchase price. If the vendor asked for rescission, could he also have *damages for breach of contract?*

If the vendor did not seek rescission, his alternative remedy was enforcement of the specific performance decree and recovery of any moneys which might become due to him under any order resulting from the working out of the decree. If he could not recover all that was due to him in that way he had recourse to his vendor's lien on the land.

It seemed to be justified in principle that if a purchaser failed to complete in accordance with a specific performance decree and the vendor then sought to rescind the contract, he could not at the same time recover damages at common law for repudiadon of the contract.

In the present case the vendors submitted that they did not ask to rescind the contract, that they could go back to exercising the option which they rejected when they chose to pursue their equitable remedy in preference to their common law one. That they should not be permitted to do because, first, they had already opted against that remedy, and, secondly, because it would not enable them to recover any greater relief than they could obtain if they pursued their elected course to its conclusion. His Lordship would allow the appeal.

His Lordship's analysis had led him to the conclosion that the orders made in *Sweet v Meredith* ((1863) 4 Giff 207) and *Watson v Cox* (42 LJ Ch 279) were wrong so far as, after a purchaser's failure to comply with an order for specific performance, they associated an inquiry as to damages with an order permitting a vendor to treat a sale contract as no longer binding him.

His Lordship would allow the appeal.

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK, agreeing, said that the judge's decision appeared to be based on the view that his order of November 5, 1975, providing for compledoo on November 12, had the effect of making condition 19(4) of the Law Society's General Conditions of Sale (1973 Revision), to which the agreement was subject, operate as if November 12 were the "date fixed for completion" for the purposes of that condition. That view could not be supported.

The vendors' new contention was contrary to a line of authorities, dating back to *Henty v Schroder* ((1879) 12 Ch D 660), which was not binding on the Court of Appeal, but which should only be held not good law if it was not in accordance with sound principle.

The vendors' argument contained the proposition that if the purchaser failed to complete under a decree of specific performance he committed a new breach of the contract giving rise to a new claim for damages at commoo law. The purchaser would certainly commit a breach of the decree bnt could not be said to commit a new breach of the contract. The position was that the original breach continued unremedied.

If there was no new breach, there was no ground on which the claim for damages at common law, against which the vendor had elected, could be revived at that stage.

The rule in *Henty v Schroder* was founded upon correct principle.

Lord Justice Orr agreed with both judgments.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Stowe & Co; Bower Cotton & Bower for Kershaw, Tudor & Co, Sheffield.

Charge for fixed sum not desirable

McDonnell v McDonnell

The Court of Appeal said that an order giving a spouse on dissolution of marriage a proportion of the value of the matrimonial home was to be preferred to a charge of a fixed amount.

The court allowed an appeal by a husband, Mr Hector McDonnell, from ao order made by Mrs Jusdce Lane, inter alia, that he transfer to his former wife his whole interest in the matrimonial home in Camberwell, London, and that the wife execute a charge on the property in his favour without interest, oot to be enforced until at the latest the youngest child of the marriage attained the age of 17. The appeal was allowed to the extent of subsdituding an order that the house be vested in trustees for sale for the parties in equal shares, the sale to be postponed uoril at the latest when the youngest child was 17.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said the matrimonial home, a large five-bedroomed house, was given to the husband by his family. It was unencumbered. Each party had submitted an amateur valuation, and on that unsatisfactory basis the value was assumed to be in the region of £30,000. During an unsuccessful attempt at reconciliation in 1973 the husband transferred the house into joint names. Shortly afterwards the wife commenced divorce proceedings.

At the time when the husband transferred half his share in the house to the wife the parties were arranging their own affairs. Mrs Justice Lane decided that it was right to transfer the whole property to the wife and give the husband a charge of £10,000 oo it. But it was generally better to allocate shares in the matrimonial home than to give one spouse a charge for a fixed amount which might be eroded by inflation when it came to be realized. In *Browne v Pritchard* ([1975] 1 WLR 1366) the Court of Appeal decided that a charge for a fixed amount should be converted into a charge of a share in the matrimonial home. In that case the court was not concerned with the conveyancing problem of creating such a charge but with achieving a fair result.

There were no sufficient groonds for interfering with the arrangements made by the parties for sharing the hoose. The wife's objection to having the bnsband as co-trustee with herself of the house in which she lived had been met by the bnsband's offer to withdraw from the trust in favour of a trustee who would be more acceptable to the wife.

Sir John Pennycuick and Lord Jusdce Stamp agreed.

Legal aid costs refused

Tanner v Tanner

The Court of Appeal dismissed an application to lift the suspension on the enforcement of an order for costs made by the defendant, Miss Josephine Joan Tanner, who on her appeal (*The Times*, May 3; [1975] 1 WLR 1346) was awarded £2,000 compensation for the loss of her contractual licence to have accommodation in the house in Theobalds Avenoe, Finchley, London, which the plaintiff, Mr Eric Robert Tanner, had bought as a bome for ber and the two children of whom he was the father.

Miss Tanner had been given an order for costs not to be enforced without leave of the court. Both parties had beeo legally aided and by section 9(6) of the Legal Aid Act, 1974, the legal aid fund had a first charge on the property recovered in respect of any deficiency of cootribution to the oet liability of the fund.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, sitting with Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice Brightman, said that last April Mr Tanner had been ordered to pay £2,000 for the benefit of the woman with whom be had been living. The costs which he had been ordered to pay were not to be enforced without further applicadon to the court.

The £2,000 had been paid by Mr Tanner, who had sold the house at Theobalds Avenne to do so. The defendant had applied for the suspension of the enforcement of the order for costs in her favour to be lifted. Her costs in the appeal had come to £657. The legal aid fund had a charge on the £2,000. The defendant wanted the suspension lifted so that Mr Tanner could be ordered to pay the £657.

Mr Tanner had moved to Norfolk. He was a milkman. His wife had come to speak for him.

It was not a case where the court should lift the suspension. Mr Tanner's family could not continue with the additional burden. There were no means available. The suspension should not be lifted. Before any further application, inquiries should be made about Mr Tanner's means.

No order for costs would be made on the present applicadon, and there would be no order for legal aid taxadon.

Sittings in chambers

The Lord Chief Justice has issued a Practice Directioo concerning the sittings of a Queen's Bench judge in chambers out of London.

Paragraph one (concerning civil business) reads: "To the extent that the business of the courts permits, and subject to the provisions of this direction, judges of the Queen's Bench Division will sit in chambers at any place where sittings of the High Court are held, as well as in London, to deal with any business which may be dealt with by a judge of the Queen's Bench Division in chambers except any business which may from dme to time be notified."

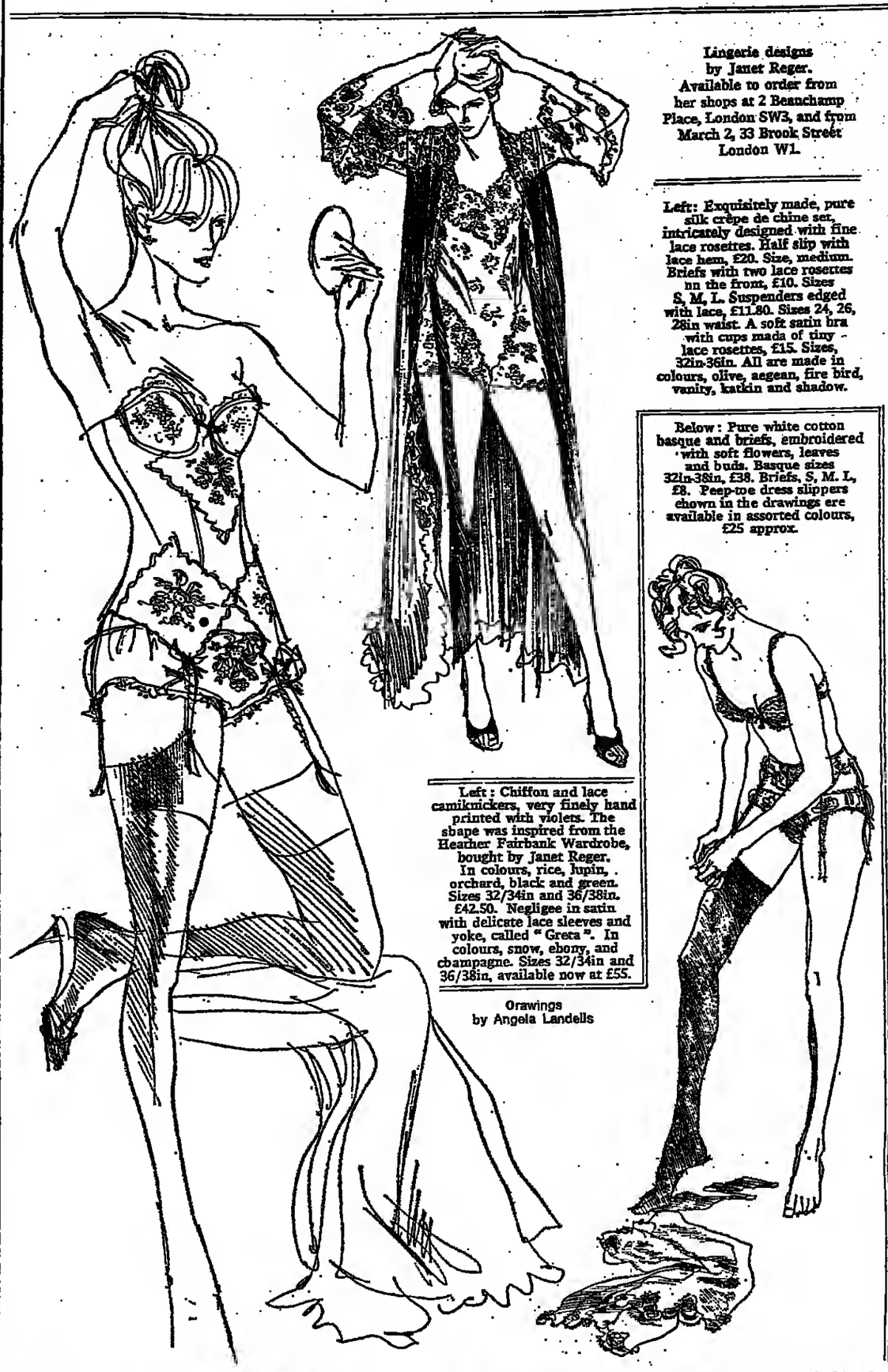
The direction of December 10, 1971 ([1972] 1 WLR 4), which is superseded, confined sittings in chambers to specified trial centres.

On bail applications, the new direction provides: "Applications for bail under Order 79 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to a judge in chambers may, and should wherever possible, be made to a judge of the Queen'e Bench Division at any place where sittings of the High Court or of the Crown Court are held, being the place nearest to the court where the applicant has appeared: provided that such applications made through the Official Solicitor may in any case be made in London. Outside London the summons should be issued in the district registry at the place where the applicadon can be heard, and the order drawn up and perfected in that registry."

The direction of December 11, 1972 ([1973] 1 WLR 45) is superseded.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Lingerie designs by Janet Reger. Available to order from her shops at 2 Beauchamp Place, London SW3, and from March 2, 33 Brook Street London W1.

Left: Exquisitely made, pure silk crêpe de chine set, intricately designed with fine lace rosettes. Half slip with lace hem, £20. Size, medium. Briefs with two lace rosettes nn the front, £10. Sizes S, M, L. Suspenders edged with lace, £11.80. Sizes 24, 26, 28in waist. A soft satin bra with cups mada of tiny lace rosettes, £15. Sizes, 32in-36in. All are made in colours, olive, aegean, fire bird, vanity, katkin and shadow.

Below: Pure white cotton basque and briefs, embroidered with soft flowers, leaves and buds. Basque sizes 32in-38in, £38. Briefs, S, M. L, £8. Peep-toe dress slippers chown in the drawings ere available in assorted colours, £25 approx.

Left: Chiffon and lace camiknickers, very finely hand printed with violets. The shape was inspired from the Heather Fairbank Wardrobe, bought by Janet Reger. In colours, rice, lupin, orchard, black and green. Sizes 32/34in and 36/38in. £42.50. Negligee in satin with delicate lace sleeves and yoke, called "Greta". In colours, snow, ebony, and cbampagne. Sizes 32/34in and 36/38in, available now at £55.

Drawings by Angela Landells

Underlying principals

Ten years ago must bave seemed the nadir to the lingerie business. Tbose short, stiff, self-sufficient, fully lined, form disguising dresses of wbich Andre Courreges will always be seen as the arch exponent required minimal underpinings; tights, bikini pants, no petticoat, either a very soft hra or none at all. In fact it was the slowness of the industry—the profit margin on foundations is apparently very low, eo to make any money thousands of the same style have to be prodnced, wbicb of conrse militates against quick change and flexibility of etyles—as mucb as the bra-discarding activities of the new militant feminists wbich must have got eo many women out of tbe habit of wearing a bra. Tbere was just no way to accommodate what the mass merket was offering in terms of padding and wires and uplift under the new flat silhouette which marcbed alongside the white heat of technocracy everyone wae cocerned with.

Tbe final blow must bave been when Yves St Laurent confirmed that nipples were presentable in 1967, witb bis see-through tops. Women of coursa were far too clever to fall for such a gratuitous chance to be unfavourably compared: 99 per cent remained chastely covered, but bowed to the prevailing fasbion wind by showing the contour and indeed the details of the breasts. What they wore to aid and abet those contours was their businese.

In tbe climate of fashion honesty and permissiveness wbich obtained it seemed unlikely that the idea of superfeminine undies would ever come back. Were we not all equal with the men now? The only considerable acreage nf knicker was maintained by those specially nice upper class English ladies of a certain age whose tweeded knees as they sit in the masculine positinn always seem to reveal such an amazing expanse of the pink directoire style. Just now there seems to be a complete division between what the designers are ebowing in terms of clotbes which demand the absolute minimum of underwear—or for the bold and free none at all—and what the public is actually wearing, which is more and more elaborate and intricate lingerie under their outer layers of ethnic kit.

The reasons are not hard to find. First, the whole technocracy-based future was rejected by a lot of people very fast. They started wearing long, cotton, old fashioned clothes and talking about getting back to fundamental principles. Englieh designers especially were quick to reject the sbarp bossy, sexually arrogant sbapes and to rediscover the subtler charms of suggestion and a certain feminine diffidence. Skirts got longer, waists smaller, bosoms reappeared. By 1973 the transformation was complete at mass market level. The figure was back. It had to look as though it was Nature's unaided work, though, which called for a whole new set of structures from the mechanics who make foundations, because two new factors were added to the public unconscious.

The more obvious of tbese factors is the economic one. Despite the endless gloom reported on the industrial front, the simple fact ie that more women — especially young women, who make fashioo because they have income disposable to themselves rather than to the family or the budgerigar—are earning more money. England remaine exceptionally well-provided for in terms of cheap clothing (yes, this has been very bad for our own industry but that is another story) and the major pubbcity for fashion bas been angled on novelty and price rather than on aesthetic or quality or durable properties. As a result, the cheap mass market for fashion in this country bas become what many must feel to be an inexorable maw of naw ideas.

In the past five years we bave seen pass, swiftly or slowly, virtually every silhouette explored since 1800. The well-paid, independent girl has just about every sort of top clothing she can want. So where next? Undies. The silhouette for outer clothes is blurred not Courreges sbarp; the shirts are full and bound in tight to the wast, which emphasizes the bosom; skirts are long which cuts out the legs as an erogenous zone and means that stockings and suspender belts and French knickers are once again practicable in the minds of those who negotiate the tube escalators or the boss's filing cabinet.

The second factor I feel is psychological. Given a new area on which to expend ber fasbion money is the start, but another fact is that there are more women, more successful, more independent, in better paid jobs. Some of these nurse underlying feelings that the masculine quality of their success needs to be balanced by an exceptional attention to such classic things as frillies if they are not to lose their "femininity".

Under every neat office ensemble which gets the contracts done and impresses the chaps that you are serious, or better still almost one of them, tbe secret woman is wearing pure eilk crêpe de chine panties and yards of lace on ber slip. Other women just feel that they want to please themselves, or someone else by the knowledge that what the world does not see of their wardrobe is as pretty as what it does. However you argue it, the result is that chain stores now carry mnch mora seductive and impractical lingerie than they did five years ago.

I wanted to find out whether different countries have a different attitude to underclothes, and also whether the wave of soft porn now available under the guise of fashion to fantasy bad promoted the demand for black lace suspender belts and euch similar articles which the English bave always regarded as so naughty and Latin and self-indulgent. So I accordingly eought out Peter Reger (pronounced like Jaeger) whose firm, Janet Reger, bas done more than any other in this country to provide for the new eensuality.

First, eays Mr Reger, there has alwaye been a demand fnr overtly eexy lingerie, even when the silhouette of outer clothes was at its most austere. Regers began to manufacture in England in 1967 after eeveral years on the Continent (Mr Reger is German, his wife, Leicester Polytechnic trained, is Englisb) wbere they did high fashion, perceptive ranges for manufacturers, by far the most famous of which must bave beeo the lamented Rosy. The move to England was calculated. "There was no one else here doing wbat we wanted to do" and the business has expanded at the rate of 80 per cent every year since.

From a small sbop called Bottom Drawer in Paddington, Reger bave now a chic retail outlet in Beauchamp Place and on March 2 open in Brook Street, W1. The eventual hope is to have a boutique in all the great capital cities of the world. Meanwhile Reger sells consistently in the English provinces. Mr Reger likes the provincial stores for their fidelity.

Have English women changed? I wondered, since it bas always eeemed to me the perfect illustration of our priorities that we spend so much oo colour cosmetics and so little on treatment products and that the vast majority of us buy the garment which makes or breaks everything else we wear, over the counter, without trying it on. Can you imagine the Frencb buying a bra or a corselet without a fitting? Mr Reger thinks the public on the whole is more discriminating, and more demanding of quality. It is also less bnng up abont fripperies, though he does not think girlie magazines and explicit movies bas bad any effect on this.

The Reger business is a very well monitored one. When Janet Reger prodoces ber collection ber husband is very certain which pieces are in the right image, which is frankly the sexy one. For bumbling theorists such as myself the discussion about totellectual fasbion—lilies and birds on your negligee rather than swansdown, to put it at its most basic, are captivating, but when you are to the business you have to know which one you are in. Mr Reger's most interesting illustration of the growing sophistication of his customers—and as a bigh-fashion business be has alwaye to think ahead in terms of taste—is that whereas satin is, and was, the best selling fabric "positive and aggressive" the newest beauties be bas made are in pure silk crêpe de chine, elaborately embroidered in delicate colours, or unusual combinations of colour, or made in pnre silk with a hand printed design on them.

Who buys the Reger lingerie? "Women, except in December", says Peter Reger "and you cannot tell what they will buy. Outward appearances are absolutely no guide to whether the customer will pick one pair of etockings, or a bundred pounds' worth of really beautiful things". Constant readers could see this whole trend as another illustration of the collapse of empire and the determination of sensible women to meet the new conquerors not just well dressed, but well undressed too.

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AUDIENCES."—S. Times.

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THE ARTS

Suk Trio
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

The only dissatisfaction likely to have been voiced at Sunday afternoon's concert from the Suk Trio was that the promoters did not print enough programmes. Otherwise it was one of those happy occasions when it was clear from the start that yon were in the presence of artists for whom music-making was as natural as breathing.

Josef Suk, the leader, is the grandson of the Josef Suk who married Dvorak's daughter. Dvorak was of course represented, and his F minor trio (a welcome change from the more frequently heard Dumky) found the players at their warmest and most beguiling. In the long, passionate first movement, owing more than a little to Dvorak's champion, Brahms, it was a pleasure to encounter such tonal body and strength of purpose without thickness of sound.

There, too, the cellist, Josef Chuchro, came into his own. Earlier in the programme he seemed to be withholding too much of his lovely tone. In the dance-like Allegretto it was Jan Panenka at the piano who caught the ear with his variegated gleams and glints of colour. The lyrical Adagio in its turn drew exquisite phrasing and shading from Mr Suk.

The first half was divided between Beethoven'e D major (the Ghost) and Schumann's D minor trios. No one would have guessed Schumann's weakness for giving too much to his own instrument, the piano: Mr Panenka's delicately translucent texture ensured that the strings always called the tune. The only regret was the cello's occasional over-discretion, not least in the eearching, introspective slow movement. But the music flowed freely and naturally enough to conceal all seams in the argument. In the bold D major finale chrometic doubts and fears were triumphantly dispelled.

These players' fluidity of style, so rich an asset in the romantic repertory, seemed a little less in place in the first movement of Beethoven's Op 70, No 1, which needed marginally slower tempo and more toughness, if only to contrast it the more from the lighter finale. But the slow movement sent shivers down the spine.

Contest for the John Barbirolli Prize

The trustees of the John Barbirolli Memorial Trust Fund are to award an annual prize of about £1,000 to a young conductor. Auditions to choose the 1976 winner will be held in the Duke's Hall, Royal Academy of Music, on Saturday. Four entrants only are elegible and these have been chosen from among students at the RAM and Trinity College of Music.

The adjudicator will be Rudolf Schwarz, assisted by Sir Anthony Lewis, Myers Foggin, Terence Lovett and Lady Barbirolli. The four contestants will conduct the London Senior Orchestra provided by the Ernest Read Music Association. There will be two sessions on Saturday, 2-5 pm and 6.30-9.30 pm and the public are welcome to attend free of charge.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. 108rd Annual Watercolour Exhibition. Until 20th Feb. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7.

BRITISH MUSEUM, THRACIAN TREASURES FROM BULGARIA. On loan from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Until 28 March. Wkdys. 10-5 and 5.15-9 on Thursdays only. Last admission 8.30. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

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GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. WORKS ON PAPER.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council.) Miller: A Centenary Exhibition. Until 7 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. 10p all day Mon. 6-8 Tues.-Fri.

LEFEVRE GALLERY—Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 10-5: Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1. 499 5058. 20th CENTURY ORIGINAL PRINTS.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. EDUARDO PAOLOZZI: New Reliefs and Sculpture. Also new Graphics. Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. Sat. 10.00-12.30. Until 6 March.

REDFERN GALLERY, XX Century Graphics, 20 Cork St., London, W.1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The Golden Age of Spanish Paintings. Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri. 9 a.m. 9 p.m. Sat., Sun., Mon., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mins. before closing. Adm. 50p: 50p on Mondays and after 5.30 p.m. on Tues.-Fri. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sun. students and pensioners half price.

ROLAND, BROWSE & OSLBANCO, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984. Sections of the Cross, by Norman Adams: Sculpture, by Glen Heilman: Watercolours, by Alil Lintott. Until 27 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens (Art Council). TOM PHILLIPS: RETROSPECTIVE. until 29 February. Daily 10-6. Adm. free.

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Liverpool follows Sickert

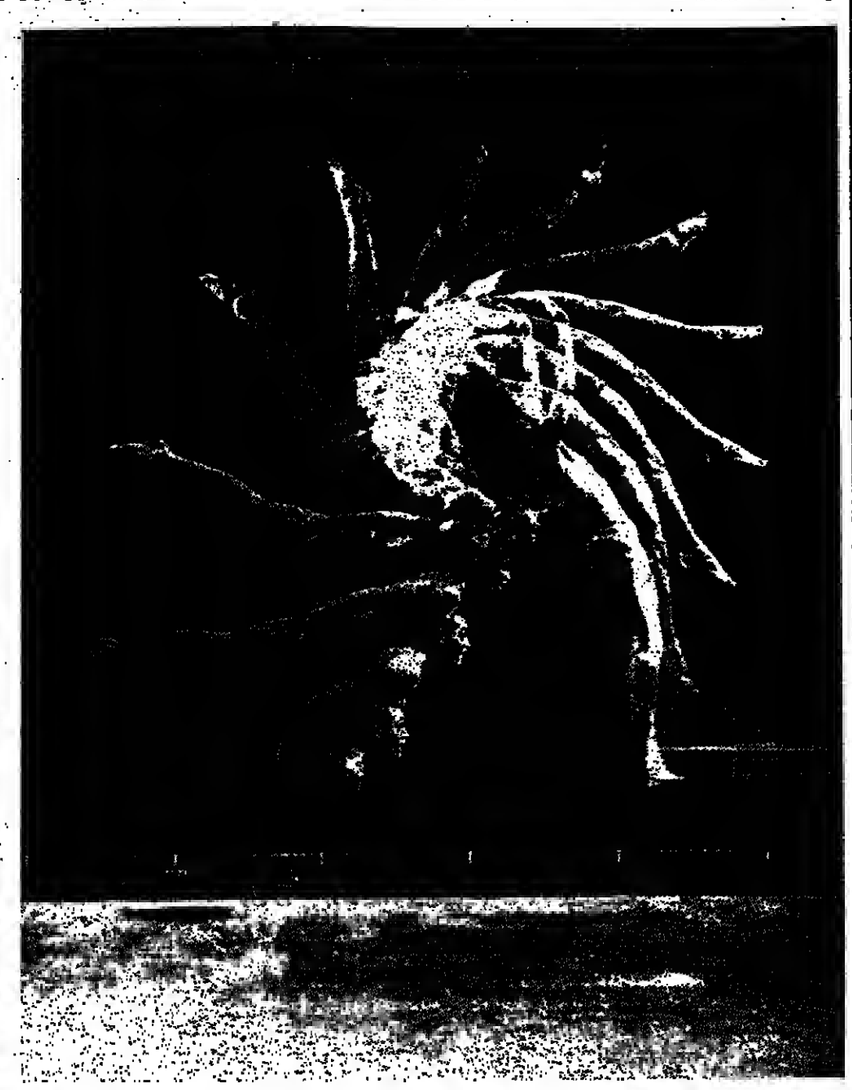
Paul Overy

Liverpool is probably the only English provincial city to have a recognizable group of artists living and working in it. There is a tradition of artistic activity and patronage going back m the nineteenth century, which was explored by John Willett in an excellent book, *Art in a City*, published in the late Sixties. The John Moores—the only regular open competitive exhibition in Britain—has helped to keep this tradition alive, and there are always a fair number of Liverpool painters included not out of local chauvanism but because there is genuinely good work done in the city. The Liverpool Academy, a nineteenth century institution, resurrected recently by Liverpool artists, has its own gallery, with a regular programme of exhibitions, in a converted shop in Renshaw Street in tha centre of the city.

Two years ago the Walker Art Gallery, the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* and the Liverpool Academy sponsored a lively exhibition, "Communication", which I reviewed at the time in these columns. It contained challenging paintings by Arthur Ballard, Maurice Cockrill and Adrian Henri among other interesting works, although, considering the title of the exhibition, most of what was shown was rather private and introverted. Possibly as the result of some similar criticism, in the follow-up to that exhibition "The Face of Merseyside", with the same sponsors, an attempt has been made to create a more popular and accessible show. It is therefore rather disappointing to report that this is much less successful, except at a superficial level, than "Communication". Most of the artists have taken the theme far too literally, and merely skated over the surface of the rich layers of texture and meaning of the city. Far too much of it looks like tourist guide stuff and few have risen to what could have been a useful challenge to engage with a wider local audience. And the sense of there being a unity of style, the hard-neo-realist stare of Ballard and Cockrill's contributions to the earlier exhibition, seems dispersed in an unsure and chaotic eclecticism.

Only Henri has come np with a really good painting, which is actually more successful than the picture he showed in the earlier exhibition, *Déjeuner sur Therbe. Debris* II is a painting of rubbish on a demolition site. It's an unromantic view of what has become a familiar feature of many parts of Liverpool as of every other British city. There is nothing which could place this as being Liverpool rather than somewhere else, yet it has a quiet intensity which speaks of "here" rather than "there".

It also makes suhtle reference to earlier art, and rather more effectively than Henri's "Communication", picture, which was based on Manet's and Monet's *Déjeuner* paintings. It is, I would suggest, Sickert revisited, for although Sickert never painted quite such a subject as this, it is in a sense the modern equivalent of his drab Camden Town interiors, and Henri's way of making low key colour glower and glimmer is very reminiscent of Sickert's skill at tonal painting. In all ways it is an impressive piece of work. The exhibition continues till February 28 and then murs galleries in the North-west.



High diver, Pete Desjardins, photographed by Harold E. Edgerton

Dr Harold E. Edgerton, Professor Emeritus in Electrical Engineering at MIT, was a pioneer of high-speed photography. In the early Thirties he perfected a stroboscope which could he controlled accurately and combined with a camera m produce extremely short exposures. His photograph of a splashing milk drop taken at a millionth of a second and forming a shape like a coronet is well known from reproduction in histories of photography.

The Phomgrapher's Gallery are showing (until March 6) an exhilarating selection of Dr Edgerton's high-speed photographs. Although taken for scieotific purposes, the images produced are dramatic, hrilliantly simple, and easily read by the layman: a bullet passing through an apple at 18,000 miles an hour, cutting a playing card, or going through a block of soap; the deformation of a tennis ball or a golf ball at the point of impact with racket or iron.

Other pictures are multiple high-speed exposures on the same plate, in the tradition of E-J. Marey: the arcs described by e tennis player as he hits the ball, of a high diver or acrobat as his body moves through the air. The images are extremely beautiful and they add m our knowledge. Like design, photography needs a function and its aesthetic content cannot be separated from that.

Artists for Democracy (143, Whitfield Street, W.1) are showing contemporary Chinese watercolour woodcuts. These are printed from many blocks so that at first sight they look like paintings. The style is traditional but into the delicately rendered landscapes the artists have inserted pylons striding through the wooded hills, or an artificial reservoir in the mountains. Sometimes these record something already achieved, like the huge bridge across the Yang-Tse at Nanking, sometimes schemes not yet carried out. The effect is curious and charming, but not much more than that.

They are far less exciting than the peasant paintings excellently reproduced in a book which has just become available in English, *Peasant Paintings from Huhsien County* (Foreign Languages Press, Peking £1.60). These include many of the pictures which created such enormous interest in Paris when they were shown in the Musée Galliera as an invited part of the *Bienale des Jeunes* this autumn.

It is hoped that many of these images of vitality and abundance will be shown in the very large contemporary Chinese exhibitioo which the Arts Council is now in the preliminary stages of planning for the Hayward Gallery, possibly for the latter half of 1977.

Simon Rattle

Photograph by Sophia Baker

NPO/Rattle
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

At 21 Simon Rattle is the youngest conductor ever to appear with the New Philharmonia Orchestra. And on Sunday, in tha "King Lear" overture, he showed himself to he a promising Berliozian. It was not just that the quick passages were full of conventional fire and sting, hut considerable poetic insight was shown elsewhere. Shostakovich's tenth symphony, however, was the work that gave Mr Rattle his main chance.

This was composed in the autumn of 1953, and begins with an extremely long slow movement. The argument is well enough sustained, hut the music does not say anything that is particularly original. Discussion of the work as a supposedly tragic document has centred on this movement, and, I think, unconvincingly: as William Mann's programme notes for Sunday's performance said, tragedy is not the same thing as a brown study.

The symphony's second movement is short, quick, very loud, and again its ideas are no more arresting than is what happens to them. The third movement, another allegro like the second, is one of those dance-like character pieces that Russian composers do so well, and this made a more positive impression. The slow introduction to the finale is the most engaging passage in the entire symphony, but this leads to yet another allegro, one that is full of optimistic strenuousness.

No matter how oegative ooe's own feelings about this work, however, there is no doubt that Mr Rattle is a convinced advocate. He presented an altogether clearly thought oot interpretation and obtained superb playing from the New Philharmonia, especially in the first and last movements.

There was sensitive accompaniment, also, in Mozart's piano concerto K467, though at some points in the first two movements subsidiary woodwind chords and figures were allowed to overbalance the soloist. If Mr Rattle did not explore the darker side of this music, that must be because Philippe Entremont, at the piano, did not do so either. Both the strings and the soloist shaped the slow movement with considarable refinement, but the full expressive weight of this beauiiful piece was not released, and in the outer movements Mr Entremont was altogather too hrisk, too spick and span.

Newsreels that made them reel

Film as Evidence
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"Shoot it! Shoot it! Shoot it!" cried a frannic disbelieving voice as the Hindenherg began to blow up. Thar man would clearly have shot the Resurrection itself, and got the negatives back to the office in time for the early evening conference, but I wonder how many professionals just stood and gaped as the hlazing steel bones fell slowly out of the New Jersey Sky? This was not The News, which was never quite true. It was oews, and it was.

A big subject, *Film as Evidence*, and one that raisee more questions than a short series can solve. The feelings of cameramen, for example, seem unlikely m play a large part in Howard Smith's five programmes, for he is concentrating on the influence of newsreels over the huge working-class audience in the Thirties and Forties who went to the pictures once, and often twice, a week.

He showed us how pre-war governments used the newsreels m put across unpopular causes like rearmament and the drinking of milk to fight TB hut precisely how the pressures were applied from Whitehall without offending editorial independence was one of the questions raised but not solved. Popular attitudes to Germany, hoth in the Thirties and in the years between Potsdam and the Berlin airlift, were partly controlled by the cinema and will be the subject of the next two programmes.

Wharr of the newsreel's role in the establishment of popular images and the muddling of myth? These were, after all, the days wheo Britaio practically was a battleship's prow slicing the white foam at full steam ahead. "It is 18 years", declared Gaumont British after Armistice Day, 1936, "since the flower of manhood marched into the jaws of death." Did anyone giggle at the atrocious mash of metaphors? E. B. H. Emmett, who wrote and spoke them, was ecknowledged master of a genre for which no punchy link was too sententious or dimly glimpsed to be pressed ioto the service of anaesthetic continuity. The thing was never to stop, or peuse for reflection.

Were audiences slugged? Did oobody io Hammersmith or Levenshulme groan when Emmett rushed with breathless ioevitability from grasshopper plagues in Colorado vie locusts and mankind seen from the air to the beaches of Coney Island ("New York is having a beet-wave. . . .")? Or from HMS Durban's preseoce oo Merseyside to "one of the big guns of the operatic world in Australia", and there was Lotre Lehmann laughing her fine head off with a kookaburra on each arm down under.

I'm hooked for the next four weeks, but I ehall want to know a great deal more at the end.

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Blowing hard

S W German Radio Wind Quintet
Purcell Room

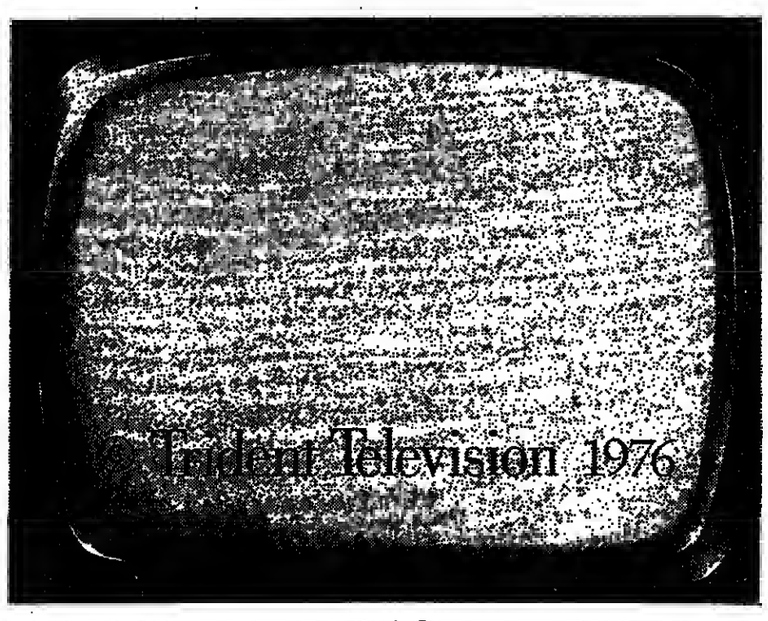
William Mann

Gratitude to the Goethe Institute for bringing this ensemble m London must he tempered with regret that they offered no information about any of the music or even the composers Frank Michael Beyer and Iray Schimi whose unfamiliar works opened Sunday's recital.

Ligeti's Ten Pieces provided the quintet with a handsome musical visiting card, since these brilliant character-studies displayed the tonal individnality of each instrument and the pungent blend of the corporate sound, as well as their ability to evoke distinctive moods—violent, comic, eccentric, wistful, and so on—in a matter of seconds, and to create musical tension as instantly. There was brilliance, and good humour too, in the exchanges of the stuttering figure in the sixth piece (likewise the querulous tenth piece), even if the players suggested embarrassment rather than mystery when required to blow tonelessly into their mouthpieces.

Much was to he hoped, after that, from their reading of Schoenberg's wind quintet Op 26. Indeed the first movement lived up to expectation with scrupulously terraced counterpoint, neat structural pointing, and virtuoso articulation (especially by the horn) of the rapid semiquaver runs. The waltz second movement begsn almost ideally, with a vivid lilt and lightness; this is the movement which first gave the lie to the charge that 12-note music could not convey cheerfulness. The trio section included undesirahly hectic moments: here and later the music needed that firm yet poetical control of nuance which had been admired earlier and was to distinguish the slow, serene music of the third movement, beautifully unfolded.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



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TYNE TEES

Should we make the Lord Chief Justice bear the brunt of the 'legal explosion' on his own?

It has become clear over the past few years that the job of being Lord Chief Justice of England is proving too much for one man. The past decade has seen a spectacular increase in the workload on the judiciary generally, which it has been possible to accommodate by the creation of new judges. The additional burden on the Lord Chief Justice, however, has largely remained to be carried by him alone. The widespread feeling among many of his colleagues, senior lawyers, and legal civil servants, that the burden is now proving too great, is not in any sense a criticism of the present incumbent, Lord Widgery. It is, rather, a realization that the job itself may have to be rethought to take account of the realities of today's legal world, vastly different from that with which even a recent former holder of the office, Lord Goddard, who retired in 1958, had to deal.

The Lord Chief Justice performs a wide variety of judicial and administrative functions, too numerous to mention, as well as a number of social and ceremonial ones. He is the highest ranking judge, apart from the Lord Chancellor (who, as a political appointment, is really in a separate hierarchy). His importance and influence are at their highest, however, in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division.

It is through presiding over the court hearing criminal appeals that the Lord Chief Justice can influence and oversee the development of English criminal law and sentencing policy. His presidency of the Divisional Court makes him the most important judicial influence over administrative law, which deals with the relationship between the individual on the one hand, and ministers, government departments, local authorities, and other bodies that make decisions affecting the citizen's life on the other. The Divisional Court is the channel through which the ordinary man can challenge the decisions of authority. It exercises judicial control of administrative acts through the "prerogative writs" of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and, especially important for the liberty of the individual, habeas corpus. The Divisional Court also exercises appellate jurisdiction, on points of law, over decisions of magistrates courts and a number of other lower courts and tribunals.

It is precisely in these areas, criminal appeals and administrative law, that a great explosion of work has taken place, with the result that the Lord Chief Justice's ability to cope is being questioned. In the late 1950s, for instance, nine judge-days a week were being expended on Divisional Court and criminal appeals combined. Today some 45 judge-days a week are necessary. There were 205 sittings dealing with criminal appeals in 1965, 259 in 1970 and 385 last year. During the fifties, the annual figure was less than one hundred. The Divisional Court has not shown the same growth-rate, but there has nevertheless been both a substantial increase in the numbers of applications for s prerogative order (about fifty in the mid-sixties, now about three times that number) and the importance and length of the cases has grown considerably.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery: that the burden is proving too great is not in any sense a criticism of him

Of course, the Lord Chief Justice cannot himself preside over every sitting of the two courts, but in order to retain his preeminent position of influence and supervision over the law generally, he has been forced to sit almost every day, and, in most cases, to give the judgment of the court. It is conceivable that this could be done if he had no other duties, but he has a great deal more to do, judicially, administratively and in many other ways.

A number of solutions have been put forward, informally. Some envisage the mere hiving off of some of the Lord Chief Justice's functions. It is doubtful, however, whether that would be enough. What may be needed is a more far-reaching reform of the upper judicial hierarchy.

The status of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court ought to be raised. The lowly place it occupies is an historical anomaly which bears no relation to the importance of the court today. It is absurd that a court of that stature, which usually consists of three judges presided over by the Lord Chief Justice and deals with matters of the utmost significance, should be subject to two tiers of appeal (the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords). It should be brought up to the same level as the two divisions of the Court of Appeal.

New offices of President of the Divisional Court and President of the Court of Appeal should be created. The holders of these posts would rank in status co-equal with the Master of the Rolls, who is in effect the president of the Court of Appeal (Civil Division). The Lord Chief Justice would exercise overall supervision over all three streams of the judiciary, sitting in court when cases of particular legal or public importance came before any of them and being able in that way to retain his influence over the unity and development of the law. (In practice, he would still leave the civil law largely to the Master of the Rolls). The day-to-day administration of the three streams would be under the direction of the respective presidents. In fact the Master of the Rolls already fulfils this function over the civil appeal side. What is proposed would be to apply the same procedures to criminal appeals and the Divisional Court.

The Lord Chief Justice would then be freer to concentrate on those areas of the law which needed attention at any particular time, either by sitting in court or giving his attention to broad policy questions affecting the law and the judiciary.

If his role were to be reconstituted in that way, he would require the services of a legal secretariat, to act as intermediaries and filters for the less important matters, and as his aides in the carrying out of his administrative and judicial duties. It is absurd that at present the Lord Chief Justice, though holding one of the key posts in the country, has no trained, skilled staff to help him, and has to make do with a personal clerk and some secretarial and clerical assistance.

Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The tragedy of a village called Argaki

Refugees are as old as war, and yesterday's refugees get pushed out of the newspapers by today's. They have become a standard image of modernity, to which we can react as to stereotypes, for the desperate people streaming away from the fighting with their hand baggage, or the apathetic crowds in camps, look very much the same anywhere.

The very word "refugee" is a lable for displaced innocents, but it tends to suggest acts of God, natural disasters, not acts of men. Yet, however much a war is the result of some chance factors it is still in the last resort a result also of intentions, decisions, people and policies. to keep this fact in perspective needs a sharper focus on the real human beings and their problems behind the word.

Argaki village was until the summer of 1974 a prosperous community of nearly 1,500 Greek Cypriots and 50 Turkish Cypriots, who had lived side by side without violence since 1916. The Greeks fled when Turkish aircraft started to bomb the village, but a few old people stayed behind.

Six young villagers were killed in warfare, and others maimed and disfigured. One old woman, mother of the village priest, was shot dead through the door of her house by Turkish troops, and her husband is still missing, presumed dead. One old woman died of unknown causes while under house arrest. At least three old people were known to be victims of sexual assault. In such a family-centred community one death puts at least five households into mourning, so at least 10 per cent of the village households suffered losses.

Material losses are also easy to establish. Greek families left behind 350 houses, average value at least £4,000, for this is the prosperous citrus belt. They left behind 1,500 acres of prime irrigated land and trees, at £500 per acre. Adding the tractors, trucks, power tools and household goods brings the total to more than £2m. There are things harder to estimate—like the trousseau lacework which women hand-worked for years, and the family photographs which can sometimes be smuggled across the lines—at a price.

The social and psychological losses are, of course, qualitative. The loss of self-respect felt by farmers and craftsmen made idle, who have now in many cases sat unemployed for 18 months, waiting to go back. Meo frequently said to me, "You saw how I worked before, and you know I was never an idler. Where can I go now, a farmer without land? Will they take me in Australia?"

It is easy to say that "realism" or "get-up-and-go" should make them strike out for something new (the American refugee experts in Nicosia could be heard to utter such thoughts) but these meo can practically see their villages from the United Nations guard posts, and the Morphou region has constantly been bandied about by spokesmen on both sides as a "possibly" negotiable area, so they can be forgiven for waiting until there is a definite political answer. Few have decided that there is no real hope of going back, and even if the situation becomes perfectly plain to the Greek leaders, they will not as politicians rush to tell the refugees that there is no hope of return.

Self-respect was put to other tests. In the first months after the invasion, the villagers usually lived crowded in the few available rooms with close relatives. Twenty people in a small room was not uncommon in the mountain villages, since space was so very short, and it seemed possible they would go home any day. But the crowding, even with nearest and dearest, produced strains and friction: "No one got through it without quarrelling, and those who say they [illegible] lying" a father of [illegible] children, told me, poin[illegible] that rows often star[illegible] very small things, li[illegible] ined favouritism at mea[illegible]

After the crowding [illegible] new diaspora, with new [illegible] the villages started to [illegible] better houses, more [illegible] jobs. Men struck out [illegible] construction projects [illegible] Arab oil lands, for [illegible] work in Bulgaria, for [illegible] in the Commonwealth [illegible] tries, anywhere the [illegible] respect could be salvag[illegible] pay packet. Like so[illegible] labour migration, this [illegible] leaving wives, childre[illegible] parents behind. Bu[illegible] "behind" in a support[illegible] ditional village; rather [illegible] in improvized, disloca[illegible] cumstances where the [illegible] separation are sha[illegible] double deprivation fo[illegible] cerned.

The pull of jobs a[illegible] in the Greek part o[illegible] has made kinship soli[illegible] hit of a luxury. Where, [illegible] the war, women could rel[illegible] sisters, in-laws, neighbours [illegible] friends, to provide compan[illegible] ship in work, they are [illegible] often too far away to [illegible] Men tended to work mo[illegible] themselves but they [illegible] met after work in the [illegible] houses which served [illegible] village. As refugees, t[illegible] too are often many e[illegible] miles away from those [illegible] counsels they once [illegible] "Only a refugee unde[illegible] what it's like to be a refu[illegible] they say.

The young of Argaki [illegible] been marrying each [illegible] more than ever since the [illegible] but this is not an optimis[illegible] gesture. Before, they sweat [illegible] and saved for many years, a[illegible] married late with land, a trad[illegible] a house. Now, these econom[illegible] expectations are gone, so the[illegible] marry very young, wit[illegible] nothing.

Obviously the Argaki vi[illegible] lagers are not privy to th[illegible] inner secrets of statesmen [illegible] They work with a simple logi[illegible] which is sometimes very fu[illegible] out: "The planes whic[illegible] bombed the village were [illegible] tish, because they came f[illegible] the British base", said [illegible] farmer, pointing towards [illegible] tiri. Many others told of [illegible] two blond "British" [illegible] whose corpses are thought [illegible] be still guarded in s[illegible] government refrigerator. [illegible] sometimes they are nearer [illegible] mark: "Can a Nato mem[illegible] invade another country withc[illegible] telling the Americans and t[illegible] British? Britain as a guarant[illegible] power should have restrain[illegible] the Turks." Easy to say th[illegible] they don't understand what [illegible] at stake; but they are the o[illegible] who pay the highest price, [illegible] they are the conscripts [illegible] modern politics.

They are not of cour[illegible] entirely innocent—th[illegible] cheered and voted for the[illegible] leaders, they grumbled abo[illegible] Turks and imperialism; bu[illegible] their punishment seems exces[illegible] sive.

Being too small and wea[illegible] and "badly informed" ca[illegible] happen to whole countrie[illegible] as well as to their peasantries [illegible] "The Cypriots were well [illegible] unreliable . . .", said an Ameri[illegible] can. He would not say what his job was in Nicosia, but it wa[illegible] United States government work [illegible] "They kept turning to th[illegible] Russians for help. And did the[illegible] get it? What you guys don[illegible] understand is that it's anothe[illegible] league. . . ." That is, the Bi[illegible] League, where super-power[illegible] avoid nuclear war but ca[illegible] when it suits them to turn a N[illegible] sonian blind eye on the lin[illegible] wars of their client-states. [illegible] the Little League, whic[illegible] everyone else.

It is an accident of [illegible] raphy which has placed [illegible] village 40 miles from TU[illegible] but the strategic courts[illegible] Turkey by both Russie[illegible] America is not an accidan[illegible] history, nor is the ruthless[illegible] of the superpowers to sn[illegible] states. The people of Arga[illegible] like other war refugees, a[illegible] victims of people and polici[illegible]

Peter Loizo[illegible]

Bernard Levin

Warning by HM Government: This kind of quiz can damage your health

My compliments to those in charge of our distinguished sister, *The Sunday Times*, and I beg to inform them that my withers are unwrung. At the weekend, they published in the colour magazine one of those quizzes which are constantly turning up in the newspapers under such headings as "Try your honesty-rating", or "Are you a good husband?", or "How safe are you on the roads?" (I am *lethal* on the roads: imagine what I would be if I learned to drive!). I am, I should say, an inveterate filler-in of such interrogatives; not long ago I absent-mindedly started doing one without paying much attention to the subject-matter, and began to feel distinctly depressed at the very low score I seemed to be getting, only to discover, as my reason tottered, that the thing was called "Are you a typical teenager?". Well, at any rate I know I'm not a typical teenager.

The Sunday Times one was about Stress, and was designed to show the degree of it from which the subject suffered, and thus what was the risk he ran of succumbing to one or more of the diseases generally agreed to be caused or aggravated by stress; these, it seems from the list so helpfully appended to the annotation of the quiz, include coronary thrombosis, ulcers, asthma, hypertension, diabetes and migraine, a variety of afflictions the mere reading of which could cause serious stress in a three-toed sloth, and a hibernating one at that.

The quiz was divided into three sections. First was "Your life", and consisted of an inquiry into the sort of thing that tends to happen to you, with appropriate scores for each event that you ticked off. If you have been recently divorced, for instance, you notch up 73, if married 50 (heaven knows how they would rate somebody who had undergone both of these traumatic experiences in quick succession), if sacked 47, and so on. (If you have lately suffered from "Personal involvement in a major legal case" you score 63; I was tempted to rate myself 126 for that category, as I have not been personally involved in a major legal case for several years, a circumstance which I find so extraordinary as to be positively sinister, and surely productive of stress far beyond what the normal frame will bear. But in the end I stuck to the rules and marked myself 0.)

The second section was headed "Your personality", and sought to discover whether you are eager to compete, whether you seek advancement, whether you get angry or impatient. You marked yourself out of 10 for each of 10 questions, and there was an ingenious safeguard built in to ensure that you told the truth.

> A day in which everything goes right, in which no unexpected problem crops up and the work flows with effortless ease—that is the kind of day that causes my hands to shake, my vision to blur and my heart to thump

Finally came "Your lifestyle", which was about such things as diet, exercise, smoking and drinking, taking work home from the office and the like.

Having answered all the questions, you were hidden to look at the "How did you score?" section, where you were told right off that if you had scored high in more than one of the three sections you were particularly at risk. I checked my scores against the three columns, and for some time I thought I must be holding the page upside down, or that something equally odd was going on. Eventually, I was forced to face the truth. From the score I had rolled up in all three departments, it is clear that I am not just at risk from stress: I am *dead*.

What is more, I have been dead for nearly 20 years, and presumably died of coronary thrombosis, ulcers, asthma, hypertension, diabetes and migraine. My score was so absurdly, insanely high, so luridly and hopelessly out of control, so wildly and preposterously beyond anything that could ever have been envisaged by those who compiled the test, that the British Heart Foundation, on whose behalf Dr Malcolm Carruthers is doing the research for which the quiz is supposed to provide data, ought to put up a statue to me in their entrance hall, preferably with an inscription reading *Ubi saeva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit*. Indeed, as far as I can see, I am so far beyond hope that, in the only question that might have excluded me from at least one risk altogether—the one that tests whether you are dangerously fat—I actually succeeded in running into the area of virually certain death on the minus side of the scale, since according to the chart (used by life insurance companies) from which you were supposed to check whether you are too heavy for your height, I am *two and a half stone underweight*. One way and another, I do not think I need Dr Carruthers and *The Sunday Times* to tell me, as they do, that "You are at risk from stress. Your personality is tense. Your way of life is unhealthy."

On the other hand, here I am, and I am bound to say that, apart from the occasional coronary thrombosis, together with chronic ulcers, asthma, hypertension, diabetes and migraine, I feel quite lively. Indeed, to Polixenes' detailed quiz in *The Winter's Tale*, which certainly suggests that he was either doing research for the British Heart Foundation or working for *The Sunday Times* colour magazine, and which runs,

Is he not stupid
With Age, and alting
Rheumes?
Can he speake? heare?
Know man, from man?
Dispute his owne estate?
Lies he not bed-rid?
And againe, do's nothing
But what he did, being childish?

I can reply with Florizel:

No good Sir:
He has his health, and ampler
strength indeede
Than most have of his age.

How, then, do I explain the phenomenon of a man who, though by all the tests devised by the experts he is daily offending against the statute that makes it an offence to leave a dead body unburied, none the less goes cheerfully about his lawful occasions, produces his weekly tally of published words, never raises his hand in anger (except against a recalcitrant bath-shower or other inanimate object), stays up late at night, lubricates his tonsils with as much Chateau Ducru Beaucaillou 1962 as he can get his hands on, rejoices in the company of pretty ladies, sings in his bath to the terror of the neighbours, tickles passing cats under the chin, and in general thumbs his nose at the devil, the actuaries and the colour magazine of *The Sunday Times*?

The answer is that there are certain people who, so far from being laid low by stress, thrive on it and indeed cannot do without it, and that I am one of those people. A day in which everything goes right, in which no unexpected problem crops up to distort my timetable, in which the work flows with effortless ease and is all done with hours to spare, in which the telephone is silent and the post consists of nothing more alarming than cheques to bearer, expressions of esteem, and politely-couched requests for information as to the colour of Kiri te Kanawa's eyes—*that* is the kind of day that causes my hands to shake, my vision to blur and my heart to thump; whereas half a dozen Final Demands at breakfast, a couple of writs in the course of the morning, a series of anonymous telegrams threatening to Tell All during the afternoon, and a deadline caught with 30 seconds to spare at the end of the day, are guaranteed to send me forth for an evening of wine, women and song in a blithe and merry mood, and to fill my dreams with thoughts of rose-petals, muted trumpets, spring, *poularde braisée à la crème d'estragon* as served at Père Bise, and Kiri te Kanawa's eyes.

Metabolism, gentlemen, metabolism. Mine is adjusted to an hourly flow of enough adrenalin to fill the swimming-pool of a particularly ostentatious Hollywood film-star. I could suffer daily from marital reconcilement (45 points), difficulties with a mortgage (30) and outstanding personal achievement (28), and the only result would be for the touch of grey to disappear altogether from my temples. Let the colour magazine ("Change your daily routine and habits") take its own medicine: all I have to say to it is "Dost think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

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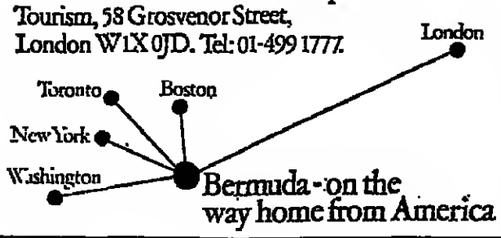

The Times Diary

Speaking up for Linda at a price

A columnist in the *Sunday Express* this week, querying whether defence witnesses spoke up for hooks like *Inside Linda Lovelace* because they "heard the rustle of fivers", wrote: "Wouldn't it be nice to know the level at which they are setting their fees?" He could have tried asking them, as my reporter did.

The answers varied widely. Mervyn Jones, the novelist, appeared for the defence in the *Oz* trial without receiving or being offered any fee. "I would have been willing to do it for nothing but when after the case the defence solicitors asked me my fee I thought it would be silly to miss it if it was going. I asked them how much they thought and they suggested £150. The case did effectively knock out a day and a half for me."

Jeremy Sandford, the writer, had not appeared in an obscenity trial before, and set his sights far lower, "I was pleasantly surprised to be offered a fee after it was over. I had previously asked whether I could have expenses and the girl had sounded quite doubtful and non-committal about that. I put myself out quite a lot to appear at this event and spent quite a long amount of time preparing. I asked for £15".

Anna Coote, the journalist, and Marian Boyars, the publisher, have yet to determine their claims. Miss Coote intends to give some to the Defence of Literature and the Arts Society, which Mrs Boyars founded. "I have no scruples about charging for my time and expenses. When you consider what prosecuting counsel get, anything that might be paid to defence witnesses is a drop in the ocean."

Mrs Boyars has appeared at the Old Bailey as a defence witness once before. "What we get is really decided by the court taxing officer who examines all the claims. Last time I went to see him with the defence lawyer, and then we worked out something which came to just over £100. At some stage I will do something similar this time."

Dr Lionel Haward, consultant psychologist to the Chichester group of hospitals, said during the case that he had appeared for the defence in about a dozen obscenity trials. "My fee is the amount granted by the taxing officer—£60 plus expenses. This case, with only one book to read, was one of the easier ones. I spent about 40 hours on the case, so in terms of hourly rate it is very poor pay. Most of my cases have been in magistrates' courts, and there you get nowhere near even that figure, so certainly no-one does it for the money."

Dressing up

You might suppose that Americans who spend their time and money dressing up and pretending to be British redcoats of the eighteenth century would be in for a raw time in Bicentennial Year. Colonel Vincent Kehoe, a historian and professional makeup artist who commands the re-created American contingent of the British 10th Regiment of Foot, does not see it that way.

"We shall be evacuating Boston in March, but that is a tactical withdrawal, not a defeat. The British really did not lose a battle until 1777. This year we will be re-enacting the Battle of Brooklyn, where Howe's encirclement practically wiped out Washington's army. Then we will have Manhattan and Harlem Heights, the amphibious landing at Frog's Neck and the battles of Pelham Manor and White plains which will practically give us control of the whole New York area. Looking at it this way, I don't see how we come to lose."

It costs 500 dollars to be a private in the 10th and up to 1,200 dollars more if you want to be an officer.

The regiment's volunteers do not charge for historical recreations of Independence War events, but to boost the regimental coffers they do sometimes parade for money. "Everything we raise will be recycled to the benefit of the British economy when we come for the regimental reunion in October, when we will be parading in Lincoln and Cleethorpes", says Kehoe. "But all the men will be paying 300 or 400 dollars out of their own pocket to come. We do it just to bring history to life."

Stonewall

The United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square was officially closed for George Washington's birthday yesterday so reporters had to make their way through a side entrance for a 30-minute press conference with Senator Frank Church, the scourge of Lockheed and the CIA. Church is a well-built, chubby-faced, soberly but elegantly dressed man of 51, who looks ten years younger. He was passing quickly through London after a meeting in Brussels.

His press conference was well attended, especially by American television correspondents, but they learnt little. Church parried complex questions on the next revelations in the Lockheed investigation with the skill of a seasoned lawyer, and offered little more than a handful of philosophical nuggets.

"We had better learn soon to put our own house in order, or it will collapse in shambles around us," he moralized. And again: "I think Dr Kissinger has as many lives as a cat. He will survive as long as Mr Ford does, which I think will be until the end of the year."

He stonewalled questions on his rumoured Democratic presidential candidature. "If I were to run it would be the first time in history that anyone had been nominated on the strength of investigating the most prestigious organization in Washington and one of the most prestigious companies in the United States." But he did have the presidential style of walking away from the rostrum, ignoring a barrage of further questions, as soon as his time was up.

Plan ahead

Potatoes are the burning topic among gardeners and others, and people keep asking me whether I have secured my supply of seed potatoes for the Brixton allotment. I have. I brought some nice small ones back from my Scottish holiday last summer, and at the weekend I moved them from the dim recesses of what used to be the outside lavatory, placing them in the airy lean-to at the back of the dining-room for sprouting.

They seem in excellent order, and many have started sprouting already. The gardening books say they should not be allowed to sprout much more than an inch before planting, so if they get too enthusiastic I must cover them with copies of *The Times* to calm them down.

I sought the advice of the Ace Cultivator, the sage of the neighbouring allotment, about when I should plant them. We met as I was paying my weekend visit to the plot, to continue the winter digging and to see how my autumn-planted onions survived the recent cold snap (surprisingly well).

The sage said he expected to be planting his potatoes in about a month, depending on weather conditions. But he warned me that I should not plant too many, since there was almost certain to be a glut next year.

"It always happens after they've been expensive one year", he said. "They'll plant too many this year. Now, carrots and parsnips you've to watch this year, especially carrots. I saw some in Brixton at 4p a pound the other day. Now to sell carrots they've to wash them and top them, it's not worth it if that's all you get for them. But with potatoes you've just got to dig them up, and if you can get 10p a pound for them then everyone's going to grow more."

As for parsnips, he is, he told me, digging up some fine gigantic specimens just now. Indeed, one of them was so big that he broke the haft of his fork trying to lever it up. I asked, he wondered, know where he could get a replacement?

I suggested the garden centre opposite the entrance to Wandsworth Prison, but he turned his nose up at that. "They wouldn't have one there", he said. "I want a proper hardware merchant. An old one, it would have to be, because the others only sell plastic."

An expensive London shop has given to copious correspondence with my wife about its offerings, announces in its latest missive a promotion which it calls "Try-on-Plenty Fortnight". Looking at the prices, I understand why.

PHS

هكذا من الأصل

Swiss in Britain

The Swiss form a community which has integrated well with its host country. There are believed to be between 18,000 and 20,000 Swiss involved in many spheres— from banking to engineering, chemicals to watch importing, transport to catering, education to medicine. This Special Report, the fourth in an occasional series on foreign communities in Britain, examines the Swiss community which speaks German, French, Italian and Romansh. Below are some of the individuals who make up that community

Willy Berner
aging director
an Frères (GB)

Walter Burren
secretary, Swiss Mercantile Society, London

Francis de Maria
headmaster, London, and president of Unione Ticinese, London

William de Vigier, chairman and managing director Acrow (Engineers)

Alice Hoffmann de Visme principal and founder of Noah's Ark school for autistic children, London

Dr Hans Egli, journalist former president, Federation of Swiss Societies in UK

Maria Ellis, welfare organizer and immigration counsellor, Folkestone

Albert Ferber
concert
pianist

Bruno Frei
tailor
Savile Row

eorge Gyssler
aging director
sh Brown-Boveri

Dr Walter Hollenweger
professor, Birmingham University, former executive secretary, World Council of Churches

Archbishop Bruno Heim
apostolic delegate
to Britain

Eugene Käufeler
head chef
Dorchester Hotel

Alfred Kuhn
chairman and founder
Rankin Kuhn

Albert Kunz, director, Swiss National Tourist Office
London

Mariann Meier, journalist and delegate to the Commission of the Swiss Abroad

Marie-José
Piguet
novelist

Hugo Rast, consulting surgeon, former honorary senior surgeon, German Hospital, London

mond Ribordy
aging director
SSIH (UK)

Fritz Schillig, founder of school of English, and Swiss consul, Bournemouth

Hanna Seewer
au pair
London

Bernard Simon, Ciba-Geigy London, and president, Federation of Swiss Societies in UK

Dr Xavier Speckert
farmer and retired
international lawyer

Rev Ulrich Stefan
minister of the
Swiss Church, London

Ernst Tangemann, manager London branch of Union Bank of Switzerland

Dr Heinrich Wagner
professor, Queen's University Belfast, and Swiss consul Northern Ireland

Anton Walliman
hotelier
Cheltenham

Natural affinity with our down-to-earth ways

by Roger Bernheim

wiss resident in
vill probably start a
tion by whining
" mess this country
nd will end by con-
thac at least for a
would rather put
the mess than return
erland's stolid order-

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work-oriented np-
makes him feel
ashamed to admit it,
does not have to
hard in Britain as
where people are
by the idea that
is the only justifica-
being alive and
constantly mani-
orking intensity not
justified by the

Swiss feel a natural
with Britain. They
en coming to Eng-
centuries and many
here permanently.
ce the Englishman's
lc ways, share bis
earth approacb to
nire his unassuming
in difficult times.

after landing in
may be shocked at
see people enjoying
hings in life than
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to appreciate the im-
given to leisure in

Added to this affinity is a feeling of gratitude, since it was the British who, over long periods of history, kept the big countries surrounding Switzerland in a balance nf power on which not only the British Empire but also, until recently, Swiss independence was largely based.

Swiss people come to England mainly to learn the language. The Swiss cannot do without English; they never could do so since the eighteenth century when some English eccentrics started climbing Swiss mountains and created tourism in Switzerland. Regrettably, Swiss botels are no longer filled with English tourists. But the English language has become the language of world trade and the Swiss are dependent on trading with the world.

We can learn French, German and Italian at home, hnt for English we have to come tn England. This is fortunate, for, *together with* the language, we acquire some manners, a commodity not overabundant in Switzerland where the educationists' ideal nf a human being is a rough diamond.

The material incentives for coming to England were stronger in former times wban fortunes were to be made in England. Some Swiss who came, especially some bankers in the eighteenth century, did make fortunes. One of them even had an inordinate windfall, having received in trust large sums from French aristocrats who later, during the French Revolution, were sent to the guillotine and so never returned to claim back their money.

All sorts nf people used to come from Switzerland to the British Isles: workers and entrepreneurs, servants and courtiers, housekeepers, bankers, teachers, governesses, artists, scientists, Madame Tussaod, the "English" painter Henry Fuseli, and one of Winston Churchill's butlers. Some 800 Swiss soldiers and officers fought under Clive in India and one of them became Governor of Madras and another was given the Calcutta command.

Swiss people are still coming to Britain, some 4,000 every year without counting the innumerable tourists, but few come with the intention m settle. They come for fairly short periods of one or two years. There are still quite a few who change their mind at the end of their planned stay and settle permanently, either *because they married British* meh or women or because they enjoy a freer life in Britain than in Switzerland. But fortunes are more likely *to be made elsewhere* than in Britain today, and fairly few Swiss living in the United Kingdom get paid in Swiss money and gain from the shrinking of the pound.

Of the 4,000 who come to Britain every year, about balf are au pair girls. Another large group consists of tbnse who study English at a nniversity or at a language school. Then there are those sent to Britain by their employer in Switzerland to broaden their professional experience and outlook. These are mostly people selected for managerial careers by their company.

It is true that more and more Swiss companies send their trainees to the United States rather than to Britain, to learn managerial skills, especially since the journey to America and the cost of living there in terms of Swiss francs becomes less expensive. After all, that is the country where the greatest progress in management and technology is taking place. But in some instances Britain still pro*vides the best finishing* touches—in merchant bank*ing*, for instance.

The precise number of Swiss people resident in the *United Kingdom is* not known. The figure lies somewbere between 18,000 and 20,000. Of these, 5,000 were born in Britain and carry dual nationality and 10,000 are settled in the United Kingdom mnre or less permanently.

The others are au pairs, students and trainees. Those settled permanently are by no means all in or around London; many live elsewhere, in the Midlands, in the South-west, in Scotland, in Northern Ireland.

Quite a number of Swiss living in the United Kingdom have their own businesses, some small, some large. Others work in botels (until recently the biggest contingent) as managers, chefs or at reception desks. There are Swiss in banking, trade, transport, insurance—some of them are top employees of Swiss subsidiaries in Britain.

However, most subsidiaries of the big Swiss concerns, of the multinationals, are entirely run by British people and bave hardly any Swiss left.

There are Swiss teachers *working in Britain*, both *in* scbools and at universities. This is part of a tradition that started in the eighteenth century when many families of the British nobility, even King George III, entrusted their children to Swiss tutors and governesses. Swiss scientists, artists and musicians bave been coming tn live in England for quite some time. Some painters became Royal Academicians; there is one at present, and the first, second and fourth Keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts were Swiss.

Although some Swiss find it difficult to penetrate British circles, they do not generally cling together excessively, hut try to make as many friends among the British as possible. The Swiss Centre in Leicester Square has nor become the focal point for the Swiss community in London which it was originally planned to become, except for culinary purposes. And Swiss Cottage in North London has little to do with Switzerland, apart from its name.

The anthor is London correspondent. Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

The City that makes sense

by Derek Harris

London as a principal financial cenre — a turntable for money as the international financial community regard it — has always made sense for Switzerland's bankers.

In the years when the Eurodollar market expanded as the world's great financing pool tbis was especially so. Swiss Bank Corporation, whicb was first in London a couple of years before the turn of the century, reckons its main activity in Britain has been Euromarket operations, including organizing back-up finance for industrial and other customers.

This bank in London also offers a wide range of banking services, including the normal over-the-counter customer facilities from individnal accounts to the handling of securities. It does not handle long-term loans in London except for tying up some Euromarket operations. Nor has it ever taken on any property business and was duly thankful when that sector cracked in the United Kingdom.

Another two of the top Swiss banks, Crédit Suisse and the Union Bank of Switzerland, both established themselves in London in the postwar years because of the importance of the Euromarket operations. Crédit Suisse for a time had only a represent ive office but in the autumn of 1971 it was decided London demanded a full-scale branch operation.

Neither has gone as far as the Swiss Bank Corporation in offering a full over-the-counter customer service.

Generally, the pattern for all the Swiss banks is to concentrate on medium and short-term loans, often providing revolving credit for usually blue chip companies.

One Swiss hanker in London — characteristically among the self-effacing Swiss financial community he insisted on anonymity — explained: "There is just nowhere quite like London as a market where all tbe mechanics are to hand, all the expertise you need to call on. New York has certain restrictions. A certain amount of money has gone to other centres, but these —Luxembourg, for instance —more or less fund themselves out of London anyway."

The importance of London is borne out by the number of foreign banks who have now established themselves in the City. There are now more than 330, many of them out of the United States.

There has been some discussion, since the Arab's oil price gambit turned the financial tables on the western industrialized countries, whether the Euromarkets may be due for a decline. Some Swiss bankers have argued that this might be the case because petrodollars—the vast sums generated by nil wealth, at present mainly from Arab sources—have assumed a crucial role.

Switzerland has been a big channeller of Arab cash. Even big banks favoured by the oil mnney have bad to observe natural limits if nnly out of consideration fnr their equity/deposit ratios and they have had a reluctance to become too dependent on a few large creditors.

Petrodollars have consequently flowed in quantity directly into the money and capital markets, especially in the United States. But a combination of high interest rates and tradidional links with Arab interests bas also seen a substantial amount go to Britain.

Of the 1974 petrodollar pool of 56,000m, for instance, it is estimated that, while 19 per cent went to the United States, another 11 per cent found its way to the United Kingdom. Some 43 per cent surged into the Euromarkets.

One London-based Swiss hanker is highly sceptical of the argument that the Euro-

continued on page IV

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Earnest belief in multilateral diplomacy

by Roger Berthoud

The new Swiss Ambassador and his wife.

Ernesto Thalmann: the name of the incoming Swiss Ambassador is itself a reminder of the cultural variety of Switzerland. Like his predecessor, Herr Albert Weitmaner, with whom he has exchanged the post of Secretary General of the Federal Political Department, as the Swiss Foreign Ministry is called, Herr Thalmann is from the German-speaking part of Switzerland.

But he was born and spent the first six years of his life in the canton of Ticino, where his father had founded Switzerland's first mill for weaving artificial silk. The business collapsed after the First World War and the family eventually settled in Zurich.

The new ambassador is earnest by nature as well as name. Now 61, he is grey-haired, bespectacled, courteous and on his own admission rathar a pessimist. Nevertheless, be believes that the difficulties which loom ahead could he solved by efficient multilateral diplomacy and hy an effort of good will from all concerned.

Looking farther ahead to the next 50 or 100 years, ha fears that conditions on our planet will change so fundamentally that the patterns of life and the social system of the western world will suffer drastic and orobably unpleasant mutations. But he believes resignation should ha fought against, and no effort should he spared to search for reasonable solutions in a stubhornly constructive way.

Herr Thalmann joinad tha Swiss diplomatic service in 1945 after graduating in law and practising in Zurich. During and after the war he put in 952 days of military service, first in the artillery then in a military court.

In his 30 years as a diplomat he has served in Paris, Prague, Cairo (including a spell in charge of British interests after Suez), Washington, the United Nations (as permanent observer), and briefly in Jerusalem where he wrote a report, based on first-hand interviews, for U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations at that time, on the situation in the Holy City after the Six-Day War. Among countries he has visited are the Soviet Union and China.

He admits that being a Swiss diplomat is probably a less exacting business than being a British ooe, especially perhaps at the time of Suez. Swiss citizens can have as many and as strong views as they like abont international affairs. But the Government, mindful of Switzerland's neutrality, tries to avoid taking sides: first. hecause it is not strong enough to offer anyona substantial support; second, hecause neutrality has heen good for Switzerland.

Herr Thalmann points out that there is a great difference between Switzerland's hrand of neutrality and, say, Sweden's where Mr Olof Palme, tha Prime Minister, does not hesitate to speak his mind on international issues. The Swiss are more reserved, partly because of their collegial system of government. In this sense the country's highly developed federalism and its neutrality are mutually reinforcing.

Today even small countries cannot escape from world troubles and, more and more. Switzerland is having to defend its multilateral interests. Herr Thalmann is evidently prond that Switzerland is active in the north-south dialogue, its land-locked situation and lack of raw materials making it particularly vulnerahle to producer power; and that, along with the other neutrals, it proved its value as a source of compromise proposals in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe in Geneva and Helsinki last year.

In London Herr Thalmann finds himself in the happy position of heing ambassador in a country with which Switzerland has strong connexions but almost no bilateral difficulties. The United Kingdom is one of Switzerland's best trading partners, with finance heing so important; he will he trying to maintain strong traditions in cultural exchanges in music and art as well as education. As a symbol of the links between the two countries, he brought over with him from Zurich, a canvas hy a Swiss painter who enriched British culture, Fuseli.

Not all the vibrations touched off by tbe word "Swiss" are positive, and an ambassador must nurture his mother country's image. He believes that male chauvinism, fostered by a marked dearth of militant women, is no longer a Swiss speciality. His wife, Paula, practised as a dentist until the first of their three children (now aged 28, 25 and 17) was born, when she then agreed to share the dnties of diplomatic life with her hushand. With her and some exceptionally aimiahle and intelligent Swiss diplomats at his side, there is little douht that Herr Thalmann will succeed in consolidating his country's reputation as something much more important than a prosperous tax haven, namely a force for sanity, tolerance, moderation and peace.

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Great era of business expansion

by Hans Egli

Although several Swiss bankers and traders of high repute had already established themselves in London in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the more intensive Swiss participation in British business came into its own only after 1900.

Transport has attracted about half a dozen Swiss firms such as MAT, Acme, Panalpine, Cosmos and Union Transport. Working mainly as subsidiaries or agents of hig firms in Switzerland they bold a major share of the tonnage movements in both directions hetween the two countries and often far heyond.

The greatest expansion of Swiss business participation in Britain, however, has taken place mainly between the two world wars and since 1945, in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, in engineering and in precision products.

Both the introduction of high duties on key industries in 1918 and the expansion of protection in the 1930s encouraged Swiss firms established in Britain to expand their production, or to form subsidiaries to secure the advantages both of protection in Britain and preferential entry to Commonwealth markets.

This trend continued well into the prosperous 1950s and early 1960s, until the formation of Efta and, later, Britain's entry into the EEC mnch diminished the value of the manufacturing fonthold in Britain and the Commonwealth.

While most of the nlder Swiss firms in Britain, particularly in engineering and chemicals, even profited from the challenge of hrisker competition, tbe more recently established (and mainly smaller) factories in precision work and silk weaving often failed to survive the chaoging circumstances. Three Swiss silk firms in Dunfermline closed in the early 1960s and farther south only two, Selectus in Biddulph and Oberland Silks in Macclesfield, maintained themselves, mainly thanks to high specialization and subsidiary production lines.

The most successful enterprise in the related area of artificial fibres, British Celanese, foundad hy tha Swiss scientists Dreyfous, has long since heen absorbed by Courtaulds.

In chemicals and pbarmaceuticals the subsidiaries of the three big concerns of Basle, established before the First World War or soon after, including the jointly held Clayton Aniline, go from strength to strength.

Ciba-Geigy, Hoffmann La Roche and Sandoz supply pharmaceutical products and medical equipment as well as chemicals for textiles. Again in this hranch, a leading firm of Swiss origin, Brunner Mond, was absorhed hy ICI as its main constituent part after the First World War.

In engineering Sulzer Bros has long since captured and maintained an almost dominant position in the British diesel engina market as well as worldwide. In Britain, as elsewhere, a third of marine engines are heing produced by Sulzer or under Sulzer licences. And even now more than half the main-line diesel locomotives of British Rail have Sulzer engines. Sulzer weaving machines also contrihuted a good share to the modernization of the British textile industry, including Courtaulds.

Almost as large an employer in Britain is the Alusuisse Group with various factories in Shropshire and Wales (Star Aluminium). The much older Swiss metal company, Georg Fischer of Schaffhausen, has important production units in Bedford for iron castings and pipe fittiogs and in Huntingdon for plastic fittings with a total of about 1,300 employees.

Schindler Lifts, Bührle-Oerlikon Machines and Bühler (Uzwil) are milling and conveying plants, and foodstuff machines are fully represented with factories or service wnrkshops. Among independent importers, Matchless Machinery stands out with an exemplary sales and service centre at Horsham, while anntber Swiss firm in London, J. C. Werter, leads in the supply of sausage-making machinery, both imported and of its own manufacture.

Altogether Swiss and Anglo-Swiss engineering firms employ some 24,000 workers. The figure includes the successful Acrow concern and the recently acquired Brown Boveri-Kent. They thus surpass the more concentrated chemical firms' total of about 14,000, including Ciba-Geigy's Ilford subsidiary.

Britain holds a near monopolistic position in the sale of Swiss watcbes through Swiss and British organizations. These bave an import value of about £30m representing seven million watches and assemhled movements, compared with little more than one million annually before the last war.

This vast increase was mainly because of the rising demand for the cheaper qualities imported preponderantly through British channels with a market share of more than a half.

In spite of the increasing turnover the oumber of individual Swiss importers has shrunk as tha big groupings of manufacturers and exporters in Switzerland established joint representations in Britain both for reasons of economy and effectiveness in face of growing international competition.

Perhaps the biggest import groupings active in Britain are the SSIH representing about 10 important makes such as Omega and Tissot, the General Watch grouping of timilar size for Longines and Eterna and the smaller Chronos Holding with Avia, Cyma and Sandoz. The well known Rolex watches and a few others still have their own independent representation in Britain.

Dr Egli is n former chief London correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, n former president of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, London, and a former president of the Foreign Press Association.

Attraction has lasted for centuries

by Mariann Meier

Tha Swiss, on the whole, feel at home in Britain. They easily integrate and their needs for purely Swiss links are small. Britain has held an attraction for Swiss citizens for centuries, yet it was not until 1703 that tha first known Swiss society in the British Isles was constituted: Société des Suisses de Londres, later Sociàté de Secours Mutuels, which was dissolved only a few years ago.

In 1762, the Eglisa Suisse de Londres was founded. Today its youth clnhs are of particular importance; they look after hundreds of young Swiss liviog temporarily in London. The Protestant and the Catholic communities—the Swiss Catholic Mission was estahlished in 1942—work closely together in this essential task.

Also under the patronage of tbe churches are the Swiss YMCA (founded 1888), an active mothers' union aod two women's clubs which produce garments for needy compatriots in care of the Swiss Benevolent Society. That, too, looks bsck on well ovar a century. Its sterliog work is supported hy annual donations from Swiss natiooals. There is a Swiss Benevolent Fund in Scotland and Swiss relief societies in Liverpool and Mancbester.

In the same building as tbe Swiss Benevolent Society is the Swiss Welfare Office for Young People (opened 1949). Tbe SBS also owns premises io Hampstead which house the Swiss Hostel for Girls.

Since Swiss are mainly concentrated in London, more institutions exist there than elsewhere. Scotland, though, boasts three clubs, one at Dunfermline, one in Edinburgh and one in the west of Scotlaod.

The Yorkshire Swiss Club has its beadquarters in Leeds. The largest and most active organization outside London is the Swiss Club, Manchester. It organizes a variety of events and a rifle section is attached to it. In Guernsey and Jersey, too, the Swiss have their own clubs. The number of Swiss societies, especially in London, has appreciably decreased since the 1930s. Many have stagnant, or even decliniog, memhership. The reasoos are manifold, but mostly hecause the immigration restrictions of the 1920s prevented large-scala arrivals.

Furthermore, there were no newcomers during the war, and subsequently excellent economic conditions in Switzerland did not exactly encourage young Swiss to settle ahroad. While there are larger groups of au pair girls, students and other temporary residents than hefore, the younger and middle-aged settlers are in a minority.

It is increasingly difficult to find mao and women prepared to devote time aod energy on voluntary work. Gooe are the Swiss Orchestra, the Swiss Gymnastic Society and the club premises of the Schweizerbund, though this continnes to function modestly as a social group.

Specialized membership is evident in the Swiss Philatelic Society and the Swiss Rifle Association which uses the Bisley Rifle Range. The Swiss Economic Council is concerned with trade and industry and acts as a clearing house for information.

Apart from the churches' youth clubs, there are four associations with a large membership. The oldest, for men only, is the City Swiss Club founded in 1856. It meets monthly and organizes occasional social gatherings.

The Unione Ticinese was founded in 1874 and is the society of the Italian-speaking Swiss whose members include many second and

continued on facing page

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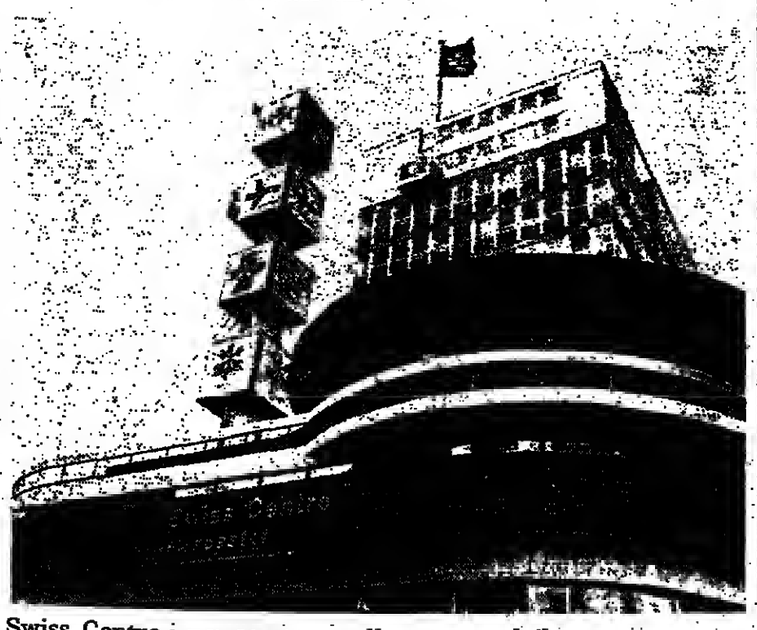
by Patricia Tisdall



Swiss Centre: newscaster spells out news daily...

iss Centre, with its restaurants and orey office block, is on landmark. Located West End between Circus and Leicesre, it is intended to a permanent exhibintre for Swiss prood industry.

opened in 1965, the has been created by ership between three ations whose offices located there: the ank Corporation, the National Tourist nd Swissair.

three organizations a company, Swiss to administer the which was purposed leased back from ercial property deve- The biggest share- in this company is iss Bank Corporation 74.4 per cent hold- llowed by the Swiss l Tourist Office with cent and Swissair 6 per cent.

occupants of offices building include the hoe Co, Bernina Sewchines and Watches erland. The building ses offices for Swiss separate company to administer the four restaurants, e pened snack bar, mbiss, the gourmet and the wine and llar.

four restaurants, Locanda, Taverne ndezvous, represent r language areas itzerland—Romansh, Italian and French in architecture and The decor varies elegance to rustic All the restaurants conditioned.

g the opening hours restaurants, speciali d souvenirs can be from an adjoining kiosk features Bri d Swiss newspapers, as paperback hooks, cigarettes and sou-

ddition to the res- the ground level of the centre have or Watches of Swi- shoes can he from a Bally of and store; there is airdressing salon with e branch of iss Bank Corporation he Swiss National Office and Swissair. is also a permanent of Bernina Sewchines where, in to demonstrations ng machines, cottons, les and manuals can ained.

All this activity on the lower floors of the Swiss Centre is partly to conform with planning authorities' requirements that 36 per cent of the space should be "live"—open to the public. This was because of concern that such a large block in the middle of an entertainment area should not be used just for offices.

However, the creation of the restaurants and shops, open to the public, also conformed with the aims of the centre which is to portray the many aspects of Switzerland's interests to the British public.

Within the restaurants, which have been designed as living exhibitions, are numerous showcases whose contents are changed frequently. It was felt possible first to draw people and second to make them think of Switzerland by offering them Swiss food to be eaten in the appropriate atmosphere and by enabling them to buy Swiss products.

The vivid floor-level displays and atmosphere are intended to bring people into the centre and can be offset against the promotional costs which would have to be spent to attract them in other ways. In this it seems to have been successful, for the centre is visited by approximately 3,000 people a day.

As for the offices, it was the original intention that they should be occupied only by Swiss firms. Ideally the centre would also house diplomatic as well as commercial interests.

But in practice this has not proved feasible. Firms need to operate in the districts of their trade. For example, jewelry companies prefer to be based in Hatton Garden rather than off Leicester Square, and finance houses prefer to trade in the City.

However, despite these difficulties, approximately 75 per cent of the space at the Swiss Centre is occupied by Swiss-owned companies.

One of the more important industries operated out of the centre is tourism, through the Swiss National Tourist Office. Rich in beauty but poor in resources, Switzerland is economically dependent on its processed products and on the rendering of services of which tourism is of prime importance. Swiss-trained hoteliers, for example are famous throughout the world.

On the 1972 list of foreign economy revenue figures, it ranks third in size, next to chemicals and machinery. Britons still make a contribution to the Swiss tourist industry, although by 1974 their share of total foreign arrivals had dropped to about 6 per cent at 375,200 compared with total foreign arrivals of 6,239,239.

Traditionally there have been close links between the two countries on the leisure front. These date from the middle of the nineteenth century when a few Englishmen, regarded as mad by the Swiss, went mountain-climbing in the summer. As early as 1863, encouraged by the natural scenery, Thomas Cook organized his first group tour to Switzerland.

By 1893, a Federation of Swiss Tourist Associations was founded and in London, an information and publicity office was opened by the Syndicat des Intérêts de la Suisse Romande et du Jura-Simplon. Later this office was taken over by Swiss Federal Railways.

Today, the Swiss National Tourist Office still sells rail tickets. Legally constituted as a public body it organizes and executes tourist promotion for Switzerland as a whole, both domestically and abroad. It works in close collaboration with regional, cantonal, local and other national advertising and publicity offices as well as with specialized Swiss organizations in travel and tourism.

Entrée of the gastrognomes

by Joyce Rackham

... and inside diners enjoy a meal.

"There are three things about this hotel which are Swiss: the flag which flies outside, some wines on our list, and me", says Mr Eugene Wagner, aged 46, general manager of the Inn on the Park, London, who has been in Britain since 1969, when he came to prepare for the hotel's opening a year later. Although his family was from Basle, it later moved to France, and he returned to Switzerland at the age of 16 when he started work as a waiter.

He first came to Britain in 1953. "I got between £3 and £4 a week for a humble job at the Savoy, but I made more in the evenings as a banqueting waiter." Seven years later, at the age of 30, he was appointed to his first managerial post, in charge of the Prince of Wales Hotel in Kensington. He was greatly helped by that distinguished Swiss hotelier, the late M Rudolph Richard, for many years director of the Connaught.

While he cherishes his Swiss passport, Mr Wagner prefers to live in London, and his French wife and their two children have settled happily there. He believes that his compatriots' reputation for hotel-keeping is due to firm discipline, cleanliness and the capacity for hard work.

Few Swiss work in his hotel. "There are plenty of good jobs at home, and apart from learning English, there is little incentive for them to come with the pound sterling at its present rate."

Althoogh the menus of the hotel's two restaurants, which attract many gourmets, include no Swiss specialities, there is a good Swiss selection in their magnificent wine list. This receives Mr Wagner's particular attention, for one of his hobbies is wine tasting.

"I always wake early, and by 6 am I am jogging around Hyde Park, back for breakfast with my wife and daughters at 7.15, and I am at my desk at eight." So Mr Michel Favre, aged 35, the lively general manager of the Portman Hotel, describes the start of his day. Born in Lausanne, the son of restaurant owners, he worked in hotels at home and around Europe, with a spell at the Mayfair, before joining the Intercontinental group, to which the Portman belongs, in 1964. He arrived in Britain in 1973.

The Portman's restaurant the Rotisserie Normande, is well known for its French cuisine, but the new chef, Mr Felix Muntwyler, is Swiss and for those nostalgic for Swiss food they have now put that delicious viarde siche-wafer (air-dried beef from the Grisons) on the meou. The wine list includes that graceful red from the Vaud, St Saphorin, and among the whites the lesser-known, dry and distinctive Yvorne.

There are fewer than a dozen Swiss-owned hotels in Britain, and not all have Swiss managers. In Keswick, the four-star Lodore Swiss was opened in 1947 by Mr R. A. England and his Swiss wife. Their son has now joined them. The chef and many of the staff are Swiss.

"A little slice of Switzerland in Surrey" was a slogan once used to entice property buyers there. It might apply today to the empire of Mr Michel Andergon, a genial man from Fribourg, who opened his first restaurant in South Croydon in 1959. This is the Chalet Suisse, a replica of e country inn. He also owns the Edelweiss, opened Le Refuge, a wine bar, next door, has a shop which sells Scottish woollens, and an hotel in the vicinity called Swiss Echoes.

Denzlers, in Queen Street, Edinburgh, is Scotland's only Swiss restaurant, and Mr Samuel Denzler from Zurich, who opened it with his Scottish wife in 1971, says: "We serve a hotch-potch of cuisines." This explains the presence of "haggis, neeps and tatties" next to "émincé de veau zurichoise" on the menu. Fondue does not appear: "The Scots don't like it", he says.

At the Swiss Centre, Mr Oskar Gontersweiler, the general manager, showed me his new snack bar, where sandwiches are barred. Instead they serve home-made soups, quiches, sausages (also a best-seller in their shop).

Their croissants are especially popular, and these and all the wide variety of fresh breads now sold in their shop are made in their own bakery. As e wine-lover, Mr Gontersweiler regrets the price rises which have made Swiss wines so expensive, but they list an extensive range, and still find gourmets who buy such delights as the satiny golden Dezaley, one of the finest Vaud wines. Swiss wines are sold from 45p a small glass.

One of London's remaining family wine firms, J. B. Reynier, lists some fine Swiss wines—it has been shipping them for more than 20 years—and finds that most trade is with hotels and restaurants. Its best-seller is probably Dole, the delicately fruity dry red wine from the Valais, from the house of Orsat.

Good wines are one of the attractions at the St Moritz, a delightfully unpretentious restaurant in Wardour Street owned by Mr Armin Loetscher, who comes from Lucerne.

"The cheese with the holes in it", which those who do not know Switzerland call gruyère, and is really emmenthal, accounts for moch of the sales of Swiss cheese in Britain. The Swiss Cheese Union's spokesman reports that these rose by 22 per cent over the past year, which represents more than 5 per cent of the fancy cheese market's sales of about £21m.

For fine chocolate, Switzerland has an enviable reputation, and while Lindt's British company imports most of its lines (only the Easter eggs are made in Britain) Tobler and Suchard products are made in their British factories. They recently merged, and will streamline production, while keeping their best-known specialities.

Attraction has lasted for centuries

continued from facing page

even third generation compatriots. The Swiss Mercantile Society (1888) has its own recently renovated building in Fitzroy Square. Its prime purpose is the running of a college for Swiss students of English. An average of 250 at a time attend full-time classes with a British teaching staff.

Incidentally, another successful school of English is run by a Swiss in Bournemouth, which at the same time provides a social meeting ground for local Swiss residents.

The lively Nouvelle Société Helvétique was formed in 1916. It meets monthly, often at the Swiss Embassy since its talks and discussions are invariably concerned with Swiss matters and culture. It is the only sizable society which has a woman president.

The Anglo-Swiss Society is a British organization with approximately one-third Swiss membership. Regular meetings of the various societies and larger annual events like dances, receptions and other entertainment provide opportunities for meeting friends. On some occasions the Swiss Embassy in London and the consulate in Manchester offer hospitality. The diplomatic staff take a vigorous part in community activities.

Strangely, the Swiss National Day celebration in London organized by the societies is not the substantial gathering one might expect. The official ceremony, apart from the war years, has been attended by few residents, while the dance held later the same evening is popular with hundreds of young Swiss temporarily in London.

The Swiss Church in Endell Street has become a small social and cultural centre where concerts and kindred performances can be arranged for Swiss artists.

An odd feature of nearly all Swiss gatherings is that the language used is English. It is the lingua franca for all Swiss nationals, whether of German, French or Italian mother tongue, as well as for non-Swiss wives, husbands and friends. The colony's periodical Swiss Observer, now a monthly publication rather than weekly as it was when it first appeared in 1920, is printed mainly in English for similar reasons.

Until two decades ago, there was no umbrella organization. Now the Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom coordinates activities of the heterogeneous institutions. It is also the body which elects the two delegates and proxies for Britain to the Commission of the Swiss Abroad in Bern, an assembly of representatives from all parts of the world, which deals with problems of Swiss communities outside the homeland. In our case, they are insignificant, not least thanks to the friendly tolerance of our host country.

The author is a former editor of the Swiss Observer, London, and president of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, London.

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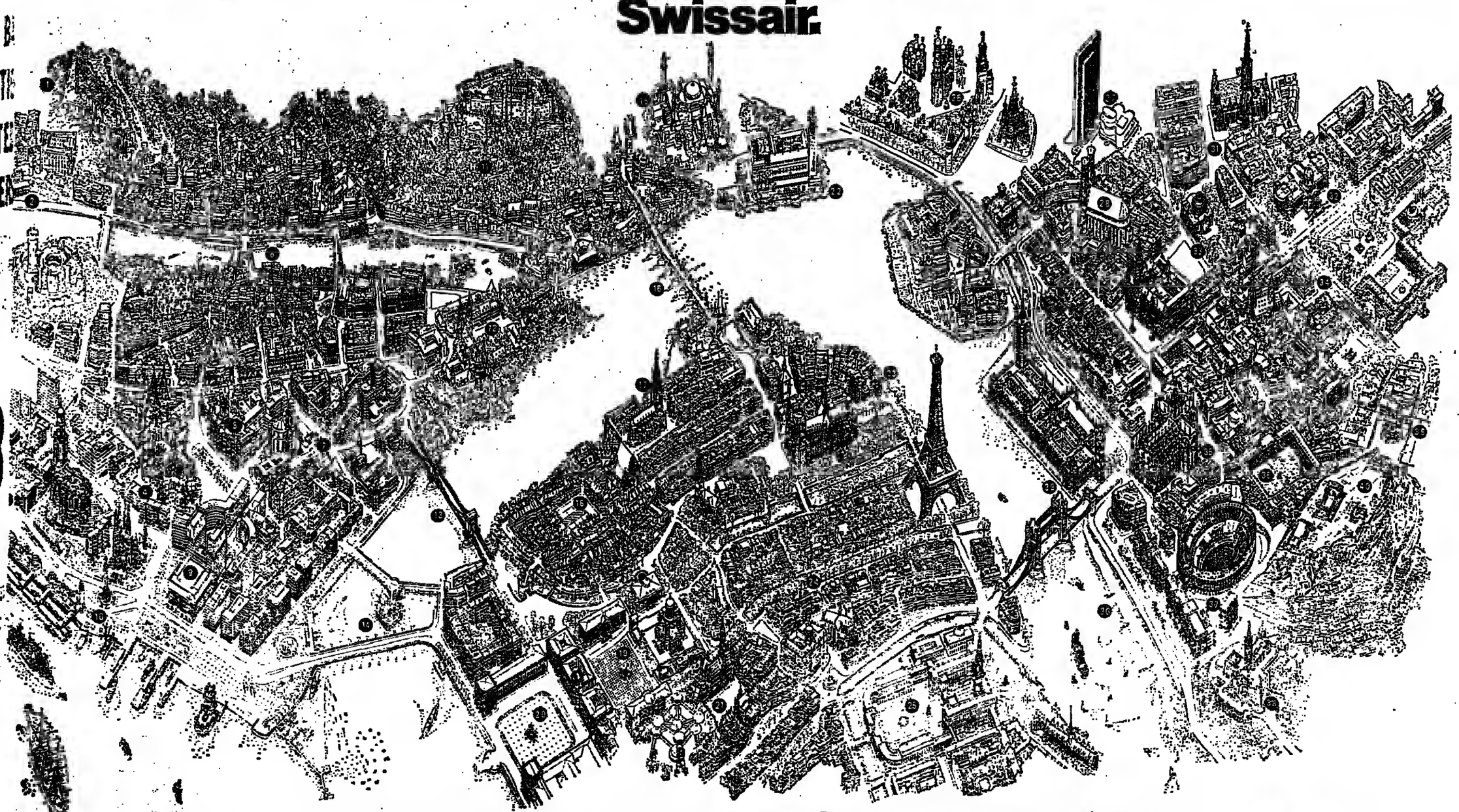

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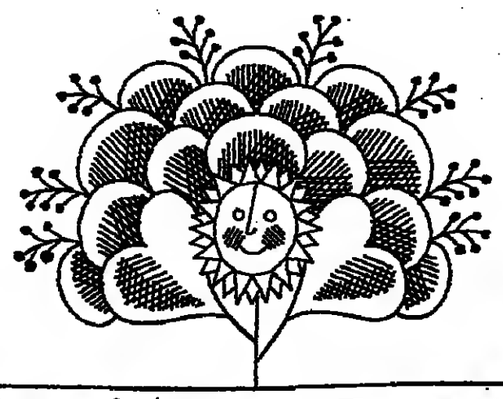

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Rare continuity of art and culture

by Donald Massie

Since the days of William the Conqueror the Swiss have made a profound contribution to the British way of life. Archbishop Lanfranc from Aosta built Canterbury Cathedral; a descendant of another Swiss built Exeter Cathedral. Yet another, Bonifacius, became Archbishop of Canterbury. From the Pays Romand many knights and clergymen came over to Britain. So, from early times there were many Swiss fighting in the king's service or serving in the church in Britain.

Indeed, the key figure in taking soundings in Britain today for the choice of new Archbishops of Westminster and Liverpool has been Archbishop Bruno Heim, aged 64, the Swiss-born papal diplomat who is the Pope's representative in Britain.

A detachment of Swiss warriors are reputed to have assisted with the building of Hadrian's Wall and there were believed to have been the equivalent of "stormtroopers" from Switzerland who took part in the Battle of Hastings. Helvetians, as the Swiss also call themselves, moved west because of Alemanic pressure when the discovery of iron brought incursions of various Celtic tribes.

In coming over to Britain for hundreds of years the Swiss had a big influence in trade. They included some highly intelligent and artistic people who played their part in British history—Switzerland at that time being a poor country.

During the past century Swiss artisans came to London who were hard working, efficient and rather similar to the Scots—thrifty and religious. About two thirds of the Swiss are Protestant, the remaining third Catholic. The Protestants, particularly the Calvinists from Geneva, had a great influence in Scotland.

"It is interesting to know that, for example, education has been always rather more thorough in Scotland than in England, and our education in Switzerland has been far tougher", Dr Hans Egli, a Swiss doyen of foreign journalists, who has spent 40 years working in London, told me.

Among many Swiss officers in the service of the crown in the eighteenth century was Daniel Béat Christin. Born at Payerne near Lake Neuchâtel in 1745, he changed his name to Christie, returned to England from India at the age of 40, married Elizabeth Langham, who came into possession of the manor of Glyndebourne, in Sussex, where their great great grandson, John Christie, founded the opera festival.

Vietnamese children at play at the Pestalozzi Children's Village founded by Heinrich Pestalozzi of Zurich at Seddlescombe, Sussex. Orphaned by the war, these children are learning English before starting their secondary school education.

Spared the destruction of two world wars, Switzerland displays a rare continuity of art and culture. Its multilingual character proved favourable to the development of Swiss culture and has resulted in an abundance of Swiss activity. Book printers from Basle travelled down the Rhine, carrying loads of books to England in 1498. Carl Gustave Jung, preeminent among psychologists, the most brilliant of Freud's disciples, was born in Switzerland, at Kesswil, on Lake Constance, studying medicine at Basle. Jung visited Britain many times, particularly during the 1930s.

Since the time of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the Genevan political philosopher, educationist and essayist, and Heinrich Pestalozzi of Zurich, the creator of modern educational thinking, whose Pestalozzi village in Sussex is one of many international children's villages, Swiss schools have enjoyed an excellent reputation with foreigners. Battersea Training College, London, was founded in 1840 on the principles of Pestalozzi and Philipp Emanuel von Fellenberg, the Swiss sociologist and rural economist who was born at Bern and who achieved an international reputation by establishing several educational institutions, including an orphanage.

It was the Swiss professor Simon Grynaeus from Basle who negotiated with continental reformers when Henry VIII wanted a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Hans Holbein "the younger", who settled in Basle in 1520 after painting at Zurich and Lucerne, painted his most famous pictures at the English court; among them was his portrait of Georg Gysi, later Gyze, the first Swiss trader in Britain.

Madame Tussaud, born in Bern in 1760, came to England by way of Paris in 1802 with her two sons and bringing her collection of waxwork models. She toured Britain for 33 years before eventually establishing a permanent home in Baker Street, London. John Brunner, born in Zurich in 1842, was the co-founder of Brunner-Mond & Company, which became the alkali division of ICI. He was an MP and a Privy Councillor and became a baronet in 1895.

César Ritz, from the Valais, founded the Ritz hotels in London and Paris. Sir John Gatti rose to become Mayor of Westminster in 1911 and chairman of the former London County Council (1926-27).

Charles Rieu, from Geneva, was the Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts at the British Museum and was responsible for the publication of *Catalogus Codicorum Manuscriptorum Orientalium*. His son, Sir John Louis Rieu, distinguished himself in the colonial service. Another son, Dr Emile Victor Rieu, a great classical scholar, founded the Penguin Classics.

One of *Punch's* editors was Francis Burnand from Vend, the fourth biggest Swiss canton. He was knighted in 1902. We have to look back to the sixteenth-century battle of Marignano in north Italy and the defeat of the Swiss by the Italians for the reasons which led to the Swiss policy of perpetual neutrality. After the First World War it was in the London Declaration that the Swiss principle of neutrality was confirmed in 1920.

Since every Swiss belongs to a minority, it is inherent in their nature that they are tolerant to different lifestyles and recognize the right of the individual to live as he chooses. However, those Swiss with whom I have spoken in Britain say this tolerance goes no farther than is compatible with the principle of free will.

City that makes sense

continued from page I

markets have had their best days. He pointed to the upsurge in the Euromarkets, including the Eurobond market, in the latter half of last year which has continued into this year.

The other big outlet for Swiss skill and cash is the insurance market. The leading companies alone, including the Zurich Insurance Group, Switzerland General Insurance, Swiss National Insurance and Switzerland Life Assurance, cover every aspect of insurance from marine to motor business, fire cover and household policies to life assurance.

Swiss Reinsurance has a subsidiary in London which specializes in that market—little appreciated outside the insurance industry itself—reinsurance being the operation by which the insurance companies themselves lay off the risks they themselves have underwritten.

Swiss Reinsurance's London headquarters find London especially well structured for their type of operation. Again, it is a matter of the skill available, particularly at institutions like Lloyd's and among the network of British insurance brokers.

The outstanding fact about the various Swiss multinational companies operating in the United Kingdom is that they represent such a huge investment in Britain, adding to this country's industrial potential and giving substantial employment. The list is sizable and covers many industries from the footwear of the Bally group to the pharmaceuticals of Ciba-Geigy or Hoffmann-La Roche, and the power engineering products of Brown Boveri, Switzerland's largest industrial company.

Ciba-Geigy, for instance, have followed a pattern of expansion in the United Kingdom. Ilford, the film manufacturing company, is a large operation in Essex, and there is substantial chemicals production.

Belgard EV was an entirely new type of scale control additive for sea water desalination plants developed in collaboration with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

The company now plans a £5m agro-chemicals plant near its existing Grimsby premises.

Brown Boveri has been established in Britain for 70 years. United Kingdom turnover is about £11m compared with this huge power engineering group's world turnover of some £1,250m. It was only when they took over almost a half share in the British industrial instrument maker George Kent that they gained production facilities in Britain.

George Kent represents a chance to exploit the growth of instrument and control technology and process automation. It has more than two dozen manufacturing and selling companies in the United Kingdom and abroad.

As Brown Boveri Kent it will greatly strengthen the company's ability to tender for complete power installations, the Swiss management feels. As British Brown Boveri before this, the Swiss group had been involved over the years in some of the most advanced United Kingdom engineering projects.

Since the injection of Swiss management and cash in late 1974, George Kent has been put back in the black. Brown Boveri could well finish up increasing its stake. Whatever happens, the Swiss group's presence in the United Kingdom is obviously destined to grow.

The basic Swiss drive for expansion without fanfare has emerged in other ways. Nestlé, the confectionery and foods giant with headquarters in Switzerland, gets well over 95 per cent of its turnover from abroad, with a notably decentralized management structure that tends to veil the Swiss connexion.

It is solidly established in the United Kingdom with many production units up and down Britain and operations like Crosse and Blackwell and Findus within its United Kingdom network.

This outward push away from the fairly small Swiss market can be particularly seen in the beginnings of Acrow, now the largest British-owned manufacturer of equipment used in the construction industry. Mr William A. de Vigier, its Swiss-born chairman, left Switzerland at the age of 24, a trained engineer, determined to make his way abroad.

In 1936 the company had three employees and a few thousand square feet of rented factory. Now it has 10,000 employees and some four million sq ft of factory space with subsidiary companies in more than a dozen countries.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

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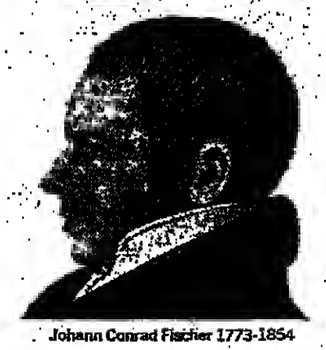

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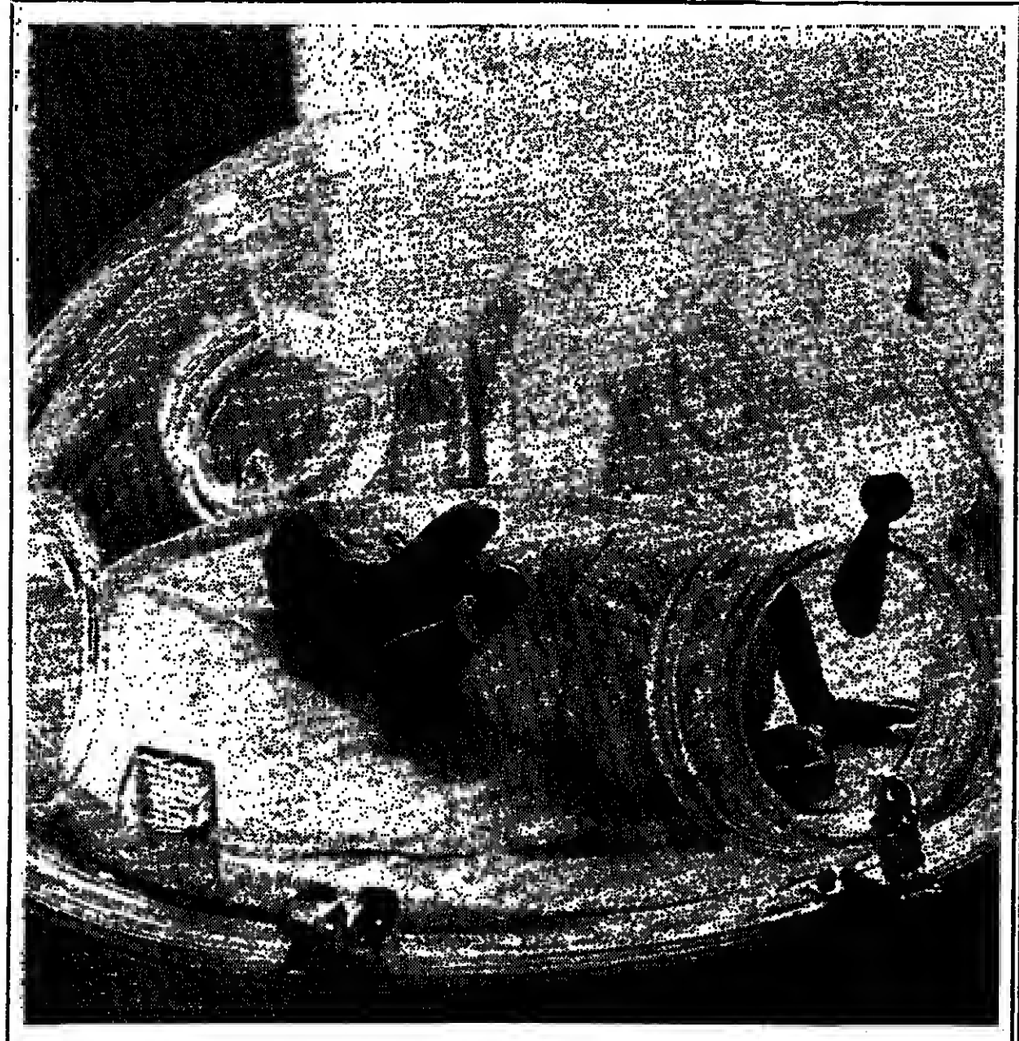

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SPONSIBILITY WITHOUT POWER

his month the chairmen twenty nationalized indus- ll be maeting to compare bout their problems and ate their relations with ernment. The very fact y have been induced to an unofficiel pressure f this sort is, in itself, that all is not well. the next year an unpre- d number of these chair- s is up for renewal. The nent will in many cases decide whether or not to the contracts of existing o. If not, it will heve to itable successors. Some nts are known to be nnly ing to give way. Mean- British Leyland and the National Oil Corporation own, the Government is it more and more diffi- get people of the right and qualifications to n the boards and as xecutives of state owned s.

irst presenting symptom morale at the top of ized industry is wide- grievance about salary ere it is clear that the nd indirect operations of l salary policy over the w years have worked this group of chairmen. ave had no significant ncrease for six years. Lord Top Salaries Review commanded at the end that their salaries should tantially increased. The in the board's view, have been put up to a year, for example; and nd tier of chairmen to These figures compare with a present range of between £23,000 and £28,000.

The Government, however, suspended these salary increases, though MPa and other senior public servants were granted rises. Certainly the position has now been reached where the salaries that can be offered by state industry are not just lower, but are so much lower than the comparable figures for the private sector that they must present a substantial deterrent to a man of ability, contemplating a switch. The field of possible candidates, as a result, is increasingly limited to those nearing, or at, the end of their private sector careers, with their pension and personal financial positions secured; or those wbo set store by the more indirect forms of public recognition. Furthermore senior executives within public corporations are reluctant to take "promotion" to the board, because of the salary cut involved.

Pay is, however, seldom the root cause of low morale. The more serious problem is that of lack of satisfaction from the job. Generation after generation of nationalized industry chairmen have found that they have not, in practice, been able to get on with their job within clearly established guidelines. They find themselves attacked for not meeting their financial targets, when direct Government interference is often the main reason why they have been unable to do so. In the critical areas of commercial policy, like pricing, output, employment levels and investment, they discover that in tha eyes of their employees and the general public their authority is continually undermined and their judgment questioned.

A few concrete examples illustrate the point. The mineworkers know that their final wage negotiations are not with the NCB chairman, but with the Government. The British Steel Corporation knows that its detailed future investment decisions and manning levels are finally arbitrated in Whitehall. The British Aircraft Corporation knows that it is not in the power of British Airways to say that it will not operate Concorde at a loss. Meanwhile, the nationalized sector is used by all governments as a handy instrument of overall economic employment and even social policy, largely in disregard of the effect that such directives may have on the finances of the public corporations themselves. The cumulative effect on the morale of those, trying to work with a commercial framework, is disastrous.

It would be naive to suppose otherwise than that the links between Government and the nationalized industries will be close. They command such a high proportion of the basic industry and infrastructure of the country that it could not be otherwise. It is, however, essential that, within this severe limitation, those who run these industries should have returned to them the authority required to run the organizations for which they hold the nominal responsibility. Until we start to move again in that direction, men and women of calibre will have little or no incentive to accept the jobs.

MINERS SHOULD THINK AGAIN

Mr. Arthur Scargill's ongbold in Yorkshire, iners are divided abont dom of the national over- n that began yesterday, plainly the wrong action wrong moment that the tion is hardly as remark- the fact that the han was dered. But although the Union of Mineworkers le for local and political ons within, it usually s to make a fair show of y once industrial action n decided on. This time not, which is one more on that the successes of t few years have taken the edge off militancy. ignificant, too, that the r members of the union he showing more aware- n some of their leaders langer of frittering away ompetitive position as a f power.

vith, the colliery that the Coal Board want to 1978, is not large nor its disappearance cause hardship. Its workers e able to move to two mines only five miles Even the union's own s accept that it could only be kept open by unwarrantably heavy expenditure on opening up sparse new seams, themselves likely to be exhausted within a few years. The case might have been accepted if the coal board had not backed it up with a suggestion that new regulations for the control of dust were an obstacle to the extension of the pit. The union feared that their argument might be used as a precedent when the future of other collieries was in question.

The board quickly agreed not to press the question of dust, but the topic of closures is a sensitive one, and voices on the left of the union were able to claim that a general principle was involved. Langwith is at least making a profit—as many as half the pits in Britain cannot even make that boast—and the industry's plans for heavy investment in new fields like Selby will in time greatly increase the disparity between the most economical mines and the least. It is no coincidence that the go-slow has been most effective in areas like South Wales, where a tradition of militancy is reinforced by the knowledge that local geology does not lend itself to modern methods of winning coal.

The Government have been careful to allay fears that any extensive closures are likely for the time being, but the long-term prospect is less reassuring. The particular perversity of the go-slow at this moment is that it might have been timed to undermine the future market for coal. On Friday Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is holding talks with unions and managers in the industries concerned with power supply to discuss how future demand ought to be met. The NCB and NUM will try to convince the Central Electricity Generating Board that coal will remain sufficiently cheap and reliable in supply to justify an even greater reliance upon it. Whatever favourable predispositions Mr Benn may have, and however much of a political force the miners may be, this will not be made easier against the background of an overtime ban, even a half-hearted one. There is still time for Mr Gormley to recall the executive and try to get last week's narrow vote in favour of a ban reversed, and it is becoming increasingly clear not only that this would be in the best interests of the miners, bnt also that most of them know it.

PING THE OLD WITH THEIR FUEL BILLS

nd frequent increases in ce of domestic gas and ity have made it more than ever for poor to pay their bills. this Long arrears incur dis- ons. In a few cases exion, or the fear of it, the elderly to e condi- hypothermia, which may or hasten death. The nent last year asked the ients of state witb an in the matter (there ut to be no fewer than them) to get together and r ways of tempering the *The working party* con- adjusting the structure tariffs, special conces- rates for certain classes umer, free allowances of nd electricity, even a al free fuel allowance with aw-back. Writing in a to their report Mr Benn, retary of State for Energy, es all these possibilities. f them, he says, "offers a tory way of helping poor ers with their fuel bills". ell run into one or other following objections: they the gas and electricity industries in cross-subsidization between classes of consumer without commercial warrant—something which those boards are neither authorized by statute nor equipped to do; the members of the categories to he fevoured must he readily identifiable, a requirement which entails the inclusion of a large number of persons not in need of assistance; the cost of this less-than-discriminating help would have to be met either by other consumers (some of whom may ha in worse case than some of the beneficiaries) or by taxpayers et large—just when it is the policy of the Government to reduce such general subsidies.

The right way to relieve hardship in e matter of this kind is not to impose public welfare responsibilities on the supplying industries but to attune the social and welfare services to the new situation. The supplying industries have a role to play in this, but it does not go beyond a duty to watch for and report instances in which the exercise of their power to disconnect supplies may endanger health, and to adapt arrangements for the payment of bills as well as possible to the circumstances of individual consumers.

Yesterday Mr Benn asked the boards to suspend until the summer disconnexions of households of which all the members are pensioners, and last week new arrangements were agreed between the fuel industries and the Supplementary Benefits Commission intended to forestall disconnexions from which serious hardship might ensue. The commission will pay direct to the supplier a weekly sum on behalf of the consumer sufficient to cover current consumption and begin the settlement of arrears, and the sum will be deducted from the amount paid out in benefit. That infringes the general principle that benefits are paid in money, not in kind, and thet bow the money is spent is a matter for the recipient. Bnt an exception to thet principle may heve to he made—and it may bave to he extended to other kinds of common indebtedness such as over council rents—if there are to be reasonable defences against deprivation without an unreasonable level of bad debts to public authorities.

elections

Mr Brian McCluskey

s Professor Richard Rose nut in his article on the ed direct elections to the an Parliament (February 11) ation will be allowed to use n electoral system for these ns.

Britisb citizens resident in Community countries this can problems. *The right to par-* e in British elections, whether er or candidate, is based oo nce, and as beppened for le in the EEC referendum, citizens living in any of the eight Community countries no right to vote, by post or wise. A campaign to have this accorded for the EEC refer- was unsuccessful, althoogh were indications that the nment (and in particular Mr rd Short, wbo masterminded referendum Bill) felt that the was justified, but that the availabla did not permit the sary arrangements to be made. 8 is still two years away, and Green or White Paper which have to be issued shortly the rnment must include recommendations that when British members are elected to the European Parliament British citizens living in the other Community member states will have the right to vote, and indeed to stand as candidates, in these elections. Otherwise we shall have the absurd situation thet we who as Community officials represent Britain in places like Brussels and Luxembourg will have oo say in electing the one Community institution which can claim to be truly democratic.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN McCLUSKEY,
Cité Mameranus 59,
Mamer,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
February 12.

Overseas student fees

From Mr David Robey

Sir, Just about one third of the students of this postgraduate college pay the supplementary charge for students from overseas. About half of these have their fees paid directly by grant-giving bodies, and half pay them to us themselves. Even with fees at their present level, the financial difficulties of this last group are a considerable problem for the college.

It is therefore a certainty that if overseas students' fees are raised even to the lowest of the levels now proposed, overseas applications to the college will suffer. This might or might not be to the disadvantage of foreign students thus prevented from coming here; but it will undoubtedly be to the disadvantage of the university.

Admission to the college and the university is a competitive process based on criteria of academic merit; we take postgraduate students from overseas not because they are foreign but because they are good. The inevitable consequence of the proposed increases will be that the average quality of postgraduate students in the university will decline. This in turn would affect the general standard of research in Oxford—the connexion between the quality of students' and the quality of teachers' research being, I imagine, self-evident.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ROBEY,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.
February 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Press contact with terrorists

From Mr Ronald M. Bell, QC, Conservative MP for Beaconsfield

Sir, What was achieved by your disclosing the use of press cards by British soldiers or agents in Ireland? Was not this, and your correspondent's justification of it—that journalists are people who have to talk to extremist groups of every kind during the course of their work, and whose safety depends on their "professional integrity"—an attempt to claim a status of impartial, uncommitted extra-nationality for journalists and broadcasters?

Some people, myself included, feel outraged by these communications and meetings with known criminals or terrorists that have become common on the part of people in the British media. Professional integrity, I am afraid, means "you give me a story, and I'll behave like a neutral".

I never expected to quote Mr Conor Cruise O'Brien with approval, but he is reported in the same issua of *The Times* (February 16) as saying, with a better sense of realism than *The Times* has shown: "It is quite certain that terrorists do consciously use the freedom of the media in their attempt to destroy the type of state which alone makes those freedoms possible"; and he urged a stolid refusal to do any deal with the conspirators, to concede to any of their demands, or to have any contact with them at all other than that necessary for their apprehension and suppressioo. Good for him!

Your obedient servant,
RONALD M. BELL,
House of Commons.
February 16.

British mercenaries

From Mr Miles Hudson

Sir, In all the controversy about the Angola mercenaries there is one highly important matter reaching to the root of political debate which seems to have escaped notice. The Government is embarrassed because other countries may believe that the mercenaries are in some way agents for Britain. It is this embarrassment which is the fundamental cause of the intemperate language used by Ministers. There is an almost desperate compulsion to disown the mercenaries and to revile those who recruited them, and to do so with the maximum publicity. As an ex-political secretary at the Foreign Office, under a government with a fundamentally different philosophy to that of the present Government, I can sense this situation.

The reason for this identification of the activities of British citizens with the British Government is directly connected to the relationship between the state and the individual. The more the state believes it should direct the activities of its citizens in all fields, the more other people will believe it has responsibility for them and the greater the sense of guilt the state will have when its citizens behave in a way it does not like, although they are not helping its enemies or harming its friends. If action is taken, the less freedom there remains for the individual.

The Berlin Wall is an extreme example of the same phenomenon. We should beware.

Yours faithfully,
MILES HUDSON,
The Priors Farm,
Mattingley,
Near Basingstoke,
Hampshire.
February 14.

Pornography and the law

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, Mrs Mary Whitehouse, writing (February 14) as the General Secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, whose actual membership seems always considerably less than the numbers she claims to speak for, must not be allowed to get away with her innuendoes.

I have not, myself, heard Sir Hugh Greene use the phrase "pushing back the bounds of acceptability". Mrs Whitehouse refers presumably to the period when Sir Hugh Greene was Director-General of the BBC. I was then a member of a singularly united board of governors which supported Sir Hugh in his avowed policy of "opening the windows of Broadcasting House". My recollection of the period is that we were extending the frontiers of human compassion and understanding.

Is the bottle half empty or half full?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire.
February 15.

Surrealist art

From Mr W. J. Strachan

Sir, May I add my voice to that of your other correspondents who view with dismay the threatened dispersal of the Edward James Foundation of Surrealist works to which *The Times* photograph and caption (February 9) drew public attention? Ostensibly the collection would seem at least as important as the Peggy Guggenheim collection in Venice.

Dr P. V. Brady mentions the pervasive and invigorating influence of the surrealist painters on film, drama and humour (letters, February 14). I would emphasize its influence in the field of French book illustration (the *livre d'artiste*) to which so many famous surrealist painters have contributed—Dali, Delvaux, Arp, Miró, Masson, Tanguy, Léonor Fini, Ernst to quote only a few examples.

The disappearance of the Edward James collection would deprive a growing public interested in such books—many to be seen in the V & A library—of seeing and relating easel-works by the same artists. The idea of a London showing seems excellent.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. STRACHAN,
10 Pleasant Road,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
February 14.

Bill of Rights legislation

From Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, FRS

Sir, I would like to resist the gentle impeachment of inconsistency contained in your leading article today (February 13), and venture a mild criticism of that leading article itself.

I take back nothing of what I said in 1970. The Bill whose passage through Parliament I was resisting was vulnerable to all the criticisms you enumerate and others besides, and made no serious attempt to face the real difficulties inherent in any Bill of Rights legislation. Given that the best we can think of is a declaration of rights of the conventional kind, our adherence to the European Convention is probably worth more than any internal legislation of the type then envisaged.

What your leader writer fails, however, to see is the inherently dangerous character of the traditional omnipotence of Parliament. The sovereignty of Parliamenc has become the sovereignty of the House of Commons, elected, as you have observed on other occasions, by a method eosuing at times its dominance by a relatively small minority of the electorate. The sovereignty of the House of Commons bas become the sovereignty of the executive that is a government controlling both the party whips and the immensely powerful Civil Service. The sovereignty of the government, in Labour bands, has become the sovereiguty of the (unread and unreadable) manifesto, sanctified by the wbolly bererical doctrine of mandate, and tendered largely unbeatable by the use of the prerogative of dissolution.

What is urgently needed is some limitation on this nominally elected dictatorship. It is here that I join hands with the cooventional Bill of Rights enthusiasts, of whom, with respect to your leader writer, I am not one.

Snch limitations, contained in constitutions of the "writen" type (the epithet is misleading as Lord Birkenhead long ago observed) must nf course be policed by the judiciary. To describe, as your leader writer does, such a function as "legislative" is to commit a solecism wbich any American schoolchild would coodemn. The referee at a football match is not a legislator. His function is to interpret, apply, and enforce rules made elsewhere.

Yours, etc,
HAILSHAM,
House of Lords.
February 13.

From Mr Geoffrey Garrett

Sir, The emphasis in your article today (February 13) oo the problems which will have to be solved if we are to improve the protection of human rights in the United Kingdom is fully justified. This institute—like other groups and individuals—is presently studying and analyzing those problems and their possible solution.

It is, however, a matter of regret that you also seem to share the fallacy of many other commentators that a Bill of Rights for the United Kingdom would be a novelty. We have had Bills of Rights nf one kind and nnother since the thirteeth century; the last one, still in force, was enacted in 1689. Almost all other laws as old as that have since been brought up to date. Tbe real question for debate is how can we best modernize that protective legislation of nearly three ceoturies ago.

GEOFFREY GARRETT, Cbairman of the Board of Governors,
The British Institute of Human Rights,
St Minories, EC3.

The legal profession

From Mr Geoffrey Bindman

Sir, The terms of reference of the Royal Commission on the Legal Profession, announced by the Prime Minister on February 12, are so imprecise that they could throw open to the inquiry virtually the whole field of legal services, whether publicly or privately financed.

This could delay for years reforms in legal services that are urgently needed. Two years ago, the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal aid reported that "there are many people whose legal rights are at present going wholly by default". Since then, the Lord Chancellor's Office has had the whole field of legal services, including the legal aid scheme, under close scrutiny for the first time for over 25 years, and the moment has now arrived for some substanciel reforms in legal services to be proposed, discussed and implemented. These should: (1) Reallocate resources within the legal aid scheme, so as to reduce administrative costs while at tha same time bringing more people within reach of legal aid; (2) Supplement the private profession by more use of solicitors both in neighbourhood law centres and attached to other agencies such as citizens' advice bureaux; and (3) Establish a network of development officers, responsible to the Lord Chancellor, who would coordinate legal services at local level so as to make better use of existing resources. If these urgent reforms have to await the conclusions of a Royal Commission, they will be put back by perhaps as much as a decade.

Furthermore, may I suggest that, with terms of reference so broad, the Royal Commission should be set a staged timetable so that relatively simple matters will be reported on swiftly? I would put conveyancing and the remuneration of lawyers among the topics that should be disposed of within a year.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BINDMAN, Chairman,
The Legal Action Group,
28A Highgate Road, NW5.
February 13.

Ante-natal injury

From Mr Ian Kennedy and Dr R. G. Edwards

Sir, On February 6 Parliament gave a second reading to the Congenital Disabilities (Civil Liability) Bill. The strictures of Lord Pearson (letter, January 28) went unheeded. We think it would be most unfortunate if the Bill became law. It is now a matter of urgency that the numerous weaknesses of the bill be exposed to public scrutiny. We would welcome the opportunity to point out some of these weaknesses.

We take the view that the Bill has little or nothing to recommend it. It proceeds on doubtful scieotific premises concerning the causatioo of fetal damage. It perpetuates a demonstrably fallible principle of liability (negligence), at a tima when the Pearsoo Committee seems certain to recommend that compensation for personal injury be dealt with on another and, it is to be boped, fairer priocple. It applies a double standard of liability as regards the possible liability of parents to a child born disabled, in that a father can be liable in all circumstances whereas a mother, with the exception of damage arising from her negligent driving, is exempt from liability. Was this exception allowed because the mother's insurance company would in fact pay the bill? Even more strangely, any defences which would have been available to a wrongdoer if the mother had been suing, eg, her contribumry negligence, are equally available against the child in any action brought by the child.

The Bill also contains a particularly pernicious provision that a baby must live for 48 hours before compensation for loss of expectatron of life may be recovered. Here is a Pandora's box of problems. Attempts to keep a new-born alive could be encouraged as could attempts to hasten a fetus's death. Further there is something unsatisfactory logically and scientifically about a Bill which denies an action to a child born at full term who dies within 36 hours of birth, but allows an action to a premature child who lives 48 hours but dies before reaching the age of full term.

For these and other reasons it fails completely to meet, let alone solve, the ceotral problems it purports to consider. The saddest feature of the Bill is the assumption made by its advocates tbat it would provide a means of resolving the sort of problems which arose from the thalidomide disaster. The Bill does not do so. Admittedly, a child born disabled would bave a potential right of action for fetal injury. Bnt the child would bave to prove fault on the part of the drug manufacturer. This, as the Bill is drafted, would prove an almost insurmountable obstacle. The child's oeeds would be sacrificed before the outdated proposition that coompensation should be recoverable only from the blameworthy.

We are of the opinion that Parliament should reject this Bill and defer consideration of the matter until the Pearson Committee bas reported. We suggest further that the law should be changed so as to make its primary concern the future well-being and welfare of victims of congenital disabilities. The establishment of a state insurance system should be considered to meet the high cost of supporting such children. The successful pursuit of someone to blame as a necessary precoodition of receiving such aid and support should not he the child's concern. If it were thought appropriate that the blameworthiness, however defined, of ao idividual or company should not go unpunished, it cao be provided for in the legislation establishing the state insorance system. A criminal sanction could be applied and/or a right of action accrue to the state to recover all or part of the funds paid out, in those circumstances where it was deemed proper.

Yours faithfully,
IAN KENNEDY,
King's College London.
R. G. EDWARDS,
Physiological Laboratory,
Cambridge University.
February 13.

Muslim-Christian talks

From the Editor of The Catholic Herald

Sir, I read Mr Peter Hebblethwaite's eccount (February 14) of the recent Islamic-Christian Dialogue in Tripoli with special interest as I also happened to be present. The author's well known skills produced an excellent description of details and local colour, but seemed curiously at pains to obscure the main impressioo left by the conference.

The Muslims, taking their cue from the Libyan bead of state, appeared—at least to me—anxious to subordinate ecumenism to controversial politics; and ooe of the final, apparently agreed, resolutions was a coodemnation of Zionism "in so far as it is racism". It was only later, after mucb embarrassment, that the Holy See extricated itself from the worst implications of this by an official "dissociation" from the resolnrion in qoestion.

While it may thus be true to say that the Vatican delegates did not "walk headlong" into any trap, they certainly seemed to stumble backwards into ooe, to scramble out afterwards nnly witb great difficulty and after much damage had been dooe.

All of this, which largely overshadowed any religious détente, was left unexplained by Mr Hebblethwaite, though reported briefly in *The Times* a week earlier.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NOEL, Editor,
The Catholic Herald,
63 Charterhouse Street, EC1.
February 14.

Regular deliveries

From Mr A. J. Hill

Sir, Mr George Hutchinson writes (February 14) " . . . that familiar (and traditionally well-loved) figure, the milkman . . . ".

From time to time over the years, I bave bad to do without my post, electricity, gas, water, telephone, eveo my copy of *The Times*, etc, etc; never, to the best of my recollection, has the milkman let me down. I agree with Mr Hutchinson . . . "the milkman is oolque".

Sincerely,
A. J. HILL,
12 Honeybrook Close,
Wolverley,
Worcestershire.
February 15.

Undemocratic side of public inquiries

From Mr J. J. Leeming

Sir, Ever since becoming a county surveyor 30 years ago and so having to deal with public inquiries I have thought them to be highly undemocratic. They are heavily luaded on the side of objectors, and those in favour of the scheme have no say.

Noc long ago, a village near here beld an ecumenical service of thanksgiving in the parish church when their by-pass was opened. Another held public rejoicings in the village street when M5 was opened. In yet another the people threatened to block the Bristol-Exeter road, A38, in protest at delays in completing M5, delays partly due to a public inquiry. Have these people no right to a say?

We must also remember those who will be killed if these roads are not built. The opening of five miles of motorway saves at least ooe life per year. Is not this in their favour? But we no not hear of it.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. LEEMING,
Waythill,
Grange Road,
Buckfast,
Devon.
February 14.

Higher fuel bills

From Mr J. K. Owens

Sir, Many voluntary organizations will welcome the new arrangements agreed between the Supplementary Benefits Commission and the fuel industries for helping supplementary benefit recipients who cannot pay their fuel bills (*The Times*, February 10). We have been acutely aware that the existing liaison arrangements were inadequate to avoid needless disconnexion of fuel supplies, particularly following a number of sharp fuel price increases, and have made representations to the appropriate authorities.

Although we are anxinus to see how these new arrangements work in practice, there are four factors which are crucial to any solnrion of the fuel debts problem:

1 The basic rates of supplementary benefit (which contain a normal heating allowance) should be increased at least by the end of May; not only because of inflation but also because of the steep rise in fuel prices.

2 The extra heating allowances should be increased for the same reasons and particular provision should be made for consumers trapped into using all electric appliances.

3 The oew arrangements, which allow greater flexibility for supplementary benefit recipients to pay off arrears, depend on the skills of local SBC and fuel industry officials who need to be sympathetic to the real problems some families have in meeting higb fuel bills.

4 The arrangemeots will not help those who are oot eligible for supplementary benefit, such as the low wage earner, whose financial difficulies are quite genuine. For this reason the fuel industries should be persuaded to adopt supply practices which are better suited to the weekly budgeting needs of low income consumers generally and encourage more effective use of existing payment schemes.

If these poiots are kept in mind, then the hardship caused by accumolative debt and disconnexion for both consumers and the already strained social services, can be better alleviated.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. OWENS, Director,
The National Council of Social Service,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.
February 10.

Valentine messages

From Mr Anthony Prince

Sir, It is a regular habit of mine to peruse the Personal Columns in an attempt to monitor the communications between the various secret agents when on Saturday, to my alarm, I found tbat an apparent war was about to be declared uoder the operational codename of "St Valentine". No less than 679 agents were engaged io communicating to each other through *The Times*—a considerably greater number than on last year's uprising.

It is of no surprise to me that last year's revolution failed; for of the six secret messages to bears, surely several of them were confused as to which message to read? To emphasize this point I give you the following table:

Top Agents	1976	1975
Poob, Piglet, Wol, Rabbit & Relations	11	13
Bears	11	6
Rabbits	9	4
Other Mammals	7	6
Birds	6	7
Human Features	6	1
Food	5	9
Cats	5	4
Mice	4	6
Pig	4	3
Fish	4	1
(indeterminate)	40	42
(not already included)	34	10

Indeterminate includes names as Squoogle, Quigley and Wumpsey. Weetabix and Glacermint were classified as foodstuffs, whereas Muffin was regarded as a mule and Haggis as a four uneven-footed mammal. (Surely the agents are as near human as possible?)

It is welcoming indeed that we have shelved the Chunnel, but in spite of this our short period in the Common Market has increased the number of foreign agents operating from these shores, viz.

13 were French
5½ were German
5½ were Ancient Romans
3 were Italian

with a spattering of Celts and cousins of tbe above. (Halves were liberally allowed for those who were bilingual.)

Cuddles takes top prize for having six references, and it is interesting to oote that the cats are keeping the mice down this year.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY PRINCE,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.
February 15.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the premiere of Rossini's Cenerentola by La Scala, at Covent Garden, on March 3.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the winners of the Queen's Award to Industry on March 8.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will open the exhibition marking the bicentenary of the American War of Independence at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, on April 14.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, will attend an industrialists' dinner on behalf of the Scottish branch of the Pitlochry Hall, Aberdeen University, on March 22.

Princess Anne, President of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, will attend the academy's annual awards presentation at the Albert Hall on March 17.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as President of the London Region of Women's Royal Voluntary Service, will attend a fashion show at the Thomas Coram Foundation on March 25.

The Duke of Kent, as President, will open the Royal National Life-boat Institution's new headquarters at Poole, and later name the lifeboat at Swanage.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr A. Dickson Wright, formerly consultant surgeon to St Mary's Hospital, will be held in the Church of St Marylebone-by-St Paul, London, WC2, tomorrow at 11.30 am. Tickets will not be required.

A memorial Mass and thanksgiving for the life of James Vincent O'Sullivan, Observer and gentleman, will be held at Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, at 11 am, on Thursday, March 4.

Birthdays today

Mr J. A. P. Carrington, 71; Sir Eric Clayson, 66; the Earl of Elgin, 52; Lord Foot, 67; Lord Kearton, 63; Sir George Mallaby, 74; General Sir John Hackett, 63; Sir Orby Mocatta, 75; Sir Lincoln Ralphs, 67; Mr T. C. Ravensdale, 71.

Wycombe Abbey School

The Wycombe Abbey Open Scholarship has been awarded to Kerry Owen (Millham Green School).

The William Johnson Yang Scholarship has been awarded to Sarah Briggs (Wycombe Abbey and Wilmslow Preparatory School).

The Crosthwaite Scholarship has been awarded to Melanie Newton (Wycombe Abbey and Godstowe School).

The Walpole Scholarship has been awarded to Fenella Fox (Rockesbury Park).

Exhibitions have been awarded to Elizabeth Budenberg (Wycombe Abbey); Susan P. Crawford (Wycombe Abbey and Westcliffe High School); Sophy Kershaw (Riddlesworth Hall); Sarah MacLeod (Rookesbury Park); Rosalind Mason (Wycombe Abbey).

Music Exhibition has been awarded to Miranda Scawin (Ridgeway School).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. McDonald and Lady (Angela) Hardie
A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between Michael McDonald, of New York, and Angela Hardie of Propriété le Treizain, Gassin 83, France.

Mr J. A. Henniker-Major and Miss M. E. Mathiesen
The engagement is announced between John, son of the Hon Richard and Mrs Henniker-Major, of 6 Berkeley Gardens, London, W8, and Mary, daughter of Mrs Mary J. Mathiesen, of 80 Woodside, London, SW19, and of the late Mr Anders Mathiesen.

Captain D. J. Panton, RAMC and Miss P. J. Parker
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of the late Colonel Michael Panton and of Mrs Michael Panton, of Manor Cottage, Seend, Wiltshire, and Jilly, younger daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir John and Lady Parker, of Newnod Oaks, Rogate, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr P. L. Hamlin and Miss S. J. Fitzpatrick
The engagement is announced between Patrick, only son of Mr and Mrs I. P. Hamlin, of Hongkong and 21 Hilbre Court, West Kirby, Cheshire, and Saelagh, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. B. Fitzpatrick, of 50 Fieldway, Wallasey, Cheshire.

Mr N. A. G. Laing and Miss V. L. Lovatt
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Alexander Grant Laing, Scots Guards, eldest son of Mr R. D. G. Laing, of Grand Turk, West Indies, and Mrs James Lumsden, of Kilduff, East Lothian, and Victoria (Torie) Leslie Lovatt, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. L. Lovatt, of Sheriffhales, Shropshire.

Mr T. C. O'Rorke and Miss C. M. Riddell
The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of the late H. C. A. O'Rorke and of Mrs Clare O'Rorke, of St Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, London, and Catherine, daughter of Group Captain P. S. A. Riddell, CBE, of London, and Mrs J. S. Douglas, of Edington, Wiltshire.

Dr R. J. J. Penrose and Miss L. E. Alcock
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mrs G. M. Pace and the late Mr W. J. Pace, of 22 Fairfield Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex, and Lynda, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. J. Alcock, of 17 Clifton Hill, London, N.W.8.

Mr R. J. B. Portman and Miss A. Pringle
The engagement is announced between Rodney, only son of Mr and Mrs Berkeley Portman, of Danley Hill, Lyrchimere, nr Haslemere, Surrey, and Angela, daughter of Major and Mrs Jack Pringle, of 20 Charles Street, London, W1.

Mr P. C. Scordellis and Miss L. M. Groves
The engagement is announced between Philip Charles, second son of Mr and Mrs George Scordellis, of Bromley, Kent, and Lesley Madeleine, daughter of Dr and Mrs L. G. Groves, of Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Mr F. Trew and Miss A. McLaughlin
The engagement is announced between Francis, son of Mr and Mrs Douglas Trew, of Tye Cottage, Hardfield, Sussex, and Aileen, daughter of the late Dr F. C. McLaughlin and Mrs Terry McLaughlin, of Shielmartie Park, Sutton, co Dublin.

Mr Oscar Nemon with his bust of Sir John Rothenstein, Director of the Tate Gallery, 1938-64. It is to be presented to St Andrews University, where Sir John was rector, 1964-67.

Luncheon

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister gave a luncheon yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of Mr Joop den Uyl, Prime Minister of The Netherlands. The other guests included:

Mr Max van der Stoel, Mr H. T. Schaapveld, Mr F. Hallaner, Mr A. G. L. Brenman, Mr P. J. Polak, Mr van der Graaf, Mr J. P. M. H. Merckelbach, Count R. H. van Limburg Stirum, Mr George Thomas, MP, Mr Fred Peart, MP, Mr Harold Lever, MP, Mr Roy Hattersley, MP, Mr Albert Booth, MP, Lord Rothschild, Lord Inchyra, Lord Allen of Fallowfield, Lord Kissin, Sir Derek Ezra, Sir Arthur Hetherington, Sir Owen Hamilton, Sir Michael Palliser, Sir John Barnes, Major-General J. O. Frost, Mr William Atkins, Mr Carmichael Pocock, Mr G. R. Jefferson, Mr Daniel McGarvey, Mr Reginald Baillie, Mr Rommert van Eyck, Mr Michael Lowy, Mr G. T. H. Plant, Mr Len Murray, Mr Tom Bradley, MP, Sir Elton Griffiths, MP, Mr John Pardoe, MP, Mr John Roper, MP, Mr John Tomlinson, MP, the Lord Mayor of Bradford, Mr David Orr, Mr David Steel, Mr John Boyd, Mr Barry St C. A. Rose, Mr Donnington Allday, Mr Sigmund Sternberg, Professor D. Bill, Miss Betty Lockwood, Mr Ros Harris, Mrs H. McClure Smith, Mr Victor Mischon, Mr C. R. Denman, Lady Fairfender, Dr Bernard Donoughue, Mr Joe Haines, Mr Patrick Wright, Mr Tom McGuffey, Mr Albert Murray, and Mr Philip Wood.

Dinners

English Speaking Union
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Westminster attended the annual George Washington Birthday Ball, in aid of the Educational Trust Fund of the English-Speaking Union, at the Hilton hotel, yesterday. The guests were received by Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of the union, and Lady Dean, and Lady Brittain and Mrs S. S. Marshall, joint chairmen, ball committee. Among others present were:

The American Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs Solers, the Marquess of Lothian, Lord and Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lord and Lady George-Brown, Sir Hume and Lady Fraelson, and Mr Winston Churchill, MP, and Mrs Churchill.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club (Manchester) held a boxing-dinner evening last night at the Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester, in honour of Mr Farokh Engineer. Mr John Kay was in the chair, and the other speakers were Mr Peter Parfitt, Mr D. Parkin and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme.

YMCA Indian Student Hostel
The High Commissioner for India and Mrs Nehru, Mr K. M. Philip, president, World Alliance of YMCAs, and Mrs Lena Jeger, MP, were the principal guests at the India Republic Day (January 26) dinner held yesterday evening at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall, W1. Mr M. A. Dalal presided, and the warden and Mrs D. S. Chinnadoraï received the guests.

S German glass goblet sold for £1,870

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The rise in value of Continental glass was underlined at Christie's yesterday when a 10-inch south German goblet of the early seventeenth century was sold to Heide Hübner, a German dealer, for £1,870 (estimate £350 to £550).

Christie's sugest that it may come from the famous early glassworks at Hall in Tirol; the flared funnel bowl is decorated in cold enamel with pink drapery and branches of foliage; but, as is the way with cold enamel decoration, it is somewhat rubbed.

A late seventeenth-century Nuremberg goblet engraved with a continuous woodland scene including sportsmen hunting a stag went to an anonymous bidder at £1,540 (estimate £200 to £300); the price is notable because the goblet has a damaged foot rimmed in pewter and an odd cover, probably Thuringian.

In terms of damage, the £352 (esdmate £300 to £500) paid for a Silesian goblet and cover of about 1760 was also notable; it is finely engraved but the bowl had been broken in half and neatly stuck together.

Further outstanding prices included the £385 (estimate £180 to £220) paid by Tillman for a Norwegian colour-twist wineglass and the £792 (estimate £250 to £350) paid by an anonymous bidder for an early nineteenth-century Bohemian marriage beaker with engraved decoration of superb quality.

The sale totalled £24,155, with 12 per cent unsold, most of which is accounted for by a pair of amber-flash beakers unsold at £2,090. English glass fetched healthy but predictable prices.

Phillips's routine sale of oil paintings made £12,962, with 9 per cent unsold. A cleverly executed and very grand looking interior view of Blenheim Palace by Albert von Keller, a distinguished late nineteenth-century Munich artist, made £280 (estimate £100 to £150) while the top price in the sale was £300 (estimate £250 to £300) for a wooded landscape in the manner of Hobbema.

A sale of watercolours made £9,335, with 11 per cent unsold. A "Beach scene with sailing dinghies" by Gerald Ackermann, made £350 (estimate £100) and a charming view of the Thames near Eton, with Windsor Castle in the background, could be had for £42 (estimate £20), the work of "Evans of Eton".

Phillips's Monday furniture sale made £20,453, with 9 per cent unsold.

A book sale at Sotheby's realized £16,283 with less than 1 per cent unsold. Adab Books, of Durham, paid £418 (estimate £200 to £300) for a 1575 first edition of *A Notable Historie of the Saracens, . . . Drawen out of Augustine Curio by Thomas Newton.*

Latest wills

Third of residue for National Trust

Holbertna, Mary Campbell, of Dorking, left £136,598 net. After several charitable and personal bequests she left two-thirds of the residue to the Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolk's Help, and a third to the National Trust.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Horrocks, Alice Constance, of Manchester £131,376
Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, of Bideford, Governor of the Bahamas, 1960-64 .. £18,239
Stowell, Air Vice-Marshal Cuthbert Gordon, of Tunbridge Wells £52,120
Weedy, Mr John Edward, of Crediton £181,247

Conservation grants

The Nature Conservancy Council has offered £24,230 towards the costs of 41 nature conservation projects to be carried out by local authorities and voluntary bodies. One of the largest grants is of £3,000 to Thamesdown Borough Council, Wiltshire, for a wetland nature reserve at Coate Water, near Swindon.

OBITUARY

GEN MURTALA MUHAM

Nigerian head of state

General Murtala Muhammed, Nigerian leader for the past six months, died in the abortive coup of last Friday. He assumed power in Nigeria on July 29, 1975 after a bloodless military coup which overthrew General Yakubu Gowon as head of state.

After the coup he embarked on a series of reforms and measures to tackle Nigeria's pressing problems, confirming the widely-held view of him as a man of action.

Until he became head of state, he was largely known as the commander of Federal Nigerian troops fighting secessionists in the civil war of 1967-70. The war broke out after the former eastern region—largely consisting of Ibo tribesmen—seceded from the Federal Republic of Nigeria and styled itself Biafra.

In July, 1966, he was one of the architects of the coup that installed General Gowon as leader of Nigeria.

Murtala Muhammed was born on November 8, 1938, in the ancient walled city of Kano, in Northern Nigeria. His father was an Arabic teacher.

In spite of a strong Muslim background, his parents sent him to an English-speaking primary school in Kano. He then attended the government college, Zaria, from 1952 to 1957. Nigeria at this time was still a British colony, becoming independent in 1960.

Murtala joined the Nigerian Army as a cadet officer in 1958 and was sent to the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, a year later. Returning to Nigeria in 1961, he was posted to the United Nations peace-keeping force in the Congo (now Zaire).

After this, he returned to Britain to attend an advanced course in telecommunications. Back in Nigeria, he was promoted captain in 1964 and put in charge of the Nigerian Army's first signal squadron in Lagos.

The year 1966 saw Murtala Muhammed as one of the leaders of a counter-coup that brought General Gowon to power.

The counter-cou months after a eastern Ibo army overthrown the civi ment of Prime Abubakar Tafawa January 1966. minister and se northern political army officers we the revolt.

An Ibo, Major-G son Aguiyi-Ironsi, army, quickly sup revolt and assume power. But many remained discontea

In July, 1966, a junior army officer Murtala Muhamme counter-coup that General Ironsi, who Yakubu Gowon, a non-Hausa northern as a compromise le

Early in July 196 broke out, following sion of the East under its military Lieutenant-Colonel Ojukwu.

Murtala Muham appointed Genera Commanding the fe second infantry divi

He made his name as a daring military His forces halted of Biafran troops in Western Nigeria secessionists had o mid-west region—between the Ea Western regions.

His biggest milita ment was to recapt the mid-west region few months later captured the strat town of Onitsha, strongholds and majo cial centre.

After the end of th in January 1970, attended a course at college, in Camberle promoted brigadier 1971 and appointe Commissioner (Min Communications in held this post succeeded Gowon a state.

He was married an children.

MISS MABEL CHAMBERLAIN

Miss Mabel Chamberlain, OBE, who died on February 7, aged 89, was for many years prominent in the field of music education. Diverted by her father from a singing career, she trained, and taught general subjects in London elementary schools up to the beginning of the twenties, when, after a sabbatical year (at her own expense), she took up part-time, sole-charge music posts at Dalston County Secondary (Grammar) School for Girls and at Stockwell Training College. Shortly afterwards, with effect from the June, 1922, issue, she also became Editor of *The School Music Review*. Examinerships followed, for the National Froebel Union, and later for the University of London Training College Delegacy and the Institute of Education. In the latter she was for many years Chairman of the Music Sub-Committee and a member of the Academic Board. She worked indefatigably as committee member and officer for The Music Teachers' Association, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, and the Tonic Sol-fa College, but found time also for smaller bodies. Music Makers' Guil Steuart Wilson's stor torship of the Bi School of Music sl there with great effe then into her sever publications included ing, *Eye Training*, Desmond MacMahon, *Course*.

Among the qualiti buting to Miss Char effectiveness were e tenacity, shrewdness controlled by practi children's concerts a aimed music broadca 1920s and 1930s owed her clear-headed ad propaganda. She wa great one for detail cation of first prin typical down-to-earth made after she had g ence to a comm academics, was "Wh in a group of such hig tied people, to find who don't seem to ha to make themselves he they speak." With the ties went spontaneo ness, which commende the affections as wel respect of those who k

MAJ-GEN SIR COLIN GUBBINS

Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer writes:

I hope I may be permitted to add a few words on a personal note to the splendid obituary notice on Major-General Sir Colin Gubbins which appeared in *The Times* of February 12.

Colin was a man who commanded the complete devotion, respect and affection of all those who worked with him I know this at first hand having had the privilege of working with him and his great friend and collaborator, later Major-General Joe Holland, in the War Office in the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and again for a few months in the winter of 1944-1945 at his Baker Street office.

His was a job in was easy to make en Whitehall. But that as I believe that all th really knew him wo been prepared to their lives for him.

He was an absolut class and dedicated pro soldier, quite apar possessing a flair for d ties in which he foun duty to immerse himse those long years. He s remembered as sm deserved more fr country than he recei

The priceless links forged with the count resisted oppression stil in the Special Forc which he was largely mental in founding.

SIR ALEXANDER HADDOW

Dr G. Bennette writes:

May I add to your account of Sir Alexander Haddow's enormous contributions to cancer work three important points which were not included in the obituary.

First, that Sir Alexander was the founder president of the section of oncology of the Royal Society of Medicine and thereby made an extremely valuable advance in defining cancer studies and cancer care as a medical speciality in its own right.

Second, that he acted as president for a four-year term of the Internationoal Union Against Cancer, a body centred in Geneva which draws together specialists on every aspect of the subject on a world-wide scale. His work for the international union was very widely acclaimed and of the greatest value in strengthening the communications between ent countries, which is for a better understa the nature of the dise

Third, that he was a sident of the British Council, which is the re organization representi ain in the internationa He was one of the prime in the formation of the Cancer Council, a bod promotes information e education about the sub patient care. As was the obituary, it was his tion which lay behind mation of the British tion for Cancer Resea the same inspiration sti the development of the Cancer Council, thereby sizing his commitment to research but also broader aspects of the and personal problems a cancer patients and families.

SIR RONALD EDWARDS

Professor W. T. Baxter writes:

Sir Ronald Edwards's later achievements could make us forget how much he contributed to accounting while still in his twenties. As a young LSE lecturer, no doubt inspired by Arnold Plant's teaching, he wrote a series of articles that have had an immense influence. They looked at accounting in the light of economic theory. Almost nothing of the kind had been tried before: accounting literature was preoccupied with workaday detail, and was indifferent to principle. The first article examined secret reserves—still respectable and legal—and concluded th hamper resource allocati are at odds with the id free capital market. Th assailed cost accounti splitting joint costs ("ov allocation"). Finally can *Nature and Measurem Income*, thirteen weekly that explained the forwar ing concept of income pointed out the crudit accepted concepts. Such was original and courage the time, it stirred up criticism; but many of the have since found their wa practice, and have becom very foundation of the accountant's studies.

Memorial service

Lady Floyd
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lady Floyd was held at the Church of St John the Baptist, Alresford, on Sunday, February 15. Canon George Beechey officiated, assisted by the Ven Richard Rudgard. Mr John Floyd read the lesson, and an address was given by Lord Ashburton. The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, was represented by Sir Hugh Smiley, Vice-Lieutenant. Among those present were:

Sir Giles and Lady Gillian Floyd, Mrs John Floyd, Mr David Floyd, Mr Harry Floyd, Clare Floyd, Nicola Floyd, Mr Walter Sergeant, Mr and Mrs Michael Gibbs, Mr and Mrs Howard Guinness, Miss Annabel Guinness, Mr Humphrey Nicholson, Mrs Charles Floyd, Mr Thomas Floyd, Mr J. A. Floyd, Mr Andrew Boyle, Mr and Mrs Simon Boyle, Mr and Mrs Richard Cannon.

Mary Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Countess of Malmesbury, Viscount Monck, Lady Ashburton, Lady Jean Mackenzie, Mr Michael and Lady Angela Oswald, Lady Lilian Jardine, Lord Home and Lady Roskill, Colonel Edward and Lady Beatrix Fanshawe, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Angela Dawnay, Lady Rosemary Countess Cowley, Chesham, Camilla Lady Pender, Lady Jane Walton, the Hon Angela Baring, the Hon Mrs John Rutherfurd, the Hon Mrs Gilmour, Major and the Hon Mrs G. L. Van Der Nool, Colonel the Hon Julian Berry, the Hon Mrs Wright, the Hon Catherine and Mrs Campbell-Fery, Mr the Hon Mrs Peter Price, the Hon John and Mrs Barnes, the Hon Nicholas and Mrs Walton, Major and Hon Mrs Ronald McNair Scott, the Hon Mrs Gullit, the Hon Mrs Thomas Manners, Lady Smiley, Lady Anderson, Kathleen Lady Scott, Sir James and Lady Scott, Lady Makins, Lady Baugh, Lady Warrington, Gwen Lady Colman, Lady King, Lady Heald, Sir Alwyn Pelly, Lady Holman, Lady Pennington-Ramsden, Judge and Mrs Lewis, Mrs Wilmot Sitwell, Mr John Browne Swinburne, Mrs Raymond Baring.

Mr Anthony Barclay, and Mrs Noville Ford, Mr and Mrs Ian Garnett-Orme, Mr and Mrs John Tregonning, Mrs Peter Bradford, Mr and Mrs Peter Wilmot Sitwell, Mr and Mrs Ian Jennings, Mrs D. Petre, Mrs R. B. Cooke, Mr and Mrs Charles Petre, Mr and Mrs Peter Charrington, Mr and Mrs Andrew Craig Harvey, Mrs George Beechey, Mrs Richard Rudgard, Colonel and Mrs Rhidy Dale, Mr Geoffrey Feilden, Colonel and Mrs Kenneth Savill, the Rev Herbert Norton, Mr and Mrs Michael Clifton-Stuart, Colonel and Mrs J. Archer-Shee, Mr Alan Donner, Lt.-Colonel John Oliver-Bellasis, Mrs B. Gilchrist, Miss Gay Gilchrist, Mr and Mrs Simon Fraser, Mr and Mrs Michael Todhunter, Mr George Wiggin, Mr Michael Wiggin, Mr and Mrs John Faber, Mr and Mrs Leslie Hornecke, Captain Robert Petre, Captain and Mrs Eustace Guinness, Colonel and Mrs Piers Plowden, Mrs Malcolm Begg, Mr and Mrs Anthony Hoi, Miss Gillian Colman, Mr Michael Hughes, Mr and Mrs Impey, Colonel Gordon Maxwell, Colonel Windatt-Gray, Mr and Mrs Christopher Hanbury.

Mr and Mrs [illegible] W. G. Oliver, Mr V. J. Nicholas, Commander and Mrs Henry Bruce, Mrs Dyedale Corbett, Mrs Charles Sturridge, Miss Judith Maclagh, Mr and Mrs William Grazebrook, Mr and Mrs A. Rowland, Mr and Mrs Nigel Hoare, Mrs Kathleen Harrison, Mr and Mrs Richard Wilson, Captain and Mrs Sinus Williams, Mr T. W. B. Hudson (Clerk to the Magistrates, Basingstoke) and Mr Stanley (Deputy Clerk, Basingstoke Court).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Rear-Admiral D. G. Satow, aged 52, to be Deputy Director Ships in succession to Rear-Admiral L. D. Dymoke, in July.

Sir Brian Flowers, FRS, has been reappointed chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution until August 13.

Mr I. M. Campbell, executive director, Systems and Operations, British Railways Board, Mr G. Lloyd, executive council member, Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, and Mr A. Tucker, science correspondent of *The Guardian*, to be members of the Noise Advisory Council.

Mr T. Harrison, aged 45, director-general of Greater Manchester Transport, to be chief executive of Greater Manchester Metropolitan County Council in succession to Sir George Ogden, who retires in June.

Dr P. C. Walker, aged 33, District Community Physician for North Staffordshire, to be Wakefield Area Fedical Officer from ay 3. Mr C. Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, to be chairman of the management council of Stonham Housing Association. The association is to seek to establish a wide network of after-care hostels, alternatives to imprisonment, and accommodation for both single and married homeless people.

Professor K. Keohane, Vice-Principal of Chelsea College, University of London, to be Rector of Roehampton Institute of Higher Education on September 1.

Mrs Kissinger leaves hospital

Boston, Feb 16.—Mrs Nancy Kissinger, the Secretary of State's wife, was discharged from hospital here today after a gastric ulcer operation eight days ago. Doctors at Massachusetts general hospital said she was making excellent progress.

Dr George Nardi said there was a reasonable chance that Mrs Kissinger would return to a normal diet in two months.—Reuter.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, Feb 16, 1951

Next week the House of Commons is to return yet again to groundnuts. The Government frankly admitted in the White Paper published last month that fundamental miscalculations were made in the hasty attempt to master the Tanganyika bush in a grand way to grow oil crops for British. The experience has cost British taxpayers £36,500,000.

The original plan to clear 3,210,000 acres by 1953 has been discarded altogether and the Government now propose that the scheme should be carried on on a much reduced scale as an experiment in bush clearing and mechanized or partially mechanized agriculture in the tropics. The idea now is that 12,000 acres will be cropped each year at Kongwa out of the 90,000 acres cleared, the rest being used for grazing; at Urambo 45,000 acres is to be available for agriculture this season and 60,000 acres later on. No more clearing will be done in either area. In the southern province, which is still considered a land of promise, clearing will go up to a limit of 60,000 acres.

University news

Oxford
Elections:
MAGDALEN COLLEGE: Fellowship by examination in mathematics, from Oct 1, O. S. Jones, BSc (Manc), St Catherine's College.
JESUS COLLEGE: Official fellowship and tutorship in law associated with lectureship at St Anne's College, from Oct 1, D. J. Galligan, BCL (Oxon), LLB (Cantab), Jesus College.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE: S. Smith, commoner of the college (Haileybury, St), has been elected to a scholarship.

Cambridge
Professor X. Blanc-Jouvan, University of Paris 1, Arthur Goodhart Professor in Legal Sciences, Cambridge, 1976-77, has been elected into a professorial fellowship for 1976-77.

Wales
CARDIFF
Dr M. C. Albrow, reader and head of the department of sociology, has been granted a personal chair.
Professor H. G. Calvert, LLM (Leeds), has been appointed to the second chair of law.
Other appointments:
Senior Lectureship: S. Walsh, MA (Cantab), music.
Lectureships: Mrs A. Everill, MA (St Andrews), MA (Essex), social work, department of social administration; Dr R. M. Sainer, BSc, PhD (St Andrews), department of anatomy; Dr J. L. Cassell, BSc, PhD (Liverpool), BSc (Wales), department of psychology, with special reference to medical studies; Dr D. W. Knight, BSc PhD (Nottingham), organic chemistry.
Grants:
To Professor K. S. Dodgson and Dr A. G. Olavesen, department of biochemistry, £14,700 from Medical Research Council for work on purified bovine testicular hyaluronidase.
To Dr A. Cryer, Department of Biochemistry, £17,[illegible] from Medical Research Council for work on tissue lipoprotein lipase activity during development: the effects of neonatal over-nutrition.
To the department of archaeology, £10,000 from Department of the Environment for further excavations at West Heslington, Northumberland, under Dr M. G. Jarrett.

Birmingham
Honorary degrees are to be conferred on the following on July 8, 9 and 10:
MA: Miss Alice Coats, author of works on horticultural history.
DSc: Professor J. P. Almarin, head of department of analytical chemistry, Moscow Univ.
MAEd: Dr Jakob Benediktsson, editor in chief of Icelandic Dictionary, Univ of Iceland; Senor Camilo J. Cela, Spanish novelist.
DMus: Sir Michael Tippett, the composer.
MD: Dr A. H. Taba, Regional director, Eastern Mediterranean, WHO.
LLD: Lord Justice Jasper; Mr N. G. Lancaster, Pro-Chancellor of the university.

Keele
Appointments
Pauline Hunt, BA (Sussex), MPhil (Edinburgh), to be research fellow, department of sociology.

York
Appointments:
J. G. Hoggett, BSc, PhD (Exeter), to be a research fellow in biology for a further two years.
G. E. Dodson, MSc, PhD (Auckland), senior research officer in the laboratory of molecular biophysics, Oxford University, to be lecturer in biochemistry.
R. Taylor, BA (Oxon), to be a research fellow for three years.
Grants:
£23,708 over three years from the Science Research Council to the department of psychology for a study of the mechanisms underlying the transfer of learning.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, attends fund-raising lunch for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, Europa Hotel, 1; attends biennial dinner of Engineering Employers' Federation, Dorchester hotel, 7.45.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits British Growers, Look Ahead Show, Harrogate, 2.

The Duke of Kent visits BBC Research Department, Kingswood Warren, 11.

Lunchtime talk: A Doctor Considers Man, by Dr J. B. Gurney Smith, Christian Study Centre, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, City, 1.10.

Lunchtime music by the Purcell String Quartet, City Music Society, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05-1.50.

Science report

Particle physics: Charmed and strange

If nuclear matter possesses the elusive property that theoretical physicists have named "charm", then when it disintegrates it should produce particles possessing the similar, but uncontroversial property of "strangeness".

Two teams working independently have now found the expected "strange" particles, in nuclear reactions in bubble chambers at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL), near Chicago, and at the Centre Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN) at Geneva. Their reports substantiate the recent tentative evidence, in the discovery of psi particles, that charm, invented nine years ago on purely theoretical grounds, is really a fundamental property of matter.

The psi particles, discovered over the past 18 months, possessed at best only "hidden" charm. With the new bubble chamber results, charm has come out of hiding.

The possessor of the elusive charm is the equally elusive quark, believed to be the basic building block of all nuclear matter. According to the quark theory, the familiar proton and neutron are made from three quarks each. The original theory was based on three kinds of quark, one of which possessed the property of "strangeness", which had to be invented to account for the otherwise inexplicable stability of some particles.

The American physicists Murray Gell-Mann (who won the Nobel prize for this work) and George Zweig found that with just these three quarks in different combinations they could explain the properties of all the common nuclear particles as well as predicting the existence and properties of new ones.

Charm was invented in 1964 by Sheldon Glashow and James Bjorken to smooth out some unattractive side-effects of the theory as Gell-Mann and Zweig had formulated it. Their reason was that there was an asymmetry between the way the quarks and other particles took part in a particular class of reactions (the so-called "weak" interactions). Theoreticians have an ingrained dislike of asymmetry, and Glashow and Bjorken found that they could restore symmetry by inventing another sort of quark.

In 1967 Glashow, this time with John Iliopoulos and Luciano Maiani, found that the charmed quark hypothesis enabled them to cure another trouble with the quark theory. In the "old" quark model, certain "weak" reactions were predicted to occur quite frequently which were never observed at all. With the extra quark, Glashow, Iliopoulos and Maiani found they could arrange for a cancellation to occur so that the unseen reactions should stay unseen.

If there were now four types of quark, rather than three, then from their combinations a much richer spectrum of nuclear particles could be made, for some of them should also be charmed. As a necessary corollary to the cancellation effect found by Glashow, Iliopoulos and Maiani, these charmed nuclear particles, when created, should decay preferentially to produce the "strange" particles.

Until 1974 the matter rested on those rather tenuous theoretical grounds, for no experiments showed anything which could be identified with charm. In December, 1974, however, the discovery of the psi particle was announced. Although it was not possible for that particle itself to be charmed, its extraordinarily long lifetime showed that it was constructed in a dramatically different way from all the particles hitherto discovered.

Just as hydrogen, which, being made of an electrically positive proton and an electrically negative electron, has overall electrical neutrality, so the psi could be made of a positively charmed quark, and its antiparticle (which is negatively charmed). It would therefore have no "net" charm, but its "hidden" charm would explain its long existence time.

The latest experiments, from CERN and FNAL, are very much more convincing, for they have shown the specific property predicted by Glashow, Iliopoulas and Maiani. They have found a new "class" of particles, different from any known, which do decay predominantly into "strange" particles.

They fired a beam of neutral particles (neutrinos) into a bubble chamber and watched for leptons (electrons or muons) to be produced. The leptons are the telltale signature showing that a weak interaction has occurred, possibly the "weak" decay of a charmed particle. To their delight, the experiments revealed that often associated with the production of leptons was a strange particle (which leaves an unmistakable track in a bubble chamber), making it very likely that charm exists. Glashow and his colleagues have thus achieved the greatest triumph a theoretical physicist can enjoy, the experimental confirmation of an idea introduced on aesthetic grounds.

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: Fermilab release 76-1, *Physics Letters* Vol 58, B, p 361.

Nature-Times News Service, 1976.

LEGAL NOTICES

(also on page 15)

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION [illegible] OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949. Notice of intention to commence a PETITION to the Court and to [illegible] In the Matter of the PATENT [illegible] and in the Matter of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Groups [illegible] In the Matter of the Patent Letters Patent No. [illegible] dated [illegible] and granted to VERNON [illegible] COMPANY [illegible] entitled to now Vernon [illegible] Pulp Products Limited in respect of a invention for "Improvements in or relating to [illegible]
Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of VERNON [illegible] COMPANY (PULP PRODUCTS) Limited the registered proprietor of the above Letters Patent (whose principal place of business is at Sheer street, Motion, Lanarkshire) to present a PETITION to the High Court of Justice Chancery Division praying that the term of the above mentioned Letters Patent (which were originally granted to Vernon [illegible] Limited) be extended in accordance with Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949.
And notice is hereby given that the said Applicants intend to apply to the Court on 10th May, 1976 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon for an order that the Petition may be heard (or directions leading to the hearing of the petition and other directions).
Notices of Opposition to the Petition must be lodged at the Chancery Registrar's Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL not less than 7 days before the date on which the Applicants intend to apply to the Court as aforesaid. The Applicants' address for service in the United Kingdom is at the office of their solicitors stated below.
Dated 12th February, 1976.
HERBERT SMITH & CO., 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3JP, Solicitors for the above-named Applicants.

IN the MATTER of BUTTON PROJECTS Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 5th day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Leonard C. Curtis of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1M 6BL, the joint Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 12th day of February, 1976.
LEONARD C. CURTIS
MARTIN JOHN SPENCER,
Liquidators

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 (in the Matter of DRUMMOND-WALKER HOLDINGS Limited. Nature of Business: Building and development.)
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th January 1976.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 2nd March 1976 at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6NP at 10.30 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. P. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 (in the Matter of DOMINISTER Limited T/A PRONTO SNACK BARS. Nature of Business: Snack food manufacturer and supplier.)
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 12th January 1976.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS.
CREDITORS 2nd March 1976, at Room 239, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 (in the Matter of R. NAOLER Limited. Nature of Business: Manufacturers and dealers in textiles and fabrics.)
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 8th December 1975.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 2nd March 1976, at Room 320, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
N. SADDLER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00304 of 1976
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of RELISTON PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of

هكذا من الاصل

For Saving
Investing and
ouse-Purchase
HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving
Investing and
House-Purchase
HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

·an step to boost ·l output may ·ad to a further ·ll in revenue

ger Vielvoye
Correspondent

nsortium of eight inter-l oil companies led by Petroleum is unlikaly to s its purchases of heavy d from Iran as a result cents a barrel price cut nted yesterday.

nova designad to boost ging oil revenne of the second largest cruda may, in fact, have tha effect, and result in a small cut in revenna. of Iranian heavy crude pped to a trickle in the the world slump in for oil and tha heavier cruda in particular.

rice cut was designed plate sales of these udes, but after a care-of the implications of nction, oil company said yesterday that it revent a further move pm Iranian oils but it ancourage new sales. ear Iranian oil output by an average of nearly barrels a day and cost h's governmant about (£1,500m) in lost . Nearly all the 700,000 ortfall is accounted for ing heavy crude sales. op in outpnt, although pectacular as in other the Gulf, has come at ben Iran was planning $45,000m budget aimed industrialization.

hah has already told h Government that un-ys more Iranian heavy m may not he able r all its contracts for industrial equipment. earnings bave gone to nd the United States. mpany chiefs are at valnating the possible effects of continuing to operate a strict commarcial buying policy and obtaining supplies of beavy crude from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. While they do not want to ba drawn into a political conflict, they are also anxious not to ba seen to giva preference to oil from a particular source simply becausa of tha threat of retaliation.

Iran bas resisted altering the price of its heavy crudes since last October, mainly because it has always taken a hawkish stanca within tha Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on prices.

At this stage Opec cannot stap into tha dispute and Iran cannor expect to get much help from its neighbours if its relations with tha oil companies deteriorate even furthar. Opec mambers are free to adjusr their prices within a broad framawork established by the organization.

But Opec is still worried about the effect this type of disputa could bave on its unity. A meetiog to discuss the problem has bean suggested and yesterday leading members of the organization wera trying to persuade tha Algerians to drop their objactions.

Algeria bas complained abonr price cutting by the Iraqis and has said it will not attend any new meeting of tha organization until Iraq increases the price of some crudes by 10 cents a barrel.

Nearly all the members of tha consortium have access to other sources of beavy crude. British Petroleum, Gulf and Shell buy from Kuwait, where heavy oil is 10 cents a barrel cheaper than in Iran, and Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California have access to Saudi Arabian crude, which is seven cants a barrel cbeaper.

·itime Fruit in talks with ·ks on loan problems

·topher Wilkins

·which opened in Lon-·erday between Mari-: Carriers and its ban- believed to have o a possible morator- payments of principal anks by the Israeli- shipping concern. lks were adjourned, ·anks have formed a ·up of rapresentatives be available for fur-ssions. Another meet- the company's man- : expected to ba held

·ld its creditors, lad s Trust International, soma banking coop-s currant suppliar d be paid in full ovar atively sbort period. nd other loans could with over a longer

ogh MFC is not seek-haduling of its bank och as an agreemant nkers to accept that there should be no repayments of principal this year.

It is felt that if this could be achieved there need be no sizable losses for tha banks. MFC is in default on some £12m of bank payments and about £7.5m of supply and service dabt.

MFC's negotiating team was led by Mr H. Struve Hensel, the new chief executive, who has just taken over control from MFC's co-founders, Captain Mila Braner and Mr Jaacov Meridor.

Ha was accompanied by Mr Albert Atwell, his top managerial assistant, Mr Michael Farrell, a partner of Price Waterbouse, and representatives of Slaen, which operates MFC's rafrigarated cargo vessals on long-term time charters.

At laast two dozen banks are tbough to be involved in the talks with MFC, which have been taking place in New York as well as London.

Retail sales index up for third month running

By Melvyn Westlake

Tentative signs thar an upturn to consumer spending may at last ba occurring, are provided in the retail sales figures, publisbed yesterday by tha Departmem of Industry.

Although the estimates of business activity in Britain's high streets during January are still provisional, the indicaion of a larger trading volume is consistent with other evidence that the recession in the economy may now bave passed its worst.

The official index of the retail sales, by volnme, adjusted for seasonal influences, rose 1.9 per cent in January to 109 (1971=100). This represented the third consecutive monthly increasa in the index.

Hitherto, a combination of falling general living standards and high personal saving bave severely depressed tha level of consumer spending.

However, it is not yet clear how mnch tha upturn in December and January reflects the easing of some eredit restrictions by the Chancellor in mid-December and tha comparatively hnoyant new year "sales".

Helped by these factors, in December and January, volume of trade in tha last three months is shown to be about 1½ per cent above the level of the August-October period, but still 4 per cenr below the average level reached in the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975.

It will not be clear for another couple of months at least whether there is a real underlying upswing in the level of retail sales, which account for about half of all consumer spending. As there would not seem to have been anv significant rise in net disposable income, after allowing for prica increases, any nptum in spanding would seem to indicate a drop io the historically high level o fsavings during the past months.

As a nercentage of personal disposable income, savings amounted to over 14 per cent in the early months of last year and remained above 13 per cent throughout the summer and early autumn. This compares with around 11 per cent in 1973.

As consumer spending is a major component of demand within the economy, a rise in such expenditure has a significant influence on total economic activity.

However, most forecasters have predicted only a marginal increase in consumer spending in the early mouths of this year and total expenditure for 1976 as a whole is expected to be rather lower than for 1975.

The rise in earnings has just been keeping up with the increase in prices in recent months, but it has seemed likely that earnings would fall behind the £6 a week pay cailing and the recession continued. Thus consumer spending would be hald back.

There have been several indications thar the economy is beginning to make the long climb out of recession. Industrial output bas stopped falling and companies are reporting e rise in the volume and value of new orders.

BSC's loss estimate cut by £60m

By Peter Hill

Sir Monty Finneston, ebairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday forecast thar the corporatioo's loss this year would be considerably less than the £350m feared originally.

A loss of aboor £290m for the present financial year, which ends in six weeks, is in prospect.

Speaking after tha starting of a £27m blast furnaca at Llanwern—*delayed in its commissioning* for more than a year because of a dispute over pay levels for the blast furnacemen—Sir Monty indicated that the corporation's borrowing limit of £2,000m was not likaly to be exceeded. Borrowing at present is abont £800m below the limit.

The BSC chairman also affirmed that it was the intention of the state steel nndertaking to aim for a profit io the next fioancial year.

Prospects for achieving this, however, are oot rated very high. Much depends on effective implemantaion of agreements io reduce manniog at plants throughout the country and on other associated measures io reduce costs, as the industry moves out of its worst recession.

But there are signs of some improvement, according to the corporatioo's executive. Losses last month amounicd m £26m and the weekly loss figure bas been cut from £8m to £6m.

Mr Bob Scbolay, the corporation's chief executive, says this improvament reflects a big reduction in the number of labour disputes. Noting that production last month was the best sinca April last year, ba said: "Thera ara signs of a turn round in attitude as well as trade."

Mr Scholey and Sir Monty stressed tbat the build up of the counter cyclical stockpila of steel—being funded by tha Government to ibe tuna of £70m in the form of decreased Public Dividend Capital and loans—was on targer and by the eod of March stocks on tha ground should bave been built up to about 850,000 tonnes.

"We would hope to sae a *very radical* reduction in imports of steel into this country as a result of tha counter cyclical stockpila and our attempts to get more out of our mvn works than erar before", Sir Monty said.

Questiooed aboui tha BSC's ability to fund further investmeot, Sir Monty replied: "I do not believa anyone—government or manpower—can stop BSC investing in tha future, because if it does that is a criminal act."

Fioancial difficulties in the short term should not be allowed to cloud longer term plans, be added.

The blastfurnace opened yesterday—is the first new one in the United Kingdom for 14 years—forms part of a £107m development at Llanwern and is the forerunner of a new generation of blast furnaces to be built in tha country: It will have a capacity of producing 5,000 tonoes of iron a day.

The "blowing in" ceremony was carried out by Mr Hector Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Blast Furnacemen. Ha said be boped thar the furnaca would consume in its beat "all tha parochial views, misunderstandings and antagonisms" on all sides of tha steel iodustry.

Egypt gives companies way off Arab blacklist

By Malcolm Brown

Egypt has decided to allow businessmen to buy thamsalvas off tha Arab blacklist in respect of business done in Egypt.

Companies blacklisted by the Arab Boycott of Israel Office are being told it will belp thair case for removal from the proscribed list if they maich their investments in Israel with invastmeots in an Arab country.

Senior officials of the Egyptian Governmant made their position on the boycott clear in talks at tha second Quadrilateral Businessmen's Cooferenca on Ecooomic Intardapandance in Iran on November 12 and 13 last year. Iran is not a mamber of tha Arah Laague and takes no parr in the boycott.

Tbe conference was attended by laading businassmao from Amarica, Enrope and Japan. Arab Leagua states represented were Bgypt, Algeria and Kuwait.

Senior officials said thar Egypt regarded the Arab boycott as a political matter which could never be fully disposed of until the Arab-Israali conflict was resolved.

But it was strassed that it would belp companies to get off the boycott list if they meda proposals for investments in Arab countries.

It is believed tbat up to four Arab Leagua countries other than Egypt are now prepared in principla to coosider ramoval from tha blacklist on this basis.

Companies ara blacklisted if they carry out any action in Israal which might support its economy, develop its industry, or balp to improve its military effort.

Probibitions which can lead to blacklisting are: brancb factories or assembly plants in Israal; allowing Israeli firms to usa pateots, trade marks or copyright; technical belp to Israeli firms; and investments in Israell companies. Each country in tha Arab League compiles its own blacklist based on the recommendations of the Boycott Office.

Blacklisting is designed to deny the listed company access to Arab markets. The full extent of the blacklist is not known; but there are indications that 1,000 British firms may have been listed.

British Leyland is one which is trying to get off the blacklist

Record loan of $600m for Comecon

By Our Financial Staff

Comecon, the East European economic organization, is seeking a $600m loan (about £300m) in the Eurocurrency markets through its borrowing vehicle, the International Investment Bank. This will be the largest loan ever raised by Comecon.

According to *International Insider*, the weekly newsletter oo the Euromarkets, the loan is being arranged by Drasdner Bank and will be for a little undar five yaars. It will carry a margin over Eurodollar ioterbank rates of 1¼ to 1¾ per cem.

Tha International Investment Bank was an active borrower in the Euromarkets last year, raising one loan for $350m and ona for $70m—in both cases for five years.

Total Eurodollar borrowing by Comacon countries has been much bigger, bowever, reaching almost $2,500m last year, plns a furthar $140m in international bond issues.

It is estimated that Comecon's overall Eurocurrency indebtedness may be nearly $15,000m.

With borrowings growing rapidly to meet the mounting trade deficit—likely to hava been nearly trebled at aroond $12,000m in 1975—it bas been widely suggested in banking circles that Comecon borrowers would have to face the prospect of higher interest rate margins.

The projected terms offer some tentative confirmation for this view.

EEC finance ministers back loans of $1,300m for Italy and Ireland

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 16

Ministers of Fioance of tha Nine today approved EEC loans totalling $1,300m (about (£650m) for Italy and tha Republic of Ireland.

The bulk of this—soma $1,000m—is to be made available to Italy to supplement its *convertible currency reserves* in the aftermath of the racent pressura on tha lira.

The funds, whicb would be repayable over a five-yaar period, are expected to be raised on tha Euro-currency markets under joint Community guarantees. Ioterest rates are still to be determined, aod there is some dispute over whether these sbould be fixed or variable.

The remaining $300m will probably be borrowed direct from Saudi Arabia for onward loan to the Irisb at an interest rate of some 9.2 per cent over five years.

This is the first modest fruit of the Community's ooce ambitious scbeme to recycle up to $3,000m worth of petrodollar funds to EEC member states suffering balance of payments problams.

In returo for tba loan, the Irisb government has promised to respect certain economic guidelines.

These include pledges that its public debt does not iocrease this yaar as a percentage of the gross national product and should be reducad in subsequant yaars, and that every effort sbould be mada to financa tbe deficit by non-mooetary means—such as by placiog loog-term securities directly with tba public.

Similar guidelines which have already been accepted in the Irisb budget are expected to be laid down for tha Italians wben details of their $1,000m loan ara approved formally by the Nine

Tha recent spate of speculatioo on the Europaan exchange markats failad to provide a major topic on tbe ministers' agenda.

But earlier, over lnncb and at a separate maeting of thosa ministers whose currencies make up the European joint float, there was geoeral agreement on the need to maiotain the "snake" and defend existing exchange rates.

Mr Willem Duisenberg, the Dutcb ministar of finance, said tha "snake" mechanism was working wall and that thera was no need to change present currency rates.

The "snake" participants did, bowever, agrea that e better coordination of key ioterest rates was required, with tha strongest currencies maintainiog the lowest rates and vice versa.

At tha and of their afternoon session the ministers failad to give the European Commission the green light to ser minimum steel prices to belp to tide the industry over the current recession.

It becama claar today that anthusiasm for this idea, once stroogly backed by the Frencb, is now waning partly because of objections from the West Germans and others to the whole idea of intervantionism aod partly because the steel market is sbowing signs of recovery.

After today's discussions Mr Healey, the Cbancellor of the Exchequer, told journalists be bad suggestad a special informal maeting of ministers of financa of tha Nine to discuss the Community's employment prospects.

Tate & Lyle plant closure opposed

The 2,000 workers employed at the Tate & Lyle sugar rafinery in Liverpool are to opposa the threatened closedown of tha plant as a result of the cutback in cane production.

A meeting of Liverpool workars yesterday heard thar both management and the action committee were opposad to tbe fading out of the plaot by tha autumn. The action committaa has already submitted alternative proposals to Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, aod will now lobby local MPs.

Bank union challenges staff bodies

By Christonher Thomas
Labour Staff

Staff associations in all banks and finance houses are to be challenged by a TUC-affiliatad union over their right to be accredited as bona fide trade unions. The scena is set for an intense battle, involving tens of thousands of workers.

The opening shot cama yesterday from the National Union of Bank Employees, which bas registered its formal opposition to staff associations getting a certificate under tha Employment Protection Act, which came into force recently. A certificate would give the associations formal status as independent trade unions.

At the same time, NUBE plans to reduce the tension with two other white collar unions which appear to bave ambitions to extend into the banking or insuraoca araa: the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and tha Association of Professiooal, Executive, Clarical and Computer Staff (Apex).

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will cbair separata meetings between NUBE and tba two unions next month to try to clarify their spberes of influence and thus avoid a potential membership war. ASTMS, in particular, bas mada inroads into banking, notably with Midland.

Tba immediate cballenga by NUBE is to the staff associations of National Westminster and the Nationwide Building Society, and m tbe Confedaration of Employee Organizations, which championed the cause of the "Ferrybridga six". ASTMS, too, is cballenging the confederation.

Mr Robert Carthy, general secretary of the National Westminster staff association, said last night: "I am sbattered to think that we work so closely with NUBE, yet tbey can now attempt to challenge our mere existence."

The parent body of staff associations at National Westminster, Barclays and Lloyds, tbe Council of Bank Staff Associations is preparing to apply for certification aod NUBE will promptly lodge an objection. The CBSA will today annonnce its latest audited membership, a record 78,800. NUBE has 103,000 members, 42,000 of them in the three clearing banks.

NUBE will continue in the joint negotiating machinery with tbe staff associations, certaioly uotil the certification officer announces his fiodings. His task is to define wbat is an iodependant trade union, a subject that has already had an acrimonious airing in Parliament.

Mr Leif Mills, NUBE general secretary, said yesterday that there were soma peculiarities about the financing of some staff associations, which impinged on their true independence.

"Without recognition from the employers, staff associations would cease to function. Therefore, they bave no independent life outside that recognition."

Payments deficit warning surprises OECD meeting

From David Blake
Paris, Feb 16

Senior officials of Working Party Thrae of the Organization for Economic Cooperatioo and Development met here today to discuss the future evolution of foraign exchange markets.

The delegates, all sanior officials from the OECD's 24-member nations, concentrated on a somewhat theoretical discussion of the influences underlying exchanga rate changes over the medium and long term.

But not far from their minds were the practical problems which faca members in their attempts to manage the parity of their currancies in the coming months.

Tha most obvious measure of these problems is the development of the balance of paymants in tha industrialized states which form the cora of the OECD membership.

A number of delegates today ware snrprised by the speed and scale of the predicted swing into deficit during 1976 as the industrial economies bagin to pick up momentum. This switch towards deficit may posa difficulties for several connries this year.

Delegates are committed to a down to earth discussion tomorrow about many of Europa's most important curreocies, including the lira and the French franc.

New Maritime Institute set up

Maritime science elements of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, are to be hived off into a new National Maritime Institute, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, announced yesterday.

First director will be Mr John Nichols, an Undar-Secretary in the Department of Industry, who is at presant bead of tha Research and Development Contractors division. Tha institute will take over the work of the maritime science and ship divisions of the laboratory.

·mmission allows rises in beer and cement

·Harris
·l Editor

Mann and Truman, ·y production division Grand Metropolitan ·l bad a prica applica-·nuary for take-homa ·ans and some bottles ·y the Price Commis-now cleared increases ·ommission including ·r selected rises io ·eers. Harp lagar is price.

·llows increasas last ·other brewers prodnc-·ses at tha bar of up ·it.

·so announcad yester-·he Cement Makers' tbat Portland cement prices bava risen an avarage of 8.6 per caot despite applications from four companies being shaved by the Price Commission.

But during January the Price Commission rejectad 22 price increases, including an ICI application for 24.8 per caot on methylamines. In aoother 18 cases the companies withdrew their applications and in 66 other instances the iocreases planned ware reduced.

Price reductions worth £1.26m were agraed by 11 distributors and ona manufacturar after Commission intervention ovar profit margins.

Tbe cement makers last raised their prices in October by 9.1 per cent. On the new round, the Commission radnced by .1 par cent the applications by Rugby Portland Cemant, Ribblesdale Camant, Ketton Portland Cement and Tunnel Cemant. A 10-ton delivery of bagged cement in central London now costs just under £18.

Harp, now eighth largest of Britain's beer producers, owned jointly by Guinness, Scottisb and Newcastle Breweries, Courage and Greana King, bad a 3.92 per cent risa application marginally modified by tha Price Commission. Some bar prices could go up 1p a pint.

Watney Mann's price rises will be selactiva on draught baers, and are likely to vary at different ontlets and in different parts of the country.

The Knitting Industries Federation last nighr said tbar in the next six months its members would need to increasa prices by "at least 15 per cent in order to survive". Tha industry faced cost increases as well as problems of cheap imports.

Tba federation was worried that the Government's voluotary price check scbeme, wbich began in the shops yesterday had nominated soma lines of knitwear as being in the schema which pegs increases at a maximum of 5 par cent in tha naxt six months.

Tba dapartment explained later that only some Scottish knitwear cama within the scope of the scheme.

·the markets moved

The Times index: 165.42 −1.62
The FT index: 400.2 −5.3

·rop 4p to 43p
·ew 4p m 92p
5p to 63p
·ient 4p to 48p
·bang 5p to 346p
5p to 330p
·son 5p to 430p

Martin RP 4p to 67p
Mono Cont 2p to 24p
Smurfit 4p to 125p
Spear JW 4p to 113p
Tricentrol 4p to 58p
Triplex Found 5p to 69p
Utd Ind 1p to 10½p

·r Ind 30p to 600p
·Con 18p to 134p
21p to 265p
·od 2p to 18p
·ms 2p to 20p
· T"son 9p to 78p
·rans 60p to 215p

Nat Carbon 3p to 29p
NMC Inv 2p to 19p
Rand Mine Prop 20p to 150p
SA Land 25p to 145p
Union Corp 25p to 365p
Vereeniging Ref 36p to 210p
Western Areas 25p to 225p

·were affected by the ·o Africa.
securities bad a solid

·st 25 points m $2.0225. ·ctive devaluation" rate ·er cent.

Gold was 50 cents an ounce np at $131.50.
SDR-$ was 1.17095 on Priday while SDR-£ was 0.578161.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1223.4 (previous 1225.0).
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THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.66	1.60
Austria Sch	38.00	36.00
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.00
Canada $	2.06	2.01
Denmark Kr	12.70	12.30
Finland Mkk	7.95	7.70
France Fr	9.35	8.95
Germany DM	5.30	5.10
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Hongkong $	10.35	9.95
Italy Lr	1755.00	1695.00
Japan Yn	635.00	610.00
Netherlands Gld	5.50	5.30
Norway Kr	11.40	11.05
Portugal Esc	69.00	50.00
S Africa Rd	2.25	2.05
Spain Pes	136.25	130.75
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.30	5.10
US $	2.07	2.02
Yogoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Skim milk ruling upsets animal feed producers

By Hugh Clayton

Protein traders sent a strong protest to the Government yesterday about a sudden switch in EEC plans to reduce its "mountain" of skim milk powder. The European Commission said in December last yeer that it wanted to force compounders of animal feed to include a fixed amount of skim milk powder in their rations.

After threats by compounders, including those in Britain, to denounce sucb a move as illegal the Commission has produced an alternative. It would require payment of a levy of 30 units of account a tonne (about £17 a mn) on all protein used in animal feeds. The levy would be redeemable against use nf 50kgs of skim milk powder in feed.

Mr James Mackie, director-general of the Grain and Feed Trades Association in London, said the organization had sent strong protests to Brussels and to Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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LONRHO

Results for the quarter ended 31 December 1975

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the three months ended 31 December 1975 are as follows:—

	3 months ended 31 December 1975 £m	1974 £m	Percentage Increase %
TURNOVER			
Group	211.4	94.1	
Associates	22.5	7.3	
	233.9	101.4	131
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			
Group	17.2	12.5	
Associates	1.8	1.6	
	19.0	14.1	35
Taxation	9.6	7.6	
	9.4	6.5	
Minority interests	2.5	1.7	
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS before extraordinary items	6.9	4.8	44

Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL — *16 February 1976*

Union report sets out plight of American construction industry

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 16

The American economy is now widely seen as recovering at a significant pace from the recession, but the country's construction industry, its largest, "is still in the depths of a deep recession", according to a report by the AFL-CIO trade union.

Construction is a $135,000m (nearly £67,500m) annual volume industry, accounting for 5 per cent of employment and about 10 per cent of gross national product. Its unemployment rate, the study says, is almost twice the national average at 15.4 per cent, with 700,000 workers out of jobs and a further 500,000 on part-time.

By the end of June last year, 1,302 construction companies had gone out of business, the highest since 1962. New housing starts by the end of 1975 were barely half the 1973 record annual level at 1.2 million units, with bidding volume down 10 per cent from 1974 and new building plans down 12 per cent from the previous year's historically depressed level.

The report calls for urgent government action to stimulate the economy, lower overall unemployment and special aid to the industry. It maintains that President Ford is doing nothing to reduce unemployment and claims that his latest budget "lays the groundwork for economic disaster".

Confidence in the industry remains weak because of the continuation of historically high rates of interest, widespread fears that the recovery will not be sustained and extreme caution by businessmen about investment projects.

The New York City crisis, the report adds, has undermined confidence in the financial stability of municipal governments, and the prime casualty has been the construction industry.

Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of contracts have been cancelled in the state of New York, the union says, and it estimates that 25 states and 71 municipal authorities will cut $1,000m from their building budgets in the current year.

In New York city, the industry is probably in the worst shape of all. The *New York Times* estimates that 55-60 per cent of the city's building workers are unemployed. Construction contract values in the area fell from $2,100m in 1973 to $1,200m in 1975.

BA to have special cabins for executives

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Businessmen are to have their own cabin on board British Airways Boeing 747 jumbo jets the airline announced yesterday.

The cabin will be at the front of the aircraft, immediately behind the first-class section. Any passenger booking a full-fare economy-class ticket will automatically be offered a seat in it.

The British Airways idea, in promoting what it will call the "executive cabin" is to segregate business travellers who want to work on the journey, and whose companies have paid the full tourist-class fare for them to travel, from the tourists who are travelling on cheap fares.

To avoid distracting the executive concentration, no films will be shown in the business cabin, but there will be a choice of smoking and non-smoking areas.

The executive cabin will be introduced as an experiment by British Airways from April in 747 airliners between London and Hongkong. A total of 48 seats will be reserved.

If the experiment on the route to Hongkong proves successful, the idea will be extended to other long-distance routes.

British group wins big Chrysler US order

By Edward Townsend

After the recent tough negotiations over the future of Chrysler UK, the Chrysler Corporation of America, in what is bound to be interpreted as an attempt to assuage public opinion, has placed a multi-million dollar contract with a British component supplier.

The order has gone to Burman and Sons of Birmingham, a subsidiary of the Duport Group, which is to manufacture all the manual rack and pinion steering gears for the corporation's new front-wheel drive small car due to go into volume production in the United States in 1977.

Chrysler said the order, which was officially announced by the United Kingdom company, was worth "many millions of dollars in overseas earnings" and was believed to be one of the largest ever placed with a British component supplier by an American motor manufacturer.

Mr F. R. Loder, Burman's chairman, who is also chief executive of the Duport engineering division, said yesterday that the contract was won in the face of fierce competition from manufacturers in the United Kingdom, France and the United States.

The order would be "an enormous boost to morale" at the company's Tipton factory in Staffordshire, where the 150 workers who have been on a four-day week would in due course be able to resume full working.

Motor trade sales up 19 pc

Britain's motor trade achieved a 19 per cent increase in turnover last year compared with 1974. The figures, which include transactions between dealers as well as final sales, show that the biggest rise was recorded in the second-hand sector, where sales were up 26 per cent.

New vehicle sales in 1975 were up 13 per cent on the previous year, while sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs rose by 20 per cent.

The figures, which do not take into account seasonal fluctuations, were issued yesterday by the Department of Industry and show that new vehicle sales in the last quarter of 1975 were the same as for the corresponding period of 1974. Used vehicle sales were 23 per cent higher and other sales and receipts rose by 14 per cent.

NCC to spur British service industry abroad

The National Computing Centre is working closely with the Computing Services Association in a bid to expand the overseas activities of the United Kingdom computer service industry.

In a review of the centre's international work Mr David Firnberg, NCC director, said that the centre aimed to encourage other countries and international bodies to take decisions which could enhance the more effective use of computing in the United Kingdom. It also aimed to promote awareness of Britain as a major world source of computing expertise; and market profitably the centre's own products and services.

NCC training materials had been sold in over 40 countries, Mr Firnberg said, and more than 80 of the centre's Filetab software package had been installed abroad.

Over 30 overseas organizations wishing to take advantage of NCC products and services had joined as international affiliates of the centre.

In the 12-month period to the end of March, 1976, the centre expects to earn more than £150,000 from the marketing of its products overseas.

Computer news

In bringing the British view to bear on international policy-making, Mr Firnberg said, the NCC would work with the relevant international bodies. In particular, the centre would become involved with the computer activities of the European Community and with the British Standards Institution and international standards committees.

Euronet pact signed

Implementation of the proposed Euronet computer network has got under way with the signing of a contract between the European Commission and the post and telegraph authorities of the nine member-countries for the installation of the basic data communication system.

The contract is worth 1.9m units of account (over £1m). The network will handle scientific and technical information between centres in all nine countries, with main network centres located in London, Paris, Frankfurt and Rome.

There will be lines to concentrator units in the other five countries, and dial-up access is planned. No contract has yet been placed covering the database content of the network, which will use packet-switching technology.

Joint study on way

A joint study of the computing services industry is to be tackled by the Department of Industry, the Central Computer Agency and the Computing Services Association.

This comes after discussions between representatives of the three organizations, as part of an examination of relationships between the computing services industry and the Government.

The joint study will "ascertain facts, study developments in other countries, observe trends and report to the steering group". (The steering group consists of government representatives and members of the CSA Government Liaison Committee).

Government policies as they affect the industry will be considered in the light of this report. Among the factors to be reviewed in the study are the role of the industry; trends in user requirements and in technology; and export implications.

Provisional billings for the computing services industry for the third quarter of 1975, published last week, totalled £41.2m. This is almost the same as in the second quarter.

Philips change name

The name of the business computer division of Philips Industries, the Dutch-owned electronics group, has been changed from Philips Electrologica to Philips Data Systems.

"Coinciding with the last stages of Unidata's demise", the company states, in a reference to the ill-fated collaboration with Siemens in Germany and CII in France, "the change of name restates Philips' policy decision to concentrate the full weight of their electronic data processing activity on the small and medium-sized installation market".

A new range of small business computer is to be announced in the United Kingdom later this year, the company indicated.

Kenneth Owen

Groups put case for superstores

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

New guidelines on hypermarket development, a form of retailing which still faces considerable opposition from local authorities in some areas and especially in the south of England, are being considered in Whitehall.

This follows a meeting when the case for hypermarkets and other large out-of-town stores was put by a group of leading grocers with such plans, including executives from Asda, Tesco, British Home Stores, Carrefour and Sainsbury. They met officials from the Departments of the Environment, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, could play a key role in any new moves because of the Government's campaign to keep down retail prices. Her officials heard the grocery representative argue that the superstores produced cost savings in distribution that should yield more competitive prices at the counter.

The question, primarily for the Department of the Environment, is how to bring more pressure to bear on local authorities. It is already government policy to welcome new developments which bring about lower retail prices and a wider range of shopping facilities.

Yet Tesco, for instance, has recently been critical of the way planning authorities in the south of England have rejected applications for the bigger stores.

One way for the department would be to issue new guidelines to local authorities, reinforcing those that went out in 1972. Since then planning disputes on stores of 50,000 square feet or more have had to go to the department for abritration.

Out of 21 cases to date seven applications have been approved despite local authority opposition.

Steady increase in catering trade turnover

Caterers, including hotels, restaurants and public houses, were showing continued turnover improvements in the final quarter of last year, according to Department of Industry returns out yesterday.

There was a seasonally adjusted 3 per cent increase over the third quarter of 1975, and the annual improvement on the previous year was 18 per cent.

Other returns not seasonally adjusted showed that public houses, with a 20 per cent increase, registered the best improvement in the final quarter compared with the same period of 1974.

Textile workers seek £4 rise

An application for a £4 a week rise is being made by the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade to the Wood (and Allied) Textile Employers Council in Bradford. This will cover about 60,000 workers, most of them in West Yorkshire but including some in the West of England.

A similar increase is also being sought by the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers for about 20,000 workers

Talks today on smelter strike

Talks aimed at resolving the Avonmouth zinc smelter strike will be held today, Mr John Miller, national secretary of the chemical, oil and rubber group of the Transport and General Workers Union said yesterday. Union officials and representatives of Commonwealth Smelting will discuss the dispute with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service

The strike is over manning levels at the Avonmouth smelter which produces just under 50 per cent of United Kingdom supplies.—Reuter.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

London's employment problem

From Mr P. Gripaios

Sir, The decision of the Greater London Council to end the policy of decentralization of population and industry (January 3) suggests that the policy has been a major reason for the loss of jobs and that its termination may help to stem the tide.

It is, unfortunately, very difficult to estimate the particular effect on employment of the policy due to the fact that there have been other influences operating at the same time. However, there are grounds for believing that the policy has not played a major role.

Examination of employment change within London shows that the problem is essentially confined to dockland and inner London. The decline of dockland has mainly resulted from containerization of general cargo traffic, restrictive labour agreements and obsolescence of facilities, rather than from policy.

Furthermore, an examination of firm closures in the inner London boroughs of Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark revealed that in the period 1966-74 closures resulting from firm deaths were much more significant than those resulting from relocations, the latter accounting for just 31 per cent of all closures and for 28 per cent of the resulting loss of jobs. It seems unlikely that the GLC's decentralization policy would have had much direct influence on the firm "death rates".

There is also doubt regarding the effect of policy on relocating firms. Many of the firms that have relocated from inner London would probably have done so in the absence of dispersal policy. Manufacturing, in particular, has been decentralizing from all the conurbations of the United Kingdom and in many other countries where no such policy has existed.

This decentralization has been in response to changes in production techniques, distribution of goods and improvements in communications, which have made the inner city a relatively disadvantageous location. Such changes possibly explain the high death rate of inner London firms and the relocation of many others. If so, dispersal policy may have done little more than influence the choice of destination of relocating inner London firms.

It does not appear likely, therefore, that the dispersal policy of the GLC can have been directly responsible for a large part of the total job loss. The basic reason for the losses is the fact that inner London is now a relatively disadvantageous location not only for manufacturing but also and increasingly for service firms. Given this, is the policy change of the GLC likely to have much effect?

The movement of firms in previous periods for whatever reason may have indirectly affected the viability of remaining firms as a result of broken linkages and multiplier effects and initiated a process of cumulative decline.

The acceleration in the rate of employment decline in inner London since the mid 1960s, the high death rate of firms and the fact that service firms are also beginning to close may indicate that the spectre of such cumulative decline may be looming.

This rather indicates that the decision of the GLC to end decentralization (and that of the Department of Industry to relax IDC controls in inner London) may amount to too little, too late. A much more positive policy is required now.

Yours faithfully,
P. GRIPAIOS,
Division of Economics,
Thames Polytechnic,
Wellington Street,
London, SE18 6PF.
February 11.

'Monstrous fear' of bankruptcy

From Mr J. Munkman

Sir, I am pleased to see that the chartered accountants are being brave enough to grasp the nettle of unlimited professional liability. This should be taken up by the other professions, too timid so far to open their mouths alone, in order that strong and united representations may be made to limit the liability (say) to a maximum of £100,000 or ten times the fee paid.

Huge corporations like ICI do not have unlimited liability; aircraft, ships, even nuclear installations have by statute limited liability; no insurer would ever dream of issuing a policy without limit; so why should the ordinary professional man of modest means be exposed to the monstrous fear of bankruptcy and ruin for some quite small slip which falls below the standard of perfection?

The situation has been brought to a head by an undue extension of legal liability in several directions in recent years: this is partly due to the misguided efforts of some lawyers who wish to be thought "progressive", and thereby lose their sense of fair balance, and partly by the influence of the Law Commission which pays more deference to "social purpose" and, in particular, consumer protection, than to the equal scales of justice.

I give just some examples:

(1) Liability is said to be based on "negligence" but this does not mean "blameworthiness". It means falling short of whatever standard the court fixes, and this is often a counsel of perfection. "Negligence" is a wholly arbitrary and uncertain concept.

(2) Since the Hedley Byrne case in the House of Lords, liability may be incurred not only towards the client but towards anyone affected by advice or information given.

(3) Independent valuers and arbitrators may be liable to the losing party. Judges and advocates in court alone are exempt. For how long, one may ask? Such a unique privilege is likely to cause resentment, and there is nothing impossible in a Star Chamber of senior judges to adjudicate on the cost of unfortunate mistakes to which judges like everyone else are prone.

(4) Liability for consequential loss has been stretched to everything within the vague and arbitrary test of "foreseeability".

(5) The Law Commission is in draft a Bill to render exclusions and limitation clauses void except where the judge allows them. The arbitrary discretion of a judge is no protection to anyone. Such provisions are contrary to the tradition of English law, and have become far too fashionable.

A limit on professional liability could be conditional on having valid insurance to the amount. But it is adding insult to injury to make insurance compulsory, as happened to solicitors recently, without any protection above that limit in return.

I have not mentioned doctors, because damages for personal injuries rarely exceed £100,000. But in the United States, where awards are unpredictable, doctors are said to be avoiding the riskier areas of practice. There are signs that in this country too, much liability will make experts behave: their reports and opinions will so many qualifications that they will be useless.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MUNKMAN,
37 Park Square,
Leeds LS1 2PD.
February 11.

Government's 'indifference' to the small shopkeeper

From Mr J. Checkley

Sir, The refusal of the Government last night to allow Sir John Langford-Holt to introduce a private member's Bill aimed at giving greater freedom to small shopkeepers simply serves to underline the complete indifference of the Government towards independent shopkeepers and the community they serve.

The convenience store provides a very necessary service to local residents and it should be free to relate its services to the needs of that community. Where both husband and wife are working and have limited opportunity to shop during the week, then they have a need to shop either early in the morning, in the early evening or at weekends.

These stores also cater for mothers with young children and senior citizens who are unable to shop frequently in shopping centres because they cannot afford, or carry, large stocks of food. Their shopping is made much easier if they have the facility to buy food as and when they need it.

Far from stifling a move towards greater freedom from legislation for the small shopkeeper, the Government should encourage it, if they really have the interest of the public at heart.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHECKLEY,
Maid Marian retail services division,
Howardsgate,
Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire.
February 12.

'Buying British' –from South Korea

From Mr John Townshend

Sir, Convinced by recent exhortation that I should "Buy British" I have made a practice of doing so.

As a result I have uncovered a situation regarding which there has been a conspiracy of silence. The articles I have bought bearing the names of great British firms have had small lettering "Made in South Korea" or Taiwan or in other cheap labour countries.

Will Mr Shore elucidate please.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
1 Homefield Close,
Seaford,
Sussex.
February 2.

J·I·B

Extract from Accounts at 31st December, 1975.

	1975 £000	1974 £000
Issued Capital	10,800	10,800
Retained Profits	1,506	981
Subordinated Loans	4,941	4,258
Deposits	273,825	225,880
Loans	169,599	148,019
Total Assets	296,810	248,164
Profits before Taxation	1,825	1,682
after Taxation	849	780

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Equities wait for the trigger

able supports the widely new that the first phase bull market is now well nly exhausted and that s are drifting, waiting trigger which could take index up to around 450. st performing shares dur- e past three months have secondary stocks, com- on the receiving end of over bid such as Clover eston Pharmaceutical or who were left behind run up last year for reasons like Inter- l Computers or Reyrolle. arly, there is usually a ough reason for most of mpanies listed as the erformers. Big food re- now threatened by even margins, for instance en their shares fall. But market looks lethargic, r from lifeless and quite n react, as it did yester- fairly active trading, to uch as that coming out ca.

lopments in Africa of could upset more im- applecarts than the stock market, but that he general view among investors seems to be e news is good enough k the next phase of the rket before the Budget. overseas earnings by companies continuing m d alongside expanding conomies and with in- still coming down at ompany profits this year e 20-25 per cent higher inflation of, say, 15 per

the Government deter- gainst general reflation parently winning more for another round of income controls while signs of less restrictive olicies, the outlook for ext year is for another cent growth. But a comes policy could also tighter dividend con-

erest rates started to in, equities could be nded on yield considera- nd that is the short-term between now and pos- 0 in index terms by of the year. Beyond ourse depends on what hink is going to happen the end of 1977 and 78—an argument per- not staying in equities v reach 500.

ever given the increased assets in the United Kingdom—but the Arabs have been noticeably silent on their intentions, leaving other shareholders, as has happened so often in the past, in the dark as to the future of their company.

The shares fell sharply from their weekend level before recovering slightly on publication of the figures to end 4p off at 125p, to yield 5.3 per cent. On a prospective p/e of around 4.1, the shares look to be more than discounting the uncertainty that abounds, particularly given the possibility of a bid. But without a bid it must also be true that investors are going to be paying increasing attention to the question of whether Lonrho's hitherto successful management style can cope with the size of animal it has created.

First Quarter: 1975/76 1974/75
Capitalization £142m
Sales £233.9m (£101.4m)
Pre-tax profits £19m (£14.2m)

SHARE PERFORMANCE

FTA Index for 91 days to February 13 up 6.9%.

Industrial Stocks

Rises	
Caravans Int	146.7%
Weston Pharm	105.3%
Clover	102.5%
Manganese Bronze	92.9%
French Kier	85.7%
Ultra Electronic	82.9%
Int Computers	77.8%
Allied Insulators	68.6%
National Carbonising	68.4%
Redman Heenan	67.2%
Blackwood Morton	65.7%
John I. Jacobs	61.7%
Spirelle Group	61.5%
Crown House	61.1%
MFI	60.0%
Johnson Richards	57.3%
Reyrolle Parsons	57.1%
Hoveringham	56.8%
Mixed Concrete	56.0%
Lex Service	54.3%

Falls	
British Dredging	−35.7%
Bristol Plant	−30.3%
Beyer Peacock	−26.9%
James Scott	−26.7%
Francis Parker	−25.9%
Hawthorne Leslie	−24.6%
Sheaf Steam	−24.5%
Tesco	−23.8%
Reardon Smith	−22.5%
AD International	−22.4%
Ward White Group	−21.4%
William Lowe	−20.0%
John Laing	−19.7%
Normand Electric	−18.6%
Matthew Clarke	−18.6%
John Laing "A"	−18.2%
Sainsbury	−17.7%
Berry Wiggins	−17.8%
Beaverbrook	−17.4%
Smith & Nephew	−17.4%

Source: dataSTREAM

British Enkalon

Out of the recession

The downturn in the textile cycle from mid-1974—more pronounced than for 20 years—has tripped up many fibre producers with a stronger record than British Enkalon, including most of the European majors—ICI, Rhone-Poulenc, Montedison—and some of the Japanese.

Nevertheless, the scale of British Enkalon's losses—£5.96m before a tax credit of £3.71m on sales of £38.5m—is worrying, particularly as the intensification of cost saving measures in the second half did very little to cut back first half losses of £3.16m.

Tough competition in both the polyester and nylon markets has caused prices to weaken by more than 5 per cent when at least a 10 per cent increase was required to offset cost pressures. And though demand at the quality end of the market in tyre cord, conveyor belting and carpets has stood up reasonably well, the decline in the bread-and-butter clothing and household textiles markets has kept British Enkalon working some 35 per cent below capacity. In a company where breakeven is more like 80 per cent that is a recipe for disastrous losses.

Enkalon's trading picture has now started to improved but with the United Kingdom textile industry recovering more slowly than that in Europe, any marked improvement will have to wait until the second half of the current year.

Apart from the demand outlook, gearing is Enkalon's other main worry after the deteriorating cash position in 1974. To judge by the big jump in interest charges to £975,000 last year working capital requirements continued to escalate.

But according to the company that is now under control. Those thin straws in the wind helped the shares put on 1p to 21½p yesterday but a capitalization of £6.1m only underlines how speculative the shares still are.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £6.1m
Sales £38.5m (£40.3m)
Pre-tax loss £5.96m (£14,000*)
Earnings per share nil (3p)
Dividend gross 0.38p (0.37p)
* Profit.

Norsk Hydro

Increased interest costs

Norsk Hydro, the Norwegian chemicals, metals and oil group, has achieved a revenue surplus for the first time on its North Sea investment. But at the same time increased interest costs on loans covering North Sea development work cut into group profits. And in the six months to the end of December her pre-tax profits slipped 16 per cent to 97.8m Norwegian Kroner (£8.7m).

The group's 6.7 per cent stake in the Ekofisk oil and gas field is now income-producing. But the costs of development work on the Frigg field—in which the group holds a 33 per cent stake in the Norwegian sector, equivalent to around 15 per cent overall—have escalated dramatically, and the group has been borrowing heavily on the Euromarket to fund its share of the work.

Indeed, apart from the Kr520m (£44m) raised in last summer's rights issue, Norsk Hydro has taken on 80m Swiss Franks (£15.5m) in the form of 15-year loans, 125m Guilders (£23m), again as a 15-year debt, 100m Swiss Francs (£19.4m) at 10 years, and a further $50m (£25m) has recently been raised on the Eurodollar market.

Together, these loans are expected to cover the group's remaining North Sea commitments. By late 1977 or mid-1978, when the Frigg field is in full production, the balance of group earnings will begin to shift from the traditional chemicals, fertilizers and metals towards oil and gas. And by the mid-1980s it is estimated that over half of the group's earnings will be coming from the North Sea.

For the time being, Norsk Hydro is still affected by the downturn in demand for its fertilizer and metal products. However, the group has seen an upturn in the market for plastic raw materials and development work on its extensive petrochemical plant construction programme in Norway is progressing well.

Still, for most non-Norwegian investors the group remains essentially a North Sea stock and one which on an historic p/e of 19.5 on the Oslo price of Kr330, is unlikely to show its paces until the Frigg field joins Ekofisk as a revenue producer in two years time.

Interim 1975-76 (1974-75)
**Capitalization* 3,766m
Sales 2,126m (2,179m)
Pre-tax profits 97.8m (117m)
* *All figures in Norwegian kroner.*

Zambia and Zaire struggle with the economic repercussions of the Angolan civil war

In the shadow of the gunmen

The Foreign Secretary warned over the weekend of possible political repercussions in Zambia and Zaire after an MPLA success in the Angolan civil war. But what of the economic damage, in terms of hard cash as well as business confidence, to these neighbouring black African countries, and indeed what of the economic damage to war-torn Angola itself?

Surveying the events of 1975 we might conclude that all three countries should by now be on the verge of total insolvency. Such pessimism is overdone.

Zaire, as has been well publicized, is in deep trouble with her creditors. Problems began in 1974 when the copper price slumped from £1,400 to £600 per ton, in a matter of five months. Since then it has shown little inclination to move, and Cipec (the copper purchasers cartel) are continuing their 15 per cent production cutback until at least June, 1976.

For Zaire the slump in price meant a dramatic fall in international reserves (from $140m (about £70m) at the end of 1974 to $30m by August). Almost all of her gold reserves were sold off, and at the nadir of her liquidity fortunes foreign exchange reserves were as little as $6m when imports were running at $100m a month.

The final ignominy was struck in January, 1976, when the prestigious Tenke Fungurume copper project was suspended.

The timing of nationalization in Zaire has added to President Mobutu's difficulties. Conceived when copper prices were high, "Zaireanization" was announced in November, 1973. In January, 1974, petroleum products' distribution companies were nationalized, and by March, 1975, the process had been extended throughout much of the foreign owned sectors of the economy. Organizational difficulties, and a rapidly growing import bill (encouraged in the period when Mobutu saw Zaire as a possible leader of black Africa) merely compounded Zaire's economic misfortunes.

Thus, President Mobutu cannot blame the Angolan situation for all his troubles, yet the events on his southern border have tempered his economic optimism. The war has dislocated his export routes from copper producing Katanga (the state whose independence declaration triggered the bloody Congo crisis 16 years ago), and the MPLA has maintained Angolan control over the enclave of Cabinda (whose oil resources President Mobutu has eyed for some time). The Benguela Railway, which passes from copper mines to Lobito, was, until closed by the war, carrying 25 per cent of Zaire's copper to export markets.

The export route problem is far more serious for the Zambians, and although the country is not facing immediate debt servicing difficulties, her financial and economic crisis is as serious as that of Zaire, her fellow Cipec member. At the height of the copper price boom, the Benguela Railway was transporting 50 per cent of Zambia's copper to the coast, and until the closure the railway was moving 30,000 tonnes a month, three times the volume exported from Zaire.

Now virtually all the copper must travel along the Tan-Zam Railway, and even if this link were adequate, congestion at Dar es Salaam would prevent additional volume being handled. Some 60,000 tonnes are stockpiled at the Tanzanian port, and the Zambian Government has had to charter two additional vessels to cope with the backlog, and is negotiating with Kenya to reopen the Mombasa route. Indeed, should copper prices recover unexpectedly, Zambia would be unable to reap the full benefit.

As a result of the slump in copper, Zambia has been facing a serious liquidity problem for the past year, with reserves falling from $172m to below $50m in mid-year.

Because the country is 90 per cent dependent on copper for foreign exchange revenues, the effect of the cash shortage has been felt throughout the economy. An import licence scheme was introduced at the height of the crisis in mid-1975, and finally on January 28 President Kaunda declared a state of emergency. On the following day food and fertilizer price increases, of effectively more than 100 per cent, were announced.

Again Zambia has suffered the misfortune of backing the losers in the Angolan war. This may not prove to be as difficult an obstacle as it seems at first sight for Angola, once its political future is stabilized, will need all the foreign exchange it can raise. Hence strong pressure from the MPLA to encourage the Gulf Oil Corporation to reactivate its oil operations in Cabinda.

Zambia has been backing Unita in the war (for Unita held the vital railway), but whoever wins control of the railway will be fully aware that, in the past, 40 per cent of the railway's revenues were derived from the Zambian and Zairois shipments. Doubtless some hard bargaining could increase the freight charges imposed on the copper producers, but all sides recognize only too well the need to bring the link back.

The war has, of course, brought the Angolan economy to a virtual standstill. Some large industries are still attempting to produce at around 10 per cent of normal production levels, but several have had to cease operations during the hostilities.

The large diamond prospecting company, Condiama, has had to send its workers home.

Petrangol, whose oil refinery supplied Angola with all its needs, has been in a delicate position. Its crude oil produced in San Antonio de Zaire (recently captured by the MPLA and at one time held by the FNLA) was being exported to Europe. It was uncertain as to which side the revenues (temporarily banked in Europe) should eventually go.

Coffee sales from Luanda were suspended in September and the MPLA now has two years of coffee in stock.

The split in the country has led to innumerable legalistic problems: a privately owned bank, the Banco Pinto ad Sotto Mayor, nationalized by Portugal and now owned 51 per cent by the Angolan Government, is wondering which Angolan movement now holds the shares. And in London, in November, the International Coffee Agreement talks were suspended when Angola was represented by both the MPLA and the FNLA/Unita group.

In terms of hard economics, therefore, Angola is in the most precarious short-term position, whereas the long-term potential is good. The former Portuguese "jewel" is potentially one of the wealthiest black African countries (see table). The bitterness of the conflict, as well as being a reflection of internal division, is ample demonstration of the value of the prize at stake.

Until oil production (80 per cent from Cabinda) became of such importance, Robusta coffee was the colony's leading export. Exploitation of mineral resources have only scratched the surface, although diamond production requires additional mining and exploration to maintain production levels. Manganese and iron ore resources are believed to be in abundance; the Cassinga iron ore reserves in the south (in which there have been substantial involvement from West Germany) are estimated at 1,000 million tons.

New investment in manufacturing (as opposed to mining) was running at $50m per annum prior to independence, and familiar names such as Reckitt & Colman, Crown Cork, Firestone, General Tire, Bats, ICI, have been investing in the economy. All is now, of course, in abeyance pending the cessation of hostilities, but it would be very surprising if even a Marxist MPLA government prevented foreign investors from assisting the economy to tap its vast potential.

Richard O'Brien

President Kaunda: suffered the misfortune of backing the losers.

President Mobutu: cannot blame Angolan situation for all his troubles.

LEADING EXPORTING NATIONS IN BLACK AFRICA
(1974 data in US $ millions)

	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
Angola	1202	614	+588
Gabon	979	360	+619
Ivory Coast	1214	969	+245
Nigeria	9567	2737	+6830
Zaire	1303	1389	−86
Zambia	1406	912	+494

Source: International Monetary Fund

Anthony Rowley, Insurance Correspondent, on the problems of the marine insurer

Too few risks, too many losses

There is a classical "underwriting cycle" in insurance whereby a period of profitable underwriting induces increased competition and rate cutting so that the cycle swings into a loss phase. Competition then diminishes, rates rise again and the profits phase reappears.

As with any other manifestation of a free market operating to correct its own excesses, this process can be a lengthy and painful one which hurts many more than those whose folly precipitates the swing. This is probably nowhere more true than in the marine insurance market whose present trough looks as wide as it is deep.

The cycle of the marine underwriters' fortunes reached its least peak from the mid-1960s onwards after a series of disasters led to premium rates being raised universally. Several good underwriting years followed, culminating in the record profits for 1972, the latest year for which the underwriting account has been closed.

What happened after that to cause Mr C. O. Gibb, chairman of the Lloyd's Underwriters Association, to suggest that the 1974 account will be the "most depressing for a decade" with the prospect of worse to come. And it is a story of some alarming new problems amplifying the usual causes of downswing in the cycle.

Good underwriting years brought in the usual competition from those whose principal concern was to gain access to the heavy cash flows which characterize insurance business. The attractions of investing these premiums to take advantage of universally high interest rates in the early 1970s blinded the less prudent to fundamental principles of good underwriting.

The competition from New York, where "The Syndicate", a group of tariff companies writing hull business, dominate the market, and from Scandinavia and Europe was now augmented by that from Tokyo, prosperous and anxious to make new inroads into the marine underwriting market.

Rates began to decline and a few voices from London and elsewhere began to urge caution but, as Mr F. H. Hunter, chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, recalled at that association's annual meeting yesterday the marine market generally was in no mood to listen to such warnings.

For those were the "exciting days when shipowners all over the world, aided and abetted by a compliant banking fraternity, were ordering more and yet more tonnage" much of it in the VLCC, ULCC and LNG categories. If rates were declining there appeared to be an ever increasing total volume of premiums against which to set underwriting risks.

These halcyon days disappeared almost overnight as the slump in world trade brought about a marked reduction in shipping movements, particularly in tanker voyages, following the quadrupling of Opec crude oil prices. This was exacerbated by the reopening of the Suez Canal and the development of land bridge operations and oil pipelines in many parts of the world.

Today, as Mr Hunter continued, "the shipowning and shipbuilding world is suffering the worst slump since the early 1930s", a period, he added rather ominously, "from which it was rescued only by the stimulus of rearmament".

The result is that by the end of 1975 some 46 million tons deadweight of shipping were laid up around the world. According to Mr Edwin Rainbow, chairman of the Institute of London underwriters, representing the company market rather than Lloyd's, there was a massive rise in laid-up tanker tonnage in 1975, involving some 500 vessels.

When vessels are laid up, the annual "navigating premium" is replaced by a reduced premium to cover risks while the vessel is laid up. Because the tanker market slumped so quickly and so dramatically in 1975 underwriters are faced with returning to shipowners substantial amounts of the annual navigation premiums which were paid at the start of the year.

An administrative headache which threatens to complicate the "run off" of claims on the 1975 account, this is however, by no means the worst problem associated with laying up which confronts the underwriters.

A vessel laid up is by no means "in cotton wool" as far as insurance risks are concerned. The armada of tankers laid up in Eleusis Bay in Greece for example is at the mercy of winds which sweep down from the north. At least one Lloyd's underwriter's nightmare is of one vessel breaking loose from its moorings in the bay and acting as a battering ram against the others. Likewise there is a constant threat from typhoons to those vessels laid up in Hongkong and, while the Norwegian fjords may appear to offer a perfect haven of rest the Norwegians have begun to object on grounds of "visual pollution".

True, the hazardous congestion of tankers in such seaways as the English Channel and in the Straits of Malacca has reduced with the slump but unfortunately for the marine underwriters there have been other adverse factors at work to negative benefits such as these.

By causes which, in the absence of any other information, can only be attributed to the law of sheer perversity, the tanker slump has coincided with a series of record shipping losses. First the $30m Kriti Sun blew up after being struck by lightning off Singapore last October, then the Norwegian tanker, Berge Istra—70 per cent of whose $27m insured value was placed in London—went down in the Pacific. Hardly had 1976 begun than the $50m supertanker Olympic Bravery ran aground on the Ushant Rocks off the north-west coast of France.

To quote Mr Hunter of the LUA again: "A particularly worrying feature of the hull insurance which has become increasingly apparent in the last two or three years, is the growing dependence of the shipping fraternity on fewer, larger and much more highly valued units. Values up to $150m are becoming commonplace. The principles of spread of risk are becoming more and more difficult to apply."

In all, according to Lloyd's Intelligence, world shipping casualties last year amounted to a record £122m compared with £117m in 1974. This covers major losses and damage to vessels, not including Berge Istra, and takes no account of the smaller tonnage lost or damaged.

The figures also reflect the huge inflation of recent years in repair costs, a trend which may, however, be ameliorated somewhat by the fact that the shipping slump is likely to ease the total workload on repair yards.

It may also lead to a quicker runoff of claims against the open years of a marine underwriting account, the period before the account can be closed, when all claims have been received. This in itself might have a corrective effect because one of the problems with marine underwriting is the time lag before profits or losses are clearly visible.

An insurer taking a direct line on a marine risk cannot close his account until all claims have been reported to him and he in turn has been able to notify all those parties—probably running into hundreds—with whom he has reinsured. Apparently there are signs, however, that the reinsurance market is beginning to react more quickly and more strongly to loss experience and in time this could have the effect of helping to harden rates throughout the marine market.

There was, moreover, some indication at the International Union of Marine Insurance Conference in Tokyo last September that insurance markets other than the London one—still by far the most important in world terms, although it is difficult to quantify its stake because of the ramifications of reinsurance—are aware of the need for more realistic premium rates.

Meanwhile the problem remains one of too many underwriters chasing too few risks and chasing them into new areas such as cargo insurance, where they are also causing problems, because of the slump in the hull market.

Lloyd's whose individual underwriting "Names" are arguably more quickly aware of the need for an underwriting profit than is a more amorphous company, is particularly concerned at how the company market, in London as well as overseas, is apparently still happy to write business for the investment income in some cases. Company agents and brokers are blamed, moreover, for seeking insurance capacity overseas at rates which in time tend to depress the international market.

Few doubt, however, that in time the cycle will right itself again though only after some fingers have been badly burnt. The LUA helps to put the situation into context in its latest annual report with a quote from the report 50 years ago.

This says: "Regarding marine insurance, underwriters are still experiencing anxious times. Constant efforts are, however, being pursued to restore underwriting to a sound basis but the present unsatisfactory economic conditions, couples with unbridled competition, retard the attainment of any appreciable results."

Business Diary: Minor Forty-Niner • Chrysler's Freshney

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urrough is chairman Burrough, the London of Beefeater Gin, and ador. He's often in d States, where Beef- opular, and over the become friendly with ford, president of the Maritime Museum of

endship has led in a t sort of way to one lder goings-on in the ial year of American ence, with a British agreeing to help these olonials to do their thing in as fine a possible.

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ea is that the barque, o be the sole survivor 00 or so sailing ships verged on San Fran- the gold rush of '49, e reinstated in that

Karl Kortum, director an Francisco Maritime who first found the rly 10 years ago. He ford, who—when bi- l year was being -called Burrough and o to intercede in Lon- Frank Mitchell, man- ector of The Falkland ompany.

l, Burrough, Frank ormer director of our onal Maritime Museum maritime lawyer, all met recently in the appropriately nautical-historical environs of Greenwich.

The upshot is that Mitchell, whose chartered wool-trading company owns the jetty, agreed to sell the hulk to the Americans for one dollar.

All the Americans have to do is to make good the jetty. They're now trying to raise the money for the repairs and for the housing of the boat and to talk the United States Navy into transporting the hulk to 'Frisco as a training exercise.

Front seat

Probably the hottest seat in Chrysler's restructured United Kingdom management—although vacant since the end of last year—is being taken over by Malcolm Freshney who has been running the company's operations in southern Ireland.

Now he becomes director in charge of the Linwood complex near Glasgow where later this year Chrysler—under its £162m rescue deal with the government—will be concentrating all of its solely British-made car assembly operations.

Freshney, a former infantry lieutenant-colonel who served in Burma during the last war, joined the old Rootes group in 1957 before the Chrysler takeover. He has held senior jobs in Mexico, Canada and the United States before taking over as managing director in Ireland in 1966.

At Linwood he takes on the job previously held by Scott Glover, who left Chrysler towards the end of last year to go to Massey-Ferguson, a move which apparently had no connection with the American-owned car firm's financial crisis or its subsequent dealings with the Government.

Freshney has a first-class record in Ireland where Chrysler cars are assembled from parts made in the United Kingdom. He increased output fivefold and stepped up Chrysler's share of the Irish car market from 4 to 15 per cent.

At Linwood he will be in charge of some of the key elements in Chrysler's massive reorganization programme, including the transfer this summer of Avenger car production from Coventry and the introduction of planned new models. In addition to car assembly Linwood has the key bodymaking and component manufacturing operations. In fact it will be making the whole of Chrysler's British car range apart from the engines which will still come from the Stoke plant at Coventry. The Ryton assembly plant at Coventry will shortly be putting together cars from French-made components.

The Linwood labour force is not the easiest to cope with but Freshney's style is said to be based on "cooperation not confrontation". His job in Ireland will be taken over by Michael Rowe from Chrysler's central sales and marketing department where he has been director in charge of fleet sales. Chrysler will be announcing some other management changes later this week.

High flyer

Robert Haack, who was appointed on Friday as interim chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation insists that he will only be in the job for a "short time". But he won't say how short is short, and the feeling is that it may be longer than he anticipates.

Haack was chosen to replace Daniel Haughton at Lockheed primarily because he has considerable stock market experience, a reputation for honesty and integrity, and has shown skill as an administrator. One of his prime jobs now is to work out a consent decree with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the matter of bribes and past Lockheed secret balance sheets tricks.

Lockheed's Robert Haack

The decree is essential before the company can go ahead with a plan to convert some of its bank loans into preferred shares and the lack of an agreement with the SEC has thrice forced a postponement of the company's annual meeting.

Haack has the experience to deal with these matters and he probably will run Lockheed until they are resolved and also until a special committee of the directors has finalized an internal investigation into bribes and found someone in the company who was not involved in these "questionable practices" and who therefore can become the new permanent chairman.

Haack was president of the New York Stock Exchange for five years and when he retired from that post in 1972 he said that he wanted to step out of the spotlight.

He took directorships in a whole host of companies, including Lockheed, Avis, Signal, Merrill Lynch and Nabisco and clearly looked forward to the quiet life at his home in a Washington suburb.

Haack now, however, seems back in the spotlight. His appointment to the Lockheed chairmanship was probably the least welcome of his birthday presents; he turned 59 on Sunday. He will be assisted in all top Lockheed management decisions by two men who clearly are front-runners to become the next permanent chairman—Roy Anderson, 55, who was appointed a vice chairman in charge of finance last October and Lawrence Kitchen, 52, who became president of the company last October.

Haack, the son of a Milwaukee insurance executive, took a business administration masters degree from Harvard University in 1940. Then he held various jobs in the stock brokerage business before becoming head of the New York exchange in 1967, only to preside over the brokerage business during a period of immense difficulties and controversy.

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Years ended October	1973 £	1974 £	1975 £
Group turnover	28.7m	41.3m	51.0m
Group profit	593,994	670,330	781,078
Tax provision	271,801	359,659	451,264
Dividends	80,393	86,015	91,405
Earnings per ord. share	9.2p	8.9p	9.4p
Net assets per ord. share	56.3p	63.1p	65.7p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary Colonial House, Tooley Street, London SE1 2PU

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on pages 22 & 23

SECRETARIAL

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01-583 7011

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TRANSFER BOOKS

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF HOLDERS of Ordinary Stock of the Company will be closed from 20th March 1976 to 15th April 1976, both dates inclusive.
O. H. JOHNSON, Secretary.
54 Lombard Street, E.C.3.
17th February 1976.

PUBLIC NOTICES

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
LOST CERTIFICATE
It is proposed to issue a new Certificate to replace the one described below that is stated to have been lost or destroyed. Anyone possessing the missing certificate or objecting to the issue of a new one should at once notify H.M. Land Registry, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PH.
Charge Certificate Freehold Title No. SK35370-7. Factory in Central Way, East Bedfont. Proprietor: Fraser Properties Ltd. of Willow Lane, Mitcham.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish of Holy Trinity with Christ Church, Whitehaven, in the diocese of Carlisle. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at 36 The Gardens, Coach Road, Whitehaven, Cumbria; 17 Irish Street, Whitehaven, Cumbria; 19 Hillcrest Avenue, Whitehaven, Cumbria. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 22nd March 1976.

LEGAL NOTICES
(also on page 14)

In the Matter of THE BUTTON PARTNERSHIP Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 5th day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to the undersigned LEONARD C. CURTIS of 5 Bentinck Street, London W1M 6JE the Joint Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 11th day of February 1976.
LEONARD C. CURTIS,
MARTIN JOHN SPENCER,
Liquidators.

THE COMPANIES' ACT 1948 in the Matter of WHITFIELD (SURREY) Ltd.
By Order of the High Court of Justice dated 13th October, 1975, I, VERNON CHARLES MURRELL, FCCA, of 56 Friends Road, Croydon, CR0 1EB have been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.
V. C. MURRELL, Liquidator.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1976.

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Business Notices

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Profit-taking under the African shadow

Though the number of bargains struck was almost 50 per cent higher than on Friday, the London stock market lacked impetus yesterday.

The result was that the events in Africa played a more than usually significant part in the proceedings and most stocks with connexions there were marked down at the start of trading.

Prices tended to go firmer as the day progressed, but at the closing calculation the *FT* Index was still 5.3 down to 400.2. Its low point was reached at 1 pm when it was off by 6.2 points.

The general tone was not helped by a degree of profit-taking, though dealers emphasized that offerings were small.

National Carbonising fell 3p to 29p, possibly on the quiet behaviour of the oil stocks in which it has an interest. But the cold snap is helping trading, and the group has moved swiftly to weed out lossmakers. Interest now centres on dividend prospects. Last year it paid only 10 per cent and there was no interim dividend this time. But in 1972 it paid 28 per cent.

Steady demand for short-dated Government stocks drove prices up by about an ½ to 3-16 of a point. Dealers said that the market was still benefiting from Friday's disclosure of an improvement in Britain's trade deficit and the further deceleration in the pace of inflation.

In addition, yields on short-dated stocks are still said to be comparatively cheap. However, long-dated stocks suffered from profit-taking as some investors concluded that they could not expect any further capital gains in this section in the near term. After showing rises of ¼ point at one stage, long-dated stocks slid back to close unchanged from Friday night.

De Beers was the most active stock of the day and also the worst hit by African sentiment with a drop of 21p to 265p. Others in the same boat were Standard Chartered Bank, off 13p to 450p, Cape Industries 11p to 143p and Turner & Newall 7p to 160p.

Gold shares, of course, also came in for some hefty setbacks. Among the worst were St Helena, down by £1.25 to £20.50, Vaal Reefs, which gave up £1 to £17.75, and President Brand £17.75 and Western Holdings £24.12, both easier by 87p.

Among the "blue chips", Beechams 346p, Glaxo 368p and Fisons 384p all gave up 4p. ICI, with results later in the week, lost 2p to 378p, with dealers already discounting profits and looking to a forecast as the more significant point.

The decision of Iran to cut prices took its toll of oil shares with BP off 10p to 578p and Shell losing 8p to 380p. The new Lasmo Scot units dipped 10½p to 184½p, while a late statement on finances helped Tricentrol to put on 2p to 60p, after 61p, in after-hours trading.

Rhodesian bonds were clipped back in some places by as much as 12 points, while some South African industrials suffered.

Now that Avon Rubber is moving towards restoring its dividend, small investors see the attraction of the shares on, say, a two-year basis. Last week's interest persisted yesterday and in a thin market the shares added a couple of pence to 74p.

Typical were Greatermans Stores, down 35p to 300p and Rembrandt, 15p to 175p.

The potential effects of the Guyana nationalization on Booker McConnell clipped 13p to 134p from the shares even though the move has been expected for some time. Both Dalgety 8p to 247p and Fitch Lovell 4p to 63p were lower after profits had been taken.

The prospect of lower earnings tomorrow from P & O, mentioned here, had the shares off by 4p to 108p while on the bid front both Emu Wine, up 15p to 165p, and Coated Metals, 4p to 111p, went firmer while awaiting further developments.

After recent weakness, the banks had a rather better day, the two ends of the range being National Westminster, down 5p to 250p, and Lloyds, better by 3p to 250p. Sun Alliance lost 5p to 438p and was the worst of the major insurances.

In properties, Burton met with some good investment demand and put on 4p to 43p, but more typical were MEPC, down 2p to 83p, and Land Securities, off a penny to 184p. The worst was Haslemere which gave up 6p to 196p. Another firm financial spot was R. P. Martin with a gain of 4p to 67p.

The expected change in control at Sussex building group, John M. Newton, reported in this newspaper, had the shares firmer at 42p, while Feedex, up 3p to 31p, Simms 41p and Harold Perry 77p all benefited from week-end press comment. Securicor continued to be helped by last week's results and put on another 2p ...

Imperial Group is ... report recently and ... firmly at 84p, but ... American Tobacco gave ... to 347p.

After-hours trading pr... be quiet with gold shar... South African industrials ... up more ground. Gilts he... ing positions, but ins... had a tendency to go ... Overseas banks were ... spot.

Equity turnover on Jan... was £57m (14,368 bu... According to Exchange ... graph, active stocks ye... were De Beers, Cons... Gold Fields, GEC, ICI, ... American Tobacco, P & ... Charter Consolidated, ... Metropolitan, Lonrho, ... Brown, Cape Industries, ... Scot units, Lloyds Ba... Spirella.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total
W. W. Ball (25) Fin	0.74	0.71	2/4	1.5
Chas Baynes (10) Fin	1.72	1.55	26/4	2.72
Br Enkalon (25) Fin	0.25	0.25	—	0.25
Drayton Premier (25) Fin	4.0	3.6	1/4	5.4
Jentique (5) Int	0.22	0.21	1/4	—
Meldrum Inv (25) Fin	0.97	0.87	29/3	1.5
NY & Gartmore (25) Fin	0.3	0.8	1/4	0.3
Orme Dev (10) Int	1.1	1.0	10/4	—
Peko-W'pend Int	7.5*	7.5*	15/4	—
Press Tools (10) Int	0.57	0.57	9/4	—
Thermal Syndi Fin	1.51	1.35	1/4	2.51

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per sha... where in Business News dividends are shown on a gross ba... establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. *Cents pe...

Premier Oil, Ball & Coll, plan talks

By Terry Byland

Premier Consolidated Oilfields and its technical managerial associate Ball & Collins (Oil & Gas) "plan" to hold long-rumoured merger talks.

But a snag could be the attitude of London United Investments, holder of more than 20 per cent of the Premier equity, whose chief executive was quoted this weekend as saying that "Ball & Collins has nothing to offer Premier".

The two companies have been partners in a North Sea exploration which has proved unfruitful so far. Premier, with oil extraction interests in Trinidad and in California, made £263,000 last year. Ball & Collins, with an after-tax loss of £26,000 in 1974, has shown interest in obtaining a public quotation for its shares.

Mr Rupert Lascelles, managing director of Premier, said that there was "no question" of Premier using cash for any proposed deal. At least one, and perhaps more, drilling in the North Sea was planned this year, and it was felt that, in view of the close association between Premier and Collins, the alternative to a merger was to end the links—a move which would pose difficulties.

The decision to hold preliminary discussions was taken on February 11. Mr Lascelles emphasized that the negotiations were "nowhere near a price" and that yesterday's statement came only because of press comment.

Business appointments

Boots chief for Metal Box board

Dr Gordon Hobday, chairman and chief executive of The Boots Company, has been made a non-executive director of Metal Box.

Mr S. E. Taylor, a director of the Hodge Group, has become chief financial executive. Mr W. C. Harding has been made managing director of Hodge Finance and, in addition, managing director of the instalment credit division of the Hodge Group.

Mr M. H. Davenport has been appointed comptroller of Williams & Glyn's Bank in succession to Mr J. J. Wolfe, who has retired.

Mr I. A. J. Anderson has been made a director of John Lewis. He is the partnership's director of management services. Mr J. Brettingham Smith has retired as director of buying, hard furnishings.

Mr D. C. Berry has joined the board of British Land.

Mr R. J. Hurn has become a director of International Stores.

Mr David Margand has been appointed marketing and sales director of the closures and plastics division of United Glass. He replaces Mr John Griffin, who recently became the division's managing director.

Mr H. S. Swallow, deputy chairman of Courage, is retiring from the board of Imperial Group on March 23 and from the board of Courage on April 30. He will also be retiring from his other directorships in or associated with the Courage group with the exception of his directorship of Courage and Barclay.

Mr J. A. Dunn has been made a director of Fenchurch Group Brokers International and Mr A. J. Robinson a director of Fenchurch Life and Pensions Consultants. Mr I. R. Leishman and Mr C. Waite join the board of Fenchurch Construction Insurance Brokers.

Mr F. J. Burroughs has become managing director of Wettern Brothers.

Mr R. W. B. Morton is joining Harris and Dixon as director of personnel. Mr M. W. Pragnell becomes director of development.

Mr J. S. Ellison has joined the board of Blakes (Norfolk Broads Holidays).

Morice Tozer agrees to Howden's £6.5m

Acquisition-minded Alexander Howden (it bought Halford Shead last month) has now agreed terms for buying Morice Tozer & Beck (Holdings), originally announced on January 9. Through a share exchange and cash it is to buy MTB for £6.49m. Like Haford, MTB is a specialist group of Lloyd's brokers.

For every MTB "A" ordinary, eight Howden ordinary shares and £19.36 cash are offered. Howden is also offering to buy all the 10,000 of the 4.9 per cent preference shares of MTB for £1 each in cash, if the offer goes unconditional.

The MTB board considers the terms reasonable and unanimously recommends shareholders to accept. TKM Investments, Blackriars Nominees and the directors of MTB holding 50.59 per cent of the total voting rights have irrevocably agreed to accept. Blackfriars Nominees is also to accept the preference offer for its 5,000 holding (representing a further 2.2 per cent of total voting rights).

Howden confirms its January forecast of a minimum £10m before tax for 1975 (against £8.10m). This excludes Halford's contribution, estimated at about £1.45m.

Howden plans to pay at least 3.29p against 3.288p gross for 1975, the most allowed. The directors of MTB estimate pre-tax profits for the same period at a minimum £1.1m.

The activities of the two complement each other. It is intended that MTB keeps its identity. In time, the benefits of cost-savings from shared services will start to show up.

Schroders acted for Howden and Barings for MTB.

Transp Dev Aust raise interim

In the half-year to December 31, the turnover of Transport Development Australia (70 per cent owned by Transport Development of the United Kingdom) rose by 7 per cent to $A5.86m (about £3.7m). But profits before tax fell by 6.9 per cent to $A884,000 (£553,000). Yet lower tax meant that a share improved slightly from 12.10 to 12.23 cents.

Raising the interim payment from 4 cents (8 per cent) to 4.5 cents (9 per cent), the board reports that the management of trading companies responded well to the severe business downturn. The results achieved, while including an acquisition, are "particularly satisfactory", as in the comparable period all trading companies were at peak capacity.

TDA's current half-year has started at better than last year.

Thermal riding out the slump

At the high-technology end of the silica and oxide ceramics business Thermal Syndicate is unique in Britain. As an independent producer of refractory materials, the Newcastle-based group rode out recession.

In the year to October 31 last Thermal turned in far-better-than-forecast pre-tax profits. They were 5 per cent up on 1973-74's total at £951,000. Turnover rose by 19 per cent to £6.9m. Dividends go up by the most allowed to 3.87p gross a share.

Much of the second-half improvement followed from surprisingly good profits from the United States subsidiary; the new special metals division; and unexpectedly profitable sales of knowledge and equipment to Iron Curtain countries.

Sir John Paget, chairman, hopes that the group will match 1974-75's second-half profits in the first six months of the current year. This implies a full year's profit before tax of at least £1m. At 44p the shares yield 8.8 per cent on a p/e of 5.4.

Jentique retreating but orders are good

Though the turnover of Jentique (Holdings), the maker of furniture and clocks, advanced 21 per cent to £4.15m, the pre-tax profits for the half year to last December dived from £330,000 to £311,000 and earnings a share from 0.6p to 0.57p. The interim dividend rises from 0.31p gross to 0.35p.

Mr Fred Crosland, who heads this Norfolk-based group, says that furniture orders in the second six months ensure full production until the end of the year on June 30. Despite competition in clocks, the order inflow has been good though prospects are obscure.

Morocco seeks fresh loan up to $300m

Morocco is seeking a 5-year Eurocurrency loan of up to $300m from a syndicate led by Union des Banques et Francaises. It will carry a coupon 1.625 per cent above Eurodollar inter-bank rate. Last summer, Morocco raised $200m over seven years at 1.625 points "above" from a syndicate led by Citicorp International Bank and UBAF.

Banking sources said the UBAF loan is "similar in principle" to the loan of up to $500m which Bank of America is at present arranging for Algeria.

Orme margin pressure eases

The shares of residential builder and developer Orme Developments eased yesterday on the figures for the six months to October 31. They showed pre-tax profits down from £883,000 to £806,000.

Pressure on margins was chiefly to blame but happily this has now ceased. Turnover rose slightly from £5.21m to £5.77m.

After special items of £66,000 earnings a share dropped from 2.4p to 1.82p. The items relate to land written down after an adverse planning decision. The half-time payment is up from 1.55p gross to 1.69p.

Dorrington rally

After a tumble in 1974-75 from a pre-tax profit of £554,000 to a loss of £764,000, Dorrington Investment has cheered up. The half yearly results to December 31 show a rise from £157,000 to £227,000 in pre-tax profits. There is again no interim payment but the board expects to pay a final equivalent to the 1.184p for the year to June 30, 1974.

The current trading period will be changed from June 30 to March 31, 1976. For the second-half year trading remains buoyant, and profits are still good, the board says. A block of 59 flats at Rutland Gate in south-west London has been bought.

Row brews at Sekers

A boardroom row has broken out at Sekers International—formerly West Cumberland Silk Mills—over the departure of Mr Jean Baudrand, a director and joint managing director of the company. In a statement issued through his solicitors yesterday, Mr Baudrand said he was "not a consenting party" to the board's decision last week under which he left his two posts. A spokesman added: "There will be a claim against the company for compensation."

In the company's last annual report his beneficial holding, together with family interests, was put at 340,625 shares out of a total issued capital of 5.3m shares. Yesterd... Gordon Hay, chairman, ... to comment.

P & O gets £3 for Cathay st...

Swire Pacific is ... $HK37.6m (£3.7m) for ... Steam Navigation's ... shares in Cathay Holdin... stake represents 60 per ... P & O's 31 per cent ho... Cathay, and the deal w... at $2.4 a share. Swire ... in which London sh... John Swire & Sons h... per cent interest, will ... 87.5 per cent stake in ... Pacific.

One of the key aspect... deal concerns Cathay H... 60 per cent-owned sul... Cathay Pacific Airway... result of the deal with ... Swire Pacific will have ... per cent interest in the ... Swire Pacific has ... higher profits for 197... board predicts that ne... will rise from $51m to ... before extraordinary i...

Greenbank expan...

Greenbank Industri... ings has formed a new ... called Pipe Profiling ... ment. It will make an ... range of pipe fabricatin... nery developed by M... Hall. Greenbank has ... Hall £26,000 for the ... good will and plant fo... the machinery.

The company hold... cent of the share ca... PPE, with Mr Hall ... family holding the ... Greenbank says that ... tube used worldwide ... tinue to grow. It ... some designs, so far ... only as "one-off speci... be further developed ... as standard items.

Impala knocked

Impala Platinum has ... tale to tell. Pre-tax ... the six months to end-... fell from R25.6m ... But the Rand de... accounted for R5.89m.

The second interim ... dividend halves from ... cents, and the board ... that the market for ... and platinum group m... well as for nickel, cont... languish.

MERGER CLEARED

Proposed merger betwe... Photographic and West... maceuticals not to be re... Monopolies Commission.

Briefly

AMC CUTS RATE

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation's lending rate of interest for new variable-rate loans completed on and after February 17, 1976, will be reduced from 14 to 12.5 per cent per annum. The lending rate of interest for new fixed-rate loans remains at 14.75 per cent. The lending rate of interest for existing variable rate loans will remain at 14 per cent until June 1, 1976, the date of the next half-yearly review.

CHARLES BAYNES

Turnover for 1975, £1.16m (£972,000). Profit, after tax, £79,000 (£73,000). Total payment, 4.2p gross (3.81p).

CONSOLIDATED COMMERCIAL

Listing for Consolidated Commercial's ordinary shares cancelled at company's request. Over 98 per cent has been acquired by Rubislaw Investment Trust.

LINEK CONCRETE MACHINERY

In response to recent rights issue of 2.4m ordinary shares of 10p each, 2.09m shares (87.2 per cent) have been taken up and the other 307,603 shares sold in the market at a net price in excess of the subscription price.

SMITH HOLDINGS

Proposed acquisition by Smith Holdings (Whitworth) of Hodson (Machinery) is not now to proceed. But Smith is continuing to look for further expansion opportunities.

BABCOCK & WILCOX

Babcock has completed the purchase of Kina Holdings (Hadleigh) from the Receiver, Mr Roger Cork, of W. H. Cork, Gully for £150,000. Kina's water-jetting business will form part of Babcock's construction equipment group.

DRAYTON PREMIER INV

Revenue for 1975, £1.76m (£1.62m), after tax, £1.32m (£1.25m). Total payment, 8.31p gross (7.46p). Net asset value per ordinary share at Dec 31, 226p (144p a year earlier).

Tricentrol values assets at £24m

Tricentrol has estimated the market value of its developed oil and natural gas assets in North America at £24m. This was on June 30 last. It compares with an unaudited value of about £10m given in its balance sheet of that date, and is based on a going concern valuation with a 15 per cent discount. The shares duly closed 2p up at 60p.

The company says that it now has a good borrowing base in North America to finance further oil and gas projects in the area. As of June 30, the group says the undiscounted total net future operating income from its present known proven North American oil and gas reserves is estimated at £65.3m. Of this Canada acounted for £34.1m, its Montana gas interests £29.7m, Texas £526,000 and its other United States interests £899,000.

The company reports that the financing arrangements for its 9.1 per cent stake in the Thistle Field in the North Sea have reached an "advanced state" of documentation. These will cover the bridging loan repayments, and finance its share of continuing expenditure for developing the field.

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International tenders are invited for:
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Companies interested may obtain copies of the specifications from Départment Approvisionnements/Stocks—A.L.T.R.A. 114, rue de Tripoli HUSSEIN-DEY Algiers.
Tenders accompanied by the necessary documentation should be placed in two sealed envelopes bearing the words:
"A NE PAS OUVRIR-SOUMISSION APPEL D'OFFRES No. 02/76 FOURNITURE ET INSTALLATION D'UN DOUBLE JOINTING AUTOMATIQUE MOBILE A HASSI-MESSAOUD".
and be sent to A.L.T.R.A.-2, Bld Mohamed V-ALGIERS to arrive by not later than 15th March 1976.
Tenderers will remain bound by their offers for a period of 90 days.
Any tender which does not comply with the above regulations will not be considered.

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Principals should contact Messrs. Charles Coleman & Co., Solicitors, 27 Marlow Rd., Maidenhead, Berks.

INVESTORS CAPITAL TRUST LIMITED

Report for year to 30th November, 1975

● Results for the year ended 30th November:

	1975	197...
Valuation of Investments	£61,590,000	£39,07...
Net Assets per 25p share	80.8p	42.8
Gross Revenue	£2,028,000	£2,074...
Ordinary Dividend	1.00p	1.00

● Earnings reflect the first full year's impact o... 1974 policy changes. The Dividend is maintaine... earnings in the year to November 1976 ... expectations, the Directors hope to recomme... slightly higher dividend.

● At the end of the Company's year, 63% of ... fund was invested overseas, including 42% in ... America and 12% in Japan.

● During the year Net Assets per share incr... by 88% and there has been a further rise sinc... year end.

● The A.G.M. will be held on Tuesday, 9th M... Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained ... the Secretary.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Agnew start Heralds rights issue by Sel Tst

By Desmond Quigley

Uncertainty surrounding the new nickel venture in West Australia, in which Selection Trust has a net 55 per cent stake and M.I.M. Holdings Ltd, has been lifted: mine is expected to be in production by late 1978, but at a rate of only 10,000 tonnes of nickel a year.

Selection Trust will have to raise about $A57.75m as its part of the total financing, and this makes it virtually certain that the issue will make a rights issue this year. The company has been a rights favourite for some year now, and increased its authorised share capital at last annual meeting. It has been widely believed, however, that Selection would only go to the market when it had definite news that it was proceeding with either Agnew or the Decision project in Canada.

Mr Charles Court, Premier of Western Australia, said the plan was to develop a 10,000-tonne-a-year mine using the high grade sulphide deposit close to the surface.

So far some $A20m has been spent; a further $A30m will be needed to bring the mine to production without waiting for inflation. An additional $A30m will be wanted in five years after production.

The output of 10,000 tonnes of nickel a year is about a third of original projections, but the mining charges for such a project apparently were prohibitive. The initial deposits will be mined are high-

Shamah Action of US lawyers

Shamah, near its first anniversary as the Burmah Shareholders Action Group is carrying its battle with the Government across the Atlantic. In view of the substantial American shareholdings in Burmah, the group is now instructing American attorneys. This follows suggestions from a number of American stockholders.

The Action Group is doing this to ensure that the American lawyers are fully briefed to consider the "so-called" Burmah rescue documents, when they are published. They may be better able to advise United States shareholders of their rights under American law.

Talbot Lyell to sell stake in Renison

Talbot Lyell, the troubled British and Australian copper producer in which Consolidated Gold Fields is to sell its 40 per cent stake in tin producer Renison Goldfields, part of Gold Fields Australia, is retaining a SA$5.5m first mortgage on the ground. It went from a loss of SA6.29m to a loss of SA6.29m to a loss of SA6.29m to

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices

Subdued shares

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 20. § Contango Day, Feb 23 Settlement Day, Mar 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the teamworkers

Taylor Woodrow

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THE TIMES SHARE INDEX

Legal appointments

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for a major national banking institution with headquarters in London. The range of activities and structure of the organisation have broadened very substantially in recent years, and contained future development will place an increasing load on the legal function.

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Officers serve in London initially, but they may subsequently undertake tours of duty in Germany. A tour of duty is normally two to three years (depending on the Command concerned), accompanied, in the case of a married officer, by his wife and family.

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There is time promotion to the rank of Wing Commander; thereafter promotion to higher ranks is by selection. Officers will normally have a career to the age of 60 with retired pay and terminal grant equalling three times the annual retired pay.

Candidates must be UK-qualified at the time of application and should be not more than 30 years of age. It is desirable that candidates should have had civil experience since qualifying, preferably in the Criminal and Common Law Courts.

For further information please write in confidence to Air Vice-Marshal A. Sidney-Wilmot, OBE, RAF, Director of Legal Services (RAF), PKOB1, Turnstile House, 94-99 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LL.

RAF officer
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Salary APTC, £2,529-£2,653. Further details and application forms, to be returned by 8th March, 1976, are available from: P. J. Fasham Esq., Archaeological Director, M3 Archaeological Rescue Committee, Beaconsfield House, Andover Road, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 6AT.

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NORTHERN ITALY.—Applications are invited for B.F.L. teaching posts which will be vacant in October. Interviews in London in April. Please send C.V. and telephone number to Box 2330 S, The Times.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF HUMBERSIDE

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER
(Re-advertisement)

The newly formed Community Council of Humberside (a voluntary organisation) requires a Chief Officer/General Secretary who understands the needs of rural and urban communities, to initiate and maintain wide ranging participation in the work of voluntary and statutory bodies mainly at county level (population 850,000).

Experience of working with voluntary and statutory bodies desirable, executive and administrative ability essential.

Salary scale (£3,900-£4,700 (5 increments).

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APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are also now invited for the post of Assistant Secretary. Candidates will be short-listed immediately after the Chief Officer has been appointed. The range of work will be similar to, but will complement, that of the Chief Officer.

Starting salary in the range of £2,700-£3,000, depending on age and experience.

Pension scheme and car allowance.

Further particulars of both these posts from Arthur Wickstead, Acting Secretary, Community Council of Humberside, 1 Cottingham Street, Goole, Humberside, DN14 5RR. Closing date: 3rd March, 1976.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
CHIEF SCIENTIST'S GROUP—LONDON

Assistant Research Liaison Officer

The duties of the post are to provide general scientific support to the Fisheries Research Liaison Officer in commissioning fisheries research and development and include drafting papers, summarizing and interpreting data from scientific papers and reports and visiting research establishments. No laboratory work involved. The appointment will be for a period of 3 years.

QUALIFICATIONS: Degree, HNC or equivalent in marine biology or a related subject.

AGE: Under 27 years but older candidates will be considered.

SALARY: At Scientific Officer level (£2,149-£3,527) plus £465 per annum inner London weighting. Starting salary determined on basis of qualification and experience.

APPLICATION FORMS (for return by 1st March) and fuller details of the post available from Mrs. M. C. Lyn-Cook, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Room 5/04, Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TU. Telephone 01-405 4310, Extn. 319 or 318.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bath
SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant for a maximum of two years.

Candidates should be graduates in one or two of the following languages: French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish.

Starting salary in the range £3,766 to £3,174 according to age and experience.

Further particulars and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath. The closing date will be March 5th. Reference 76/25.T.

If you've got something to sell and sell fast, put it in The Times Classified Pages. For only £2.00 per line (and there are discounts, too). The more you think about it, the more you need The Times.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Sussex

CHAIR OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Social Psychology with effect from 1st October 1976.

The salary will be not less than £7,697 p.a. with U.S.S. Benefits.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Sussex House (Room 206), University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RH, to whom they should be returned by 20th April, 1976.

University of London

CHAIR OF SURGERY AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Senate invites applications for the above Chair from 1 October, 1976. Applications (11 copies) should be received not later than 23 March, 1976, by the Academic Registrar, (T) University of London, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Aberdeen

LECTURESHIP IN LINGUISTICS

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates with qualifications in Linguistics and, preferably, a special interest in phonology. Salary on scale £3,174 to £6,446 with appropriate placing.

Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 12 March, 1976.

MANAGER FOR LUXURY HOTEL IN SAUDI ARABIA

An important Saudi Arabian group, with expanding interests in tourist activities, requires an experienced Manager to take over the commissioning and eventual running of a luxury hotel currently under construction in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The position offers the following:—
—Tax-free salary in convertible currency equivalent to a gross U.S. $27,500-$34,000 per year.
—Free accommodation and board for the family.
—One month per year home leave with fares paid, including those of the family.
—Car provided.

The man required must—
—Have a minimum eight years' experience as manager of a hotel.
—Be married, with wife prepared to live in Jeddah.
—Have the ability to speak perfect English and at least two other languages, which should preferably include Arabic.

Candidates for the position should make applications as soon as possible by hand-written letter, enclosing full c/v and recent references, to: "HOTEL MANAGER", VIA ACHILLE PAPA, 7 00195—ROME, ITALY.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

The Senate of The Queen's University of Belfast invites applications for a Lectureship in Medical Statistics tenable in the Department of Medical Statistics from the earliest date possible. Applicants should have a post-graduate qualification or diploma in statistics or some allied subject and an interest in the application of statistics to medical problems.

The successful applicant will be required to undertake teaching in the Faculty of Medicine, to take part in research, and to advise other medical research workers. Excellent facilities are available including easy access to the University's Computer Centre.

A medical qualification is not required for this Lectureship although experience in a medical environment would be an advantage. Appointment will be made according to qualifications and experience, at a point on the salary scale £3,174 to £6,447 with contributory pension rights under the F.S.S.U./U.S.S. Assistance is available with removal expenses.

Further particulars, which include a statement about the Department's work and facilities, may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, to whom applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 12th March 1976.

The Queen's University of Belfast
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LECTURESHIP IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of lecturer in the Department of Chemistry, from 1st October, 1976, or such other date as may be arranged. Initial salary, which will depend on experience and qualifications, will be made at one of the first three points on the scale for lecturers: £3,174, £3,378, £3,582, rising to £6,446 with contributory pension rights under the F.S.S.U./U.S.S. The appointment will be subject to a period of probation of up to three years in duration. Assistance with removal expenses is available. Applications should be received by 1st April, 1976. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. (Please quote Ref. 76/T.1

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Sussex

Temporary Lectureships for one year from 1st October 1976.

ECONOMICS

in the School of European Studies. Applicants should have specialised in Economic Planning or Industrial Economics in Europe.

SOCIOLOGY

in the School of Social Sciences. Applicants should be able to share in the teaching of several but not all of the following areas. Sociological Theory, Non-Industrial Societies, Selected Issues in Social Policy, Industrial Societies, Social Stratification and Research Methods.

Initial salary will be within the range £3,174 to £5,582 per annum on the Lecturer scale (£3,174 to £6,446 per annum) plus USS.

Further particulars and application form, returnable by 12th March, 1976, are obtainable from the Establishment Section, Office of Arts and Social Studies, Arts Building, University of Sussex, Brighton, BN1 9QN (Brighton 66755, ext 1050. Miss Holland) quoting reference 471/1.

University of London
University Entrance and School Examinations Council
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

The Council invites applications for appointment as CHIEF EXAMINER in the G.C.E. examination for the optional SPOKEN ENGLISH test in ENGLISH LANGUAGE at ORDINARY LEVEL from JUNE 1977.

The post will involve several meetings at the University during the year and a programme of moderation visits in April-June.

Applicants should be graduates or hold appropriate qualifications and should be between the ages of 35 and 65 with three years' recent teaching experience. Experience in examining would be an advantage.

Application forms and particulars of remuneration, conditions of appointment and duties may be obtained from the Secretary to the University Entrance and School Examinations Council, University of London, 66-72 Gower Street, London WC1E 6EE to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than 19 March 1976. Applicants should state the subject and post and enclose a self-addressed foolscap envelope.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. Salaries (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Dean $A28,693, Reader $A20,909; Senior Lecturer $A16,512-$A19,193; Lecturer $A12,083-$A16,193; Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and applicatio form, where applicable, may be obtained from The Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Macquarie University
Sydney
SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN HISTORY
School of History, Philosophy and Politics

Preference will be given to candidates qualified to teach early modern European history in the main first-year course.
25 March, 1976.

Monash University
Melbourne
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Professor R. R. Andrew, the present Dean, is due to retire at the end of 1976, and applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment as full time Dean. It is expected that the successful applicant will have achieved distinction in a branch of medicine or medical science and that he will have held a senior teaching appointment in a university. A medically qualified person would be preferred, but eminent people who are otherwise very suitable will be seriously considered; familiarity with the Australian scene will be an advantage. The Dean will be expected to devote himself to the development of the Faculty and the furtherance of its work. He will be appointed to a professorship in the Faculty and will be encouraged to undertake some teaching and to pursue his research interests. In addition to teaching medical students, Departments of the Faculty are responsible for teaching a considerable number of courses in the Science Faculty and for postgraduate training in medicine and science. There is a strong research commitment. The duties of the Dean include acting in an advisory capacity to the Vice-Chancellor as a member of the Committee of Deans. The appointment will be initially for five years with provision after that period for continuation or for transfer to a Chair.

Salary plus an appropriate medical loading.
3 April, 1976.

DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

The present Dean, Professor D. E. Allan, will retire from the Deanship at the end of 1976 when he will take up a Chair in the Faculty and it is therefore hoped that the new Dean will take up duty on 1st January, 1977 or as soon as possible afterwards. Applications will be welcome both from academic lawyers and from members of the profession with appropriate interests and experience. The Dean will be expected to devote himself to the development of the Faculty and the furtherance of its work. He will be appointed to a professorship in the Faculty and will be encouraged to undertake some teaching and to pursue his research interests. The duties of the Dean include acting in an advisory capacity to the Vice-Chancellor as a member of the Committee of Deans. The appointment will be initially for five years with provision after that period for continuation or for transfer to a Chair.

31 March, 1976.

University of Adelaide
READER IN ANTHROPOLOGY
(Ref. 7.1)

from anthropologists/sociologists who have extensive ethnographic experience and have published widely. The Department is developing research programmes in South and South East Asia and in local communities in Australia. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
19 March, 1976.

LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY
(Ref. 7.1)

from anthropologists/sociologists who have extensive ethnographic field experience in South Asia and/or in urban anthropology/sociology. If the successful candidate is an urban anthropologist/sociologist he/she must over and above initial research interests, actively engage in the direction of research projects centering on Adelaide and its general environment and teach in courses orientated to them. Applicants for this post should submit an outline of their theoretical and research interest.
19 March, 1976.

READER (PERIODONTOLOGY) IN DENTAL HEALTH
(Ref. 7.1)

The Department of Dental Health is responsible for the teaching of Orthodontics, Paedodontics, Periodontology, Preventive and Community Dentistry. The Reader will be responsible for the organisation of teaching of Periodontology for undergraduates and graduate students. The Reader will be expected to hold a registrable dental qualification and an appropriate postgraduate qualification. He will also be expected to have established research in an area relevant to Periodontology and to have had experience as a clinical specialist in the field.

Salary plus an allowance of $A1,000 a year for dental qualifications registrable in South Australia.
31 March, 1976.

LECTURER IN COMPUTING SCIENCE
(Ref. 7.1)

Candidates should have a solid and modern grounding in Computing Science and show evidence of interest and capability in research and teaching and be prepared to undertake supervision of research students. Preference may be given to candidates with interests in the following: programming languages, theory of languages, compiler techniques, operating systems, artificial intelligence, simulation.
19 March, 1976.

'WHY AM I HAVING PROBLEMS?'

If you ask yourself that question when you are seeking staff then have a closer look at the way *The Times* is planning its classified recruitment pages for this year.

Each category will appear with a banner heading on a related day:

MONDAY—Local Government Public and Educational
TUESDAY—Legal Appointments
WEDNESDAY—La Crème de la Crème
THURSDAY—Non-Secretarial
FRIDAY—£6,000-plus Appointments

To find out more and to book your space, ring *The Times* Appointments Team on

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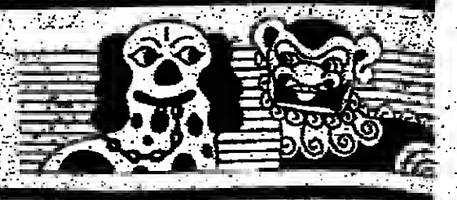
Salerooms and Antiques



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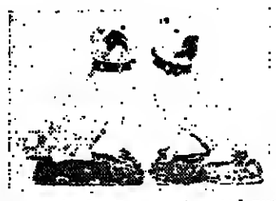

Pair of Derby figures of seated pug-dogs, 3½in. high. To be sold on Monday, February 23rd.

TODAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th at 10.30 a.m.
Fine Japanese Ceramics, Lacquer and Works of Art. The Properties of The late Winnafreda, Countess of Portarlington and others. Catalogue (21 Plates) 80p post paid.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th at 10.30 a.m.
Modern Art Reference and 20th Century Literature. Catalogue 35p post paid.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th
Russian, Greek and Ethiopian Icons. Catalogue (21 Plates, including 2 in colour) 80p post paid.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th
Continental Furniture and Objects of Art. The Properties of The Hon. Mark Agar, Lord Macpherson of Drumochter, J.P., The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., The late Winnafreda, Countess of Portarlington, The late Dr. E. P. Andreae, Winchester College and others. Catalogue (5 Plates) 45p post paid.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th
Fine Continental Pictures of the 19th and 20th Centuries. The Properties of The Trustees of the Swinton Settled Estates and others. Catalogue (33 Illustrations) £1.50 post paid.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd
Fine English Porcelain. The Properties of The late Winnafreda, Countess of Portarlington and others. Catalogue (18 Plates, including 2 in colour) 75p post paid.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th
English, Foreign and Ancient Coins, Orders and Decorations. Catalogue (2 plates) 35p post paid.

SALES OVERSEAS

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th at 4.30 p.m.
Fine Italian Maiolica.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th at 2 p.m.
Modern British and Continental Paintings, Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

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Catalogues 25p each post paid.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Jewellery.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th at 10.30 a.m.
Motoring and Aviation Pictures, Literature and other Related Material.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th at 2.30 p.m.
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West Country Office: Richard de Pelet, Monmouth Lodge, Yeaston, Templecombe, Somerset. Tel: Templecombe 518

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Tuesday, 17th February, at 11 am
EUROPEAN CERAMICS
including the property of Spencer C. Copeland, Esq.
Cat. (3 plates) 30p

Wednesday, 18th February, at 10.30 am
JAPANESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, FINE NETSUKE, INRO AND LACQUER WARES
Cat. (115 illustrations, 2 in colour) £1·25

Wednesday, 18th February, at 11 am
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
including the property of Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D., J.P., The Council of Queen Ethelburga's school, Harrogate *Cat. (13 plates) 30p*

Thursday, 19th February, at 11 am
JEWELS
including the property of Mrs. P. L. Digby-Jones and Lt.-Cdr. T. M. Tuke *Cat. (5 plates) 20p*

Friday, 20th February, at 11 am
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE, NEEDLEWORK, RUGS AND CARPETS
including the property of the Countess of Powis and Sir George Dick Lauder, Bt. *Cat. (23 plates) 50p*

Monday, 23rd February, at 11 am
FINE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GLASS
Cat. (46 illustrations, 2 in colour) 85p

Monday, 23rd February, at 11 am and 2.30 pm
ANTIQUITIES, ISLAMIC ART, TIBETAN, NEPALESE, INDIAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND TRIBAL ART
including the property of Mrs. Stella Pitt-Rivers (from the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Dorset)
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Monday, 23rd February, and the following day, at 11 am
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
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Monday, 23rd February, at 2.30 pm
A Hellenistic terra-cotta figure of Aphrodite, c. 3rd century B.C., 28.5 cm. (11¼ inches)

Tuesday, 24th February, at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND EXPORT PORCELAIN
including the property of a lady (formerly in the Collection of the late the Hon. Mrs. Nellie Ionides) and Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D., J.P. *Cat. (62 plates, 4 in colour) £2·75*

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Tuesday, 17th February, at 11 am
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115 CHANCERY LANE (HODGSON'S ROOMS), LONDON WC2A 1PX. TEL: 01-405 7238

Thursday, 19th February, and the following day, at 1 pm
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Friday, 20th February, at 6.45 pm
FINE JEWELS
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PRINTS
including works by Allen, Pollard, Wyllie, Speede, Dutton, and a small section of signed artists proofs by W. Russell Flint and L. S. Lowry. *Catalogue 25p*

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ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND ORIENTAL CARPETS
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Friday 20th February at 11 am
PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART *Catalogue 20p*

Wednesday 25th February at 11 am
20th CENTURY PAINTINGS *Catalogue 25p*

At the Old Chelsea Galleries
Tuesday 17th February
At 10.30 am **FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEA**
At 1.30 pm **PICTURES** *Catalogue 20p*

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MONDAY 23 FEBRUARY

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Today, Feb. 17, 2 p.m. Books, Mss. Maps, Postcards.

Wed., Feb. 18, 11 a.m. Eng., Cont. Ceramics. Wed., Feb. 18, 2 p.m. Antiquities, Ethnography, Islamic.

Thur., Feb. 19, 10 a.m. Furniture, etc., of Merchantseen. Thur., Feb. 19, 11 a.m. Fine Furs.

Fri., Feb. 20, 11 a.m. Silver and Plate.

Mon., Feb. 23, 11 a.m. Antique, Decorative Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.

Mon., Feb. 23, 2 p.m. Old Masters.

Tue., Feb. 24, 11 a.m. Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Carpets.

Tue., Feb. 24, 2 p.m. Jewellery.

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February 24th at 11 a.m. Oil Paintings, Watercolours, Ba le Blond and other Prints, Steelengraphs, etc.
February 25th at 11 a.m. Georgian and Victorian Furniture
February 25th at 2.30 p.m. Collector's Sale of Dolls, T Models, Needlework pictures, cottages, lace, fans, coins, sp natural history specimens, etc.
February 26th at 11 a.m. Silver and Plate.
February 26th at 2.30 p.m. Jewellery, Miniatures and d'Art.
Viewing: Saturday 21st, 9-1 and Monday 23rd, 10-5.
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Perfect for young family. Utility room and off street parking.
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Salerooms Directory

CHARLES BOARDMAN & SON, Sale of fine Georgian & Victorian furniture, clocks and paintings at the town Hall, Clare, Suffolk, Wed., 25th Feb. Tel. Haverhill (0440) 5784 for details.

Ringwood, Hants.—Furn. Auctions. 10.30 a.m., every Fri. View Thurs. Entries invited. Ormiston, Knight & Payne, Ringwood 2511.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 18

NON-SECRETARIAL

A SPOT IN OUR RECEPTION CENTRE FOR A RESPONSIBLE CHARMER

(WHO CAN ALSO TYPE)

Receiving and directing the many visitors and customers at the Commercial Head Office of Mullard Ltd., is an important job. It needs tact, friendliness and an intelligent interest as well as a smart appearance, a pleasant speaking voice and good experience of reception work. We don't think we're going to find all this in someone under 30, but if you think we're wrong, try and convince us!

Another part of the job is forming part of our Electronics Centre Team, which is where the typing comes from (although speed takes a second place in accuracy!. And since this department often holds evening functions, you'll sometimes be expected to work late.

The salary we offer will match our high standards and there are yearly reviews. Other benefits include: a Christmas bonus, 22 days holiday a year, a generous sick pay scheme, staff restaurant and a season ticket loan plan.

Interested? Write or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs. C. A. Brambley, Assistant Personnel Officer
MULLARD LTD.
Mullard House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HD
Tel: 580 6633 Ext. 264

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

required for Editorial team producing children's colour reference books. Must be able to type, research and write simple text. Enthusiasm for hard work and willingness to learn essential. Publishing experience an advantage.
Salary about £2,300.
Applications to Mrs Justice, GREENWOOD & DEMPSEY LTD., Pavilion House, 8 Shepherdess Walk, London, N.1. Tel.: 01-251 0633

A WAY OUT of the secretarial rut for young, 18-22, intelligent, outgoing person to join magazine publishing house as assistant in the Market Research Department. Advertising or Market Research experience useful. 'O' level (and preferably 'A') Maths essential. Normal secretarial duties plus figure work, researching information for sales staff and helping prepare presentations.—Ring Beverley Flower 834 2331.

TIME OFF seeks enthusiastic Reservation Staff for small efficient Belgravia Travel Office. Typing and good spoken French essential. Please telephone Mrs. Palmes, 01-834 3425 between 11 a.m.-4 p.m.

SRN (without young children), home-based, required for evening telephone service during alternate weeks. Please phone Miss Gillies, International Medical Personnel. 486 8275/487 5215.

MAYFAIR ESTATE Agent requires lively, energetic personality as Secretary/P.A. 20-plus: interest-ing and varied work: bright, modern offices: salary around £2,500.—Mr. Cooper, 629 4171.

£2,200+. Exceptional Receptionist is sought by famous W.1. Advertising Agency. 734 3266. C.I.

PERSONNEL DIVISION of unique organisation seeks a colleague interested to recruitment training (some typing). C1. 734 5566.

PART TIME ASSISTANT needed for busy Water-Colour and Book Departments of Knightsbridge Auctioneers. Typing essential. 20 hrs weekly by arrangement. £18. Please telephone 01-584 9161.

TOP RECEPTIONIST ADVERTISING

If you are a cool, self-assured 28 plus, have the experience and authority to run the busy Reception of one of London's most successful major Advertising Agencies, there's an attractive opportunity waiting for you. Naturally, you will have an excellent telephone manner.
TO FIND OUT MORE, PLEASE RING MAGGIE SHUCK. 01-580 6690.

VIDAL SASSOON

Due to expansion a vacancy has arisen for a RECEPTIONIST at our newly acquired luxury executive offices in Mayfair. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Some telephone work will be involved. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £90 p.w.
Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard-Spink on 01-629 0813 for interview.

ADMIN ASSISTANT—TO £3,300. Initiative, enthusiasm and good typing are main requirements. Deal with variety of people from professors to printers. BROOK STREET BUREAU 629 1205.

FRENCH mother tongue translator/Typist. Must have knowledge of German. Salary £2,500. W.1. Merrow Agency. 636 1487.

BOOKKEEPER. Sound knowledge up to T.B. Must be good communicator because of regular client contact. West End based. Top salary. Ring 637 9741.

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH? Fluent German speaking secretary/administrator needed for small company representing major German Mail Order House. Ability to deal with buyers and suppliers on own initiative, responsibility given. Top salary. Ring Anthony, 637 9726.

WANTED. More top flight fashion and photographic models. Our top models are very experienced and totally professional. If you are between 5ft 6in and 5ft 10in, stock 10-12 and have the ambition and professionalism, ring 01-235 8235. P.L.

TEACHER—Spain. See General Vacancies.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

REQUIRED FOR PROPERTY MANAGER

Experience in this field would be an advantage, aged 23 plus. Must have good shorthand/typing speeds. Salary £2,500 p.a. negotiable. Fringe benefits include shopping discount facilities, staff restaurant and contributory company pension scheme.

Please apply to:
Personnel Manager,
DEBENHAMS LTD.,
1 Welbeck St., London, W.1.
01-580 4444, ext. 390.

BI-LINGUAL ITALIAN/ ENGLISH SPEAKING SECRETARY

required for U.K. representative of Italian company. Lively, capable personality to join small, friendly team, in Mayfair. Good secretarial skills and organizing ability.

£2,750 plus LVs.

Phone Debi, 493 8211, ext. 103

PRIVATE HARLEY ST. DENTAL PRACTICE

requires Manager/Secretary/Bookkeeper to organise and look after Group of 3 Dentists. Excellent conditions. Salary £3,000-£4,000 p.a. negotiable.

01-636 2086

£3,000 P.A.

Experienced secretary for import/export company two minutes from Victoria Station. Hours 9.30-5.30. Must have fast speeds, not be afraid of hard work. Telex essential. 01-730 7336.

SECRETARY/P.A. to work for two Partners in Construction Engineering dealing with correspondence, reports, general sec. duties. Qualifications: good speeds, well spoken, and presentable, aged 23+. Pleasant offices. 3 weeks hols., L.V.s. £2,700. Rand. 828 6968.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE seeks mature person, loyal and efficient to train as P.A./Medical Sec. on human problems page. Medical terminology essential. New modern offices. Rand. 589 1545.

SECRETARY REQUIRED to work for two Editorial Department Heads of WOMAN magazine. We are looking for someone who is willing to work in a team, and is able to use initiative. Shorthand is required but fast, accurate typing and a pleasant telephone manner are essential. Apply. 242 5344, ext. 1121.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT. 24-ish for Director, manufacturer luxury products plus merger broking management & fashion consultancy. W.1. Needs good formal skills, able to handle all aspects business and essentials. Contact with top management. Must drive, pref. own car. Languages helpful. Around £3,000 p.a., plus fringe benefits. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU. 589 8807.

SECRETARY required for young executive of agricultural and recreational consultancy. Good shorthand and typing essential. Friendly offices in Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Apply Mrs. Sandell, 01-242 5121.

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CITY SOLICITORS
£2,901

A Secretary/P.A. Administrator is needed to run the Property Department of a large firm of Solicitors. The successful applicant will report directly to the Senior Partner and will be responsible for supervising the office workflow while assisting him with client dealings. Aged 28 plus.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
172 New Bond St., W.1.
01-499 0092 : 01-493 6907

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is open to the exceptional Secretary with a calm, imaginative approach to work, who is prepared to accept and carry out the responsibilities of a 2-year contract in a hot climate, working for a lawyer of repute in Muscat.
Excellent secretarial skills required, as well as basic bookkeeping. A knowledge of Arabic would be extremely helpful although not essential, and candidates should be between 25-35 years old.
A flat and the use of company car is provided in addition to a tax free salary of £5,500-£6,000.
MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES 01-589 0131.

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IN THE CITY TO £3,100

Join well-known City Solicitors at Partner level working for Company and Commercial Partner or Senior Conveyancing Partner. This Company appreciates well educated Secretaries who enjoy wide ranging responsibility and contact with clients.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet St., E.C.4.
01-353 7696

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Small and friendly English office of international operation, requires competent Secretary. A variety of tasks requires a flexible attitude, accurate typing (shorthand not necessary), an acquaintance with figures and the ability to get on with all nationalities. Age 19 plus. Salary £2,400. Location W.1.
Phone Karin Bursoyne.
01-499 6662.

LEVEL HEADED DIPLOMAT with sunny nature, for Marketing Operation WC2. 24% typing, 7% real admin. telephone enquiries etc. Aged 20 plus. To £2,800 neg. Call Pat Miller, Centacom Staff, 387 Strand WC2. 836 1876 or 937 6525. (Kensington office).

SECRETARY for monthly journal, essential requirements common sense, good telephone manner, good speeds, useful approach. Good promotional prospects. 3 weeks holiday, subsidized restaurant. £2,775. Rand. 636 8090.

LEGAL SECRETARIES.—For the widest choice, it's always Covent Garden Bureau. 836 1076.

SECRETARIES for Architects. Contact A.M.S.A. Agency. 734 0532.

SECRETARY / TELEX OPERATOR for Director of small company in the City. Excellent salary. Apply in writing to Eastern Guarantee Ltd., 6 Martin Lane, EC4.

LEGAL SECRETARIES.—For the widest choice it's always Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

W.1. EXC. P.A. Advertising exp. £3,000 p.a. Brompton Bureau. 584 9861.

PERSONNEL APPEAL? Secretary/P.A. (good skills) who wants to get into Personnel and learn the ropes, has an ideal opportunity in this delightful Co. Good personality and ability to liaise with people are important attributes. £2,300+. London Town Bureau. 836 1944.

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By simply introducing you to the best jobs in London—perceptively!
PERMANENT and TEMPORARY Coffee's ready—Welcome!
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(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit).
589 8807/0010.
THE place for top jobs!

FAST, FURIOUS AND FUN

Are you the kind of person with excellent secretarial skills, who gets a kick out of working really hard and being part of an exciting, growing advertising team? The secretary who's leaving is very reluctant to do so and has loved it. The salary is amazing for advertising (£5,000++) and though you'll earn it, you'll enjoy doing so! A rare job—call fast—
Simone on 499 8992
ADventure

PITCH IN AS PART OF A PARK LANE TEAM AT £2,800!

Lovely opportunity for young Secretary to join first-class international company at their main U.K. office off Park Lane working as part of a small team in a key development department. Must have some experience of working at Management level plus attractive personality. Excellent conditions, benefits and perks. Miss Gibbs CHALLONERS, 19/25 Oxford Street, W1. 437 9030.

COMPETENT, ACTIVE
SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

required for enthusiastic Managing Director of growing, very interesting, concern. Fleet Street area. Good secretarial skills essential.
Salary £2,700

Call Mrs Blakestone, 585 6788

P.A./SECRETARY to Director of Baker Street Publishers. Varied duties to include hotel and travel bookings, will run office in boss's absence. Salary £2,600 neg. + L.V.s. Phone Mrs. Jacobs, T.M.P. Personnel. 487 3237/8171.

£4,000 for experienced Sec./P.A. to set up buying office in London, experience of import/export and knowledge of Telex. Call Pat Shippee, Rand. 589 4545.

AUDIO SECRETARY. 20-25 years, required for friendly estate agents in Kensington. Varied and interesting work, I.B.M. Exec. typewriter. 9.0 a.m.-5.15 p.m. (no Sats.). Good negotiable salary. Holiday arrangements honoured.—Tel. Mr. Besson, 01-937 7344.

CONSERVATIVE M.P. requires Secretary.—01-219 5231.

ESTATE AGENTS

We are looking for a young lady to help two young Estate Agents in a hectic office. Close to Oxford Circus.
Duties include a small switchboard, typing and helping with inquiries.

Salary £2,500 p.a.

Please telephone 01-580 6176

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£3,000+

Leading Leisure/Film Group would like a PA/Sec. for their Production/Operations Manager. Lots of scope to use own initiative and organising ability. It's a must to have spark and personality in order to liaise and deal with management at all levels. Excellent prospects and tremendous responsibility. Age 24+. Call Dulcie Simpson

637 3787

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£3,000-£4,000

For a critical analysis of 12 current secretarial vacancies in this range and details of how one impartial, comprehensive and anonymous reports on employers and secretaries help in matching compatible people without abortive interviews, please call Premium Secretaries, 486 2667 or 436 7877 (9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

requires third person, 25+, to help with secretariat from 1st March. Office experience and good typing essential. French desirable. Own office. 4 weeks holiday.

Salary c £3,500. a.a.e.

Please write with details to BERNE UNION, 21 Tothill Street, S.W.1.

BORED?

We require a versatile young person to join our small, hectic friendly team in Holborn. Accurate copy typing on an IBM Golfball is a must, although only a part of the varied duties. Ideally we're looking for someone in early 30s, with some previous experience.
Starting salary around £3,000 plus L.V.s.
'Phone JENNY JORY on 01-242 6545.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING DIRECTOR in E.C.2 offers a 2+ plus Secretary with shorthand c. £3,000 plus lucrative fringe benefits. Temp. Secretaries also required at £1.90 p.h.—Call Ruth Simmons of Secretaries Plus on 388 2146.

PA/SECRETARY for challenging job, dealing with the Public. Good organising ability. 22/30. £3,000 min. M & S Agency 629 2321.

EXCELLENT SECRETARY (non-shorthand) for partner of City Co. Previous experience at senior level essential. Age 24+. Salary C. £2,800. Telephone Fiona Buchanan, 583 4298.—N.B.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY. The Association of Publishers of the Regional Press needs an editorial secretary age 20 to 25 for its Information department. Varied work, including the opportunity to write for publication. Some experience of editorial/P.R. work preferred. Please write with full details to John Paterson, Head of Information, The Newspaper Society, 6 Carmelite St., London, E.C.4.

MEDICAL SECRETARY/S.R.N. for Harley Street private general practice. Good negotiable salary. 01-935 3884.

TEMPORARIES. SECRETARIES (Med. or legal) £1.50. Advert., etc. £1.45. Top rates all other grades. Bedg Agy., 935 0731. 405 4844.

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RECORD GROUP PA/SEC.

Get into the groove as PA/Sec. to the Commercial Manager of this top Recording Group. Client liaising ability very important plus a cool head and quick mind to handle crises in the boss's absence. Good perks and ultra modern offices. Age 20+. Salary £3,500. Call Maureen Barnes,

637 3787

Prime Appointments

ORGANIZE and Administrate for a small prof. office in the West End. If you are an efficient Sec. looking for the right challenge with top salary. Ring 637 9741.

ADVERTISING. International Agency seeks bright, young Secretary. Super job and people. £2,000 neg.—Jaygar Careers. 730 5148.

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M.D. of international trading company requ exceptional Secre Must be able to cop at top diplomatic lev fluent in German, F Portuguese. An a salary can be negoti 30+. English mothe

International STUDEN NISATION requires young secretary abl French and Germa 25. £2,300.

629 3692

LEADING PUBLISHER Management P.A./S duties for 2 Directo Tips Agy. 580 6564.

SECRETARY/PA for Small informal office St. Station. Hodgson, 402

PER Executive Secretari

Young Sec/PA (E.2.) £2
The Personal Assistant to the Managing Director International Company requires a competent secretary with good shorthand and typing to become his P.A. Would consider top-flight leaver.
Contact Mrs. Allison 01-235

PA/Sec (S.W.1.) £3
Good command English language, excellent editorial background.

PA/Sec (Hayes/Middx) £2
Interesting vacancy Right Hand to M.D.

PA/Sec (Brentford/Middx) £2
Top flight sec. cope confidential and admin.

PA/Sec (Brentford/Middx) £2
Good secretary, presentable with excellent manner.

Audio/Sec (Belgravia) £2
Interesting vacancy, good accurate typing.

PA/Sec (S.W.1.) £2
Good skills for Personnel Dept.

PA/Sec (E.1.) £2
Mature sec. for Charity.

For details of the above 7 vacancies please telephone 01-235 9984

4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1

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SECRETARIAL

SSISTANT/SECRETARY
for Meetings Department of
YAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
work with the part-time Deputy Secretary. Successful applicants will be expected to administrative charge of assistant. Good educational background, administrative experience and some knowledge International Affairs desired. Salary about £5,250. Applications to writing to Secretary, Chatham House, 10 Pall Mall Sq., London, S.W.1.

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PA/SEC
£7,800
nating ability plus secretarial skills are the key qualities desired to step into this exciting opportunity. Working for the Head of Assignments will be involved in sensitive journalists all over the world. They cover main news items and you'll be in London link. Lots of dealing with people and the perks are amazing. Age 21+. Call
Brenda Terry
637 3787
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advancing partner requires intelligent secretary/assistant aged 22/32 with real conveyancing experience to handle some aspects of practice with limited supervision and to take shorthand as required.
Open open-plan offices in rich area. IBM Golf-ball typist. 9.30-5.30.
5 weeks' hols. Salary £4,25 IVa p.w.
Call 831 7526

Estoric Churches
NIOR ASSISTANT
general office and secretarial duties combined with research in small friendly Master Office of Statutory Candidate should if possible work 16th March. Degree or good A-level History, Art/Archaeology or related subject. Accurate typing (50) and sense of humour essential. Starting salary with social scale according to qualifications. 4 weeks' holiday leave. Possibility of promotion. Advisory Board: 01-603/4.

OR PUBLISHING GROUP
in London requires a Secretary for the Managing Director of its paperbacks division. An opportunity to use personal initiative and become involved in editorial side. Applicants should be over 21 years of age. Salary will be negotiable according to experience. Please phone Miss Parr at 734-5544 at anytime except Wednesday mornings.

... — Outgoing, young secretary required by Graduates' matrimonial office of interest. W.1 Co. £2,300. Typists, Typists, 730 5148.

...mpting Times

... TEMPS. ! ! TEMPS. ! ! ...dr. W.1, urgently needs ...ndists for long bookings. ...6 1994, London Town

... TEMPS. ! ! TEMPS. ! ! ...ency that really looks after ...ts work you start Paid Friday.* London Bureau, 836 1994.

... SECRETARY required ...don hospital, 1 month, ...p.w. Curzon Bureau, 493

Legal Secs. and Audios ...h. Immediate work.— Legal Bureau, 278 1626.

Tempting Times

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WE NEED GOOD
SECRETARIES
WITH INTELLIGENCE EXPERIENCE ENTHUSIASM & PERSONALITY
FOR VARIED ASSIGNMENTS
PLEASE COME IN TODAY AND SEE JOY OR RUTH
584 3613.
TEMPORARY DIVISION
OF
GRADUATE GIRLS/GRADUATE MEN & GENERAL APPOINTMENTS
116 Brompton Road (opp. Harrods), S.W.3.

PRESTIGE ASSIGNMENTS ARE OVERWHELMING US
And we are urgently searching for secretaries, audio and copy typists to join our team and start immediately. We offer a wide selection of varied and interesting jobs, personal attention, competitive rates and a good deal more.
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(opp. St. James's Park Underground)

Managing Director of CREATIVE ORIENTATED AD AGENCY
is looking for a
P.A./SECRETARY
with good advertising knowhow and the ability to take control of the office. Must be able to handle staff and clients efficiently.
£3,000 p.a.
PATHFINDERS, 629 3132.

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until we have a job for you. Just ring us—tell us when you are available and leave your phone number.
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top rates.

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HARLEY ST. CLINIC—Temp. sec.—3 weeks' booking. Medical experience not essential.—Phone Mrs. James, IMP Personnel, 487 5237/8171.

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JANUARY 1974 CITROEN
Maserati, white with blue Jersey trim. Extras include tinted windows, stereo cassette and air conditioning. Good condition. 26,000 miles. £3,800 o.n.o.
Ring 061 794 0400 between 7-9 p.m. only.

1,400 MILES ONLY B.M.W. 320 AUTOMATIC
Metallic grey with tan interior, 8-track stereo radio. January '76 registered.
Offers around £4,000
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A40, 1955 model. In running condition. Not MoT'd. Best offer.
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MERCEDES 280S. Auto, immaculate, must be seen. £975. Tel. 01-304 4386.

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EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD.—1st regd. November, 1975. Citroen CX2200, Roquebrune Brown with Caramel Jersey, 1,000 miles only. £5,895. 1st regd. June 1975. Citroen CX Pallas EFI, manual, blue Lagune/beige Jersey, 8,000 miles. £4,995.—01-723 1821.

1976 CITROEN CX Pallas, metallic green/jersey, 300 miles only. Save over £400 on cost new.—Continental Car Centre. 959 8821.

XJ6, 72-78. Immediate cash, travel anywhere. Hammersmith, 01-654 5033 (day) 0345 71940 (eves.).

VOLVO, new and used; good selection late models.—Dumphys of Twickenham, 66 York St., Twickenham. 01-891 0211.

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CITROEN CX PALLAS with variable power steering. See it and try this new model now at Normans, 01-584 6441/01-628 0042.

VOLVO. New and used, wide selection models and colours, phone or come by S. G. Smith, 26 Dulwich Village, S.E.21. 01-693 0202.

FOR PEUGEOT IN LONDON. Sales, service and spares.—D.P. Automobiles, 99/109 Drummond St., N.W.1. 01-387 3621/3622/5622.

AUDI 100L, auto, 75, brown, well maintained, £1,395. 01-488 8689.

INTERCEPTOR MK. III, 1973. Royal Metallic Blue, Off White interior, Electric windows, Radio, Stereo, 29,000 miles. £2,750. 01-969 1236, 01-205 8938, eves. B & J.

NEW OAKLEY ADVERTISER, auto, Regency Red/Biscuit, immed. delivery.—Berkeley Sq. Garages, Tel. 01-499 4343.

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ANY CONDITION, immediate cash.—01-373 1992. Wheelbase.

SPORTS CARS desperately wanted. High price paid. Tel 01-673 0062.

VERY LOW MILEAGE Rolls Grille E12, Corniche Tourer, Write Box 2529 S, The Times.

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BENTLEY S3, 1965 AUTOMATIC
Power electric and tinted windows. Pristine condition throughout. £3,250.
Tel.: 01-304 4386

SITUATIONS WANTED

CAMBRIDGE WOMAN GRADUATE (Classics/Law), aged 23, seeks interesting employment until March 1977, home or abroad; can drive, type, speak French etc. Anything legal considered for any duration. Phone: Bristol 849250.

EX-PUBLICIST/Marketing Man (29) is world travelled as skilled negotiator and diplomat, seeks highly paid challenge as whizz kid assistant in Big Wheel or share in new venture. French/German speaker. Short or long-term assignments. 01-603 5730.

CAPABLE BUSINESS woman, many years managerial experience, seeks interesting position 3/4 day week. Own car. 01-722 2760.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to the reader who needs experienced, capable executive to supervise his varied business interests. Last 7 years Partnership Secretary law firm. Exc Eldoret, Grosvenor 37175 after 5 p.m.

NAE ANYONE non-sec. job for travelled "A" level girl, 23. Hardworking, interested ppl. people. Italian, French. 735 6263.

FLAT SHARING

S.W.7.—Girl, 24+, share room super spacious flat, £13 p.w.—Tel. 584 3903 after 5 p.m.

BLACKHEATH.—3rd person, own room, £30 p.c.m.—856 7673, after 6.30.

W.14. Female, share large room, £38 p.w. 602 1987.

BELGRAVIA NEWS. Third person. Own room. £60 per month excl. 235 6884 after 7 p.m.

2NG. Own room, luxury flat, Wimbledon. £546 p.c.m.—947 6296.

MALE, for own room in large fully equipped house, in Battersea. £11 p.w.—Tel. 223 8659 after 6 p.m.

RIVERSIDE PENTHOUSE. Own room, with T.V. and telephone. Share roof terrace, etc., c.h., c.h.w., porter. £30 p.w.—493 4519 day; 223 1069 after 7.

PARSONS GREEN, S.W.6. Professional man wanted to share comfortable flat of four. Own room, £12.50 p.w. excl. Tel. 546 5400 day.

N.W.3. Own room in flat, short let. £60 o.c.m. Tel. 435 5576.

SHAGG YOUR flat, bedsit/house, with somebody compatible. 01-486 3349.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—2nd professional person wanted now for super c.h. flat, own room, T.V's —Tel. 589 4327.

S.W.3.—2nd girl, luxury c.h. flat, own room, £18 p.w. incl.—493 1523 day, 352 1971 eve.

LUXURY "BIJOUX" house requires 4th person; all amenities; £25 p.w. Central Chelsea. 437 0345 (day) or 589 0707 (night).

PICCADILLY.—Own room luxury flat, £75 p.c.m. Tel. 629 0767, after 6 p.m.

GIRL TO SHARE Kensington flat, own room.—£10 p.w. 603 6544.

W.1. 2nd person share charming mews flat, well furnished, c.h., own double room, £25 p.w. 734 9833 ext. 13 day, 580 4897 eves.

GIRL, 25+, to share room, small house, S.W.5.—£9 p.c.m. Phone 370 4665, after 5 p.m.

S.W.5.—Girl to share room in large flat, £8 p.w.—373 4954.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Journey flat in Garden Square. Double room available to friendly flat. £35 p.w. inc. C.H. Phone 589 7824, eves.

W.9.—1/2 prof. persons share room. £35 each + refundable deposit. Ring 437 3329.

BELGRAVIA.—4th professional person (24-35) for luxury mews house. Own room, 'phone, colour TV, free parking, £25 p.w. 730 1744.

CHISWICK W.4. Grad Girl needs 2 similar to share super flat £8.50 each. 994 1280.

2NG GIRL, own room, £18 p.w. excl., SW1, 373 9986 aft. 6 p.m.

CHICK to share own flat, own dbl. room, £7.50 p.w. ex. London Flats. 373 5002.

SHARE YOUR flat, bedsit/house, with somebody compatible. Kings Bureau, 486 3449.

W.2. 2 girls or couple to share luxury flat inclusive £55 p.m. 229 9733.

FULHAM. Girl for large c.h. room in period house supp. exp. £12 p.w. 01-736 6826.

LOOKING FOR OWN ROOM?—Executive Flatshare, 235 6188.

AMY ACCOMODATION p.m. to let.—Executive Flatshare, 235 6188.

S. KEN. 1/2 females to share comfortable flat, £54.66 p.c.m.—373 9666. Phone after 5 p.m.

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BIRTHS

BAKER.—On February 14th at Kingston Hospital to Bridget (nee Wells) and David—a son (James Alexander Garland).

BARK-JONES.—On 13th February at the Pezakerley Hospital, Liverpool 9, to Frances (nee Hook) and Richard—a son (Charles Robert).

BEHM.—On February 13th, at Queen Charlottes, to Janie (nee Beach) and Michael Behm—a son (Guy Hamilton) and a daughter (Susanna Clare).

COPMEE.—On February 14th, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Fiona and Graham—a son (Lachlan Damian Charles Ernson), a brother for Dominic and Joshua.

COOPER.—On 12th February, 1976, to Vanessa (nee Dunhill) and Dick—a son (Tam David), a brother for Francis.

CORDINGLEY.—On February 12th, at St. Bartholomews Hospital, London, to Carol and John, twin sons.

CRAIG.—At the Vale of Leven Hospital on 12th Feb., 1976. To David and Alison (nro Macalpine-Downie) Lettershuna House, Appin, Argyll—a daughter (Patricia Ethel). Both well.

CROSS.—On February 14th, to Adrianne (nee Jenkins) and Robert—a son (Stephen James).

CROWTHER.—On 13th February, at home, to Sylvia (nee Hancock) and Charles—a daughter (Charlotte Alice Margaret), sister for Rachel, Jeremy and Joanna.

DAVIES.—On 14th Feb., 1976, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Max and Eden—a son.

FISZMAN.—On Saturday, February 14th, 1976, at the Welbeck Street Nursing Home, W.1, to Susan (nee Alexander) and Daniel—a son (Paul Charles), a brother for Emma and Mark.

FITZGERALD.—On February 14th, at The Hague, to Jennifer (nee Hollis) and Maurice, H.M. Diplomatic Service—a son (Maurice George Hollis), a brother for Suzanna.

HAYAKAWA. — On February 4th, at South Mead Hospital, Bristol, to Sandy (nee Kennedy) and Niyi—a son (Dominic Peter).

HOLLAND.—On February 13th at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Georgina (nee Cooke) and David Holland—a son.

KAHS.—On February 16th, at Rotterdam Havenziekenhuis to Gertie and Hugo Lodewyk Kahs—a son (Karel), brother for Tessel.

KENYON.—On February 16th at the Westminster Hospital, S.W.1, to Mary Anne and Martin Kenyon—a daughter.

MAURICE.—On February 16th at Loogacre, West Runton, to Deborah (nee Stanley) and Oliver Maurice—a son (Barnaby), a brother for Emily.

NIXOH.—On 14th February, to Susan and Peter—a daughter (Sacha).

NORTHMORE - BALL.—On 10th February, at King's College Hospital, to Averina (nee Knowles) and Martin—a daughter (Lesilia Emily Ruth).

RAMAGE.—On 14th February, 1976, at Shaftesbury Stortford, Herts, to Wivienne (nee Briant) and Andrew—a son (Nicholas). All three well.

SANTER.—On 11th February, to Rachel (nee Smith-Windham) and John—a son (William Robert Clive).

SHAPIRO.—On 16th February, to Virginia (nee Makins) and David—a son.

BIRTHS

SWOROER.—On Feb. 13th, 1976, at Pembury Hospital, Kent, to Christabel (nee Halward) and John Sworder—a son (Robert).

BIRTHDAYS

BENSOH, RICHARD. Many Happy Returns of the day, youngster. From Ricky (nee Kenny) and Niyi—a son (Dominic Peter).

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Flashy Wheels.

DEATHS

ANDREWS.—On 14th of February, 1976, suddenly at Ullapool, Lionel Orway, dearly loved husband of Muriel, father of Daphne, Felicity, Lindsay and Simon, stepfather of John and Philippa. Funeral at Ullapool on Tuesday, February 17th at 3 p.m.

ARCHER.—On 5th Feb., 1976, to a climbing accident in Argentina, David Francis, only son of Richard and Tavy. Requiem with general communion in Ely Cathedral, at 12.15 p.m., on Sat., 28th Feb. Please no flowers.

BALDWIN.—On February 14th, suddenly, of "Burnfield", Pumpkin, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, aged 87 years, John Henry Edward, the dearly loved husband of Janet Baldwin and father of Charlotte and Fiona. Service at Bootforth Church, Thursday at 12.45, followed by private cremation at Lawnswood, Leeds, at 2 p.m.

BAYLE.—On February 14th, 1976, at Burford Cottage Hospital, Charles Derrington of Sunrise Milton-under-Wychwood. Beloved husband of Lesley. Service at Milton Parish Church, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday, February 19th, followed by private cremation at Cheltenham. No flowers. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation, c/o Jack Fowler, Funeral Director, Burford, Oxon.

BERGER.—On February 14th, 1976, at his home, 84, Hallam Street, W.1, Stanley J. D. Berger, M.C., D.F.C., dearest husband of Miriam, father of John and Michael, beloved grandfather. Director of Institute of Cost and Management Accountants, president of Hackney Scouts. Funeral service at St. Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, East Finchley, N.2, on Thursday, 19th Feb., at 4.15 p.m. Family flowers only but donations may be sent to the Hackney Scout Council at c/o A. Allan Esq., 50, Mighell Ave., Ilford, Essex. A memorial service in be announced later.

BLAKE.—On 14th February, peacefully, at Downside Nursing Home, Bristol, Arthur Locke Blake, O.B.E., retired sheep farmer, aged 80, formerly of Winscombe, Somerset. Funeral service at Canford Crematorium, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, on Friday, February 20th, at 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations to Oxfam, if desired. Memorial service at Lewin's Mead Unitarian Chapel, Bristol, to be announced later.

BOEHM.—On January 28th, 1976, at the Grand Hotel, Rome, Mrs J. L. Boehm of New York and San Francisco. Peacefully, to her 92nd year.

BROME, BARBARA, of Pont Street Mews, London. On February, 15th, after a long illness. Cremation private. No flowers, please, plant some instead in memory, preferably Lilacs.

CARDEW.—On 13th Feb., 1976, at The Mending Hospital, Wells, Christopher George, Colonel R.E. (retired), aged 81 years. Service at St. Mary's Church, Barkley, Thursday, 19th February, at 11.15, followed by cremation private. Ashes to be interred later at St. Ann's, Saunton, North Devon. Cut flowers only to the church please. No mourning.

CASSINELLA.—On 15th February, 1976, Guillermo, aged 92 years, beloved husband of Rosie and dear father of Alejandro Cassinella. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, on Thursday, 19th February, 1976, at 3.50 p.m. No flowers, please.

DENT.—On 11th February, 1976, Doris, wife of the late Basil W. Gent and mother of Cilly and Joy. Cremation at Woking (St. John's) Crematorium on Wednesday, 18th February, at 2.50 p.m. Enquiries to F. W. Chitty & Co. Ltd., 45 Elm Grove Road, Wey-bridge.

de WALTERSTORFF.—On February 14th, 1976, in London, Jolla (Lulle), widow of Harald, dear mother of Regine and Angie.

DUTHIE.—On February 14th, at home, Arthur Wansborough Duthie, solicitor, of 15 Burntwood Avenue, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, aged 78 years. Private cremation on Friday, February 20th. Cut flowers only to H. Fry, Funeral Director, 28 High St., Hornchurch, by 11 a.m.

ECAN.—On 12th February, 1976, at Twyford Abbey Nursing Home, London, in his 90th year, John Egan of 48 Dale Avenue, Hassocks, formerly of North Finchley, late H.M. Patent Office. Requiem Mass 3 p.m. Friday, 20th February, at Convent of Jesus and Mary, Crown Hill Road, N.W.10.

EWBANK, IDA MARGARET.—At Minster Vicarage, Windermere, on 12th February, 1976. Memorial service at St. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, on Saturday, 28th February, 1976, at 2.30 p.m.

GALSWORTHY.—On February 13th, peacefully, in Tunbridge Wells, Denis Ian, aged 68.

GEDDES.—On Feb. 16th, peacefully at home after a long illness borne with great courage, Ralph, beloved husband of Mabel, loving father of Pat, Julia and Hil and dear brother of Naomi and Reg. No flowers, donations if desired to Cancer Research Campaign, 1 North Street, Bromley. Service at St. Mary's Church, Shortlands, on Friday, February 20th, at 2.45 p.m., followed by private cremation.

GIMLETTE.—On February 13th, 1976, Mary, devoted wife of Colonel G. I. Gimlette, and mother of Michael, at her home. Service at North-East Surrey Crematorium, Morden, on Thursday, February 19th, at 3 p.m.

GRANT.—On 13th February, 1976, Evelyn Alice Lindsay, the dowager Lady Grant of Monymusk, aged 91, widow of Col. Sir Arthur Grant, O.B.O., C.B.E., 10th Baronet of Monymusk, and dearly loved mother of the late Sir Arthur Grant, the late Sir Francis Grant, and of Evelyn, Elspeth, Jean and Christian. Funeral at Monymusk Parish Church, on 19th February, at 2.30 p.m.

GRIERSON. On Sunday, February 15th, at Boldre, Kenneth, late Major, East Surrey Regiment, loved husband of Daphne and father of William, of 75 Nunn St., St. Davids. Funeral private.

DEATHS

CREAVES.—On 15th Feb. at her home, "Sandgate" Portsmouth Rd., Esher, Grace Anne, devoted and dearly loved wife of Sir John Creaves, in her 85th year. Formerly of Canada, Washington D.C. and Canberra. Cremation at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, 10 a.m. Thursday, 19th February. No flowers, but donations to Save The Children Fund, c/o Lloyds Bank, High St., Esher, would be appreciated.

HARCOURT-VERNON.—On Feb. 14th, 1976, very suddenly, Gervase Harcourt-Vernon, MC, much loved husband of Nolma Marion, father of Anne, Tessa and Rosalind and grandfather of Simon, Nicholas, Hugo and Candida. Funeral service Sissinghurst Church, 11.30 a.m. Friday, Feb. 20th. No flowers, please.

HARRISON.—On 11th February, 1976, Austen S. T. Barbe, F.A.I.B.A., aged 82, in Athens, after a long illness, devotedly nursed by Dimitri and Liana Papadimos, son of the late Francis and Helen Sladen Harrison and brother of Ena and the late Catherine.

HARTAS JACKSON.—On February 14th, 1976, peacefully in a nursing home, Mary Katharine, dearly loved wife of William and much loved mother of Ruth, Barbara and Cicely. Funeral service at Southampton crematorium (East Chapel) on Thursday, February 19th, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only. Enquiries to John Steel & Son Ltd., Winchester 3055.

HASKELL.—On February 16th, 1976, peacefully at Odstock Hospital, Dorothy Haskell, M.B.E., in her 90th year, of Bishopsgate, Bransgore, Dorset. Widow of Jack Haskell and elder daughter of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G., and Lady Alabaster, of Boscombe, Bournemouth. A very dear aunt, great-aunt, and great-great-aunt. Sadly missed by her many friends. Funeral service next Thursday, February 19th, 2.15 p.m., at St. Mary's Church, Bransgore. Interment following at Boscombe Cemetery. Cut flowers may be sent to Dene-Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth.

HEYMANN.—On February 15th in hospital, Elizabeth Rutherford, aged 92 years, late of Newton-le-Willows, Hull, Bedale. Beloved wife of the late Frank Heymann, dearly loved mother of Eugenie, greatly loved grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral at St. Patrick's Church, Patrick Brompton, on Thursday, 19th February, at 12 noon. Flowers to Albert Moesgn & Sons, Bedale.

HYAMS.—On 15th February, 1976, Harry Hyams, of Lordlands, Little Baddow, Essex, who was dearly loved by his family. Funeral private. No flowers, please, but donations, if wished, should be made out to "Advance in Medicine", and addressed c/o The London Hospital, E.1.

KENNEDY.—On February 14, Maureen Kennedy, wife of Bonia Kennedy, late of H.M. Diplomatic Service, of Pomfrets, Burnham Overy, Norfolk.

LLEWELLIN.—On February 15th, peacefully at his home, 12 Porthycarno St., Usk (formerly of Oakfield, Llanbadoc), Mostyn Cleeves. Cremation privately. No flowers, by his special request. Further inquiries to Edward Jones Funeral Services. Telephone Usk 2042.

LONGRIGG.—On 13th February, peacefully at Mt. Alvernia, Guildford, Florence, beloved wife of Stephen. Cremation private.

LOVERIDGE.—On February 14th, 1976, peacefully, at 50 Grove Lane, Holt, Norfolk, Margaret, dearly loved wife of Richard (H.M. Diplomatic Service, ret.) and mother of Eleanor, Ursula and John. Requiem at St. Andrew's Church, Holt, Friday, February 20th, 10.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.

MACCOLL, MARJORIE.—Peacefully on 13th February, Widow of Hugh G. MacColl, of Grainrannoch, Balhaldish. Funeral 12 noon on 17th February at St. Johns Episcopal Church, Ballachulish.

MACDONALD.—On 14th February, suddenly, in London, Air Commodore Ogmcan F. Macdonald, of Linacres Cottage, Underhill, East Knoyle, Wilts, husband of Elsie, father of Angela (deceased), and stepfather of Christopher Meyer. Funeral private, family flowers only. Please, no letters.

MADGE.—On 15th February, 1976, peacefully, Inez (nee Pearn), in France. Sadly missed wife of Charles Madge and mother of William and Victoria.

MARKHAM.—On 13th February, 1976, Isobel Louise, beloved wife of Canon J. V. Markham, of 11c, The Precincts, Canterbury. Cremation private. Funeral service in Canterbury Cathedral Crypt on 24th February at 9 a.m. Interment of Ashes in Memorial Garden. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to Nightingale Fellowship Benevolent Fund, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

McCORMICK.—On January 25th, 1976, Isabel Lowe McCormick. Devoted wife of the late Ralph Joshua McCormick, beloved sister, sister-in-law, aunt, great aunt, niece and cousin. Services were held at Golders Green Hoop Lane Cemetery.

MEW, HERBERT (BERT) passed away peacefully at Bart's Hospital on Friday, 13th. Flowers in Gildersons, 13 Cleveland Rd, Ilford, by 1.30 pm on Friday, 20th February.

MILLS.—On 15th February, peacefully in hospital, Albert Edward (Bertie), aged 91, of Prospect, High Street, Orford, Suffolk, formerly of The Meadway, Rustington, Sussex. Beloved husband, father and father-in-law. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

MONTGOMERY.—On Feb. 16th, 1976, after a long illness most bravely borne, at the Cast House, Buxted, Sussex, Alice Vivyan Patricia, beloved wife of Patrick and dear mother of Mike, Kathie and Mary. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Feb 18th, at the Church of St. Phillip Neri, Uckfield. Flowers to Foller & Scott, The Waleytye, Uckfield 2-3.

MORTON.—On Saturday, 14th Feb. 1976, at home in Annapolis, Maryland, USA, Thomas R. Morton, 1912-1976, formerly Lt. Cdr. USN (retd), dearly loved husband of Susan (Fass).

MORTON-SHOLTO, CHARLES JOHN Hay, Earl of Morton, peacefully at his home, The Hatch, Churt, on 13th February, 1976. Cremation at Park Crematorium, Aldershot, Friday, 20th February at noon. Flowers may be sent to Gould and Chapman, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey.

ONLSOH.—On February 15th, 1976, Fred Knight, of Pinehurst, Micklefield, Leeds, Surrey, dear husband of Elsie and much-loved father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 19th. Family flowers only, please.

OSTLER, MAURICE HENRY.—Aged 68 years, peacefully in hospital on 11th February after a serious illness. Beloved husband, father and grandfather. Cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, Friday, 20th February at 3.50 p.m.

PAXTON.—On February 15th, peacefully, in her 96th year, Alice E. W., widow of A. M. E. Paxton and mother of A. L. Paxton. No flowers, please.

PERMAIN.—On February 15th, peacefully, in Worthing, after devoted care, Jess, aged 97 years, greatly loved wife of the late Ernest Permain and mother of Peggy. Cremation private, Friday, February 20th. O. Tribe Ltd., Tel. Worthing 34516. Please, no letters.

PIRRIE.—On 14th February, 1976, suddenly, Irene Sykes Stanley (Paddy) Pirrie, aged 72 years, of 96 Belper Road, Derby, the beloved wife of the late William Gilbert Pirrie. Funeral Thursday, 19th February. Service at 3 p.m. at Derby cathedral, followed by private cremation. No flowers, please. Donations if desired to The Guatemala Earthquake Relief Fund, c/o Mrs Russell and Mrs Cardon, 96 Belper Road, Derby.

RATHBONE.—On February 14th, 1976, Philip Albert Paul, husband of Leonore Rathbone, of Mount Pleasant, Birkenhead. Private cremation on Wednesday, 18th February, 1976. No flowers, please.

RATIGAN, MARIS CHISHOLM.—Peacefully, on February 15th, at home in Hastings, aged 82. Funeral service at The Chapel, Fortune Green Cemetery, Hampstead on Monday, 23rd February, at 10.30 a.m. Flowers to: Leverton, 234 Finchley Rd., Golders Green, N.W.11.

RICHARDSON.—On February 16th, 1976, at home, Cecil George Herbert Richardson, 85 years. Dear husband of Megan and father of Ian, Margaret and Mary. Service at St. Peters Church, Farndon, near Newark, on February 19th, at 2.00 p.m., followed by private interment at Thorpe. Flowers to Gills, 52 Albert Street, Newark, or Thorpe Church.

RICKETTS.—On 16th February, 1976, at home, H. W. F. R. (Rodney), peacefully, after an illness bravely borne, dearly loved husband and father. Service at St. Boniface Church, Chandler's Ford, on Thursday, 19th February, at 2 p.m., followed by cremation. No flowers, but donations to Oxfam.

ROWCROFT.—On February 14th, 1976, in hospital, Agnes Millicent Pearl Rowcroft, aged 88 years, of Farnham, Surrey. Funeral service at St. Joan of Arc, Farnham, on Friday, February 20th at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at Green Lane Cemetery.

SIMPSON.—On February 14th, in hospital in Bath, Captain William Brian Canning Simpson, G.B.E., R.N., aged 78. Funeral at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, at 2 p.m. on Friday, February 20th. No flowers, please. Donations to King George's Fund for Sailors.

ST. CLAIR MILLER.—On February 14th, 1976, Gwenda Mary, beloved wife of Alexander St. Clair Miller, mother of Frances and Anne. Funeral private. Donations if desired to Cancer Research.

SURTEES.—On February 16th, 1976, peacefully in hospital, aged 89, Dorothy Alexina, widow of Rev. C. E. Surtees, Rector of Brancepeth from 1919-1945. Cremation private, family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research c/o 24 The Oval, Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne 12. Memorial Service at Brancepeth Parish Church on Saturday, 21st February, at 3.30 p.m.

TARLETON.—On 13th February, 1976, suddenly at home, Hook Farmhouse, Hook, Hampshire, Lt.-Col. Michael Weldon Melrose. The Royal Green Jackets. Greatly loved husband of Sally and dear father of Timothy, Camilla and Anthony. Funeral on Friday, 20th February, at The Rifle Depot, Winchester, at 2.15, followed by private cremation.

DEATHS

VEY.—On February 15th at Hammersmith Hospital, very peacefully after a long illness, Tessa Atlanta Louise, aged 5 years, daughter of Peter and Kate Vey. Funeral at Cairndow, Argyll, on Sunday, 22nd February at 11.30 a.m. for the family. No flowers please, but donations to The Royal Post Graduate Medical School Discretionary Fund for Fanconis Anaemia, c/o Hammersmith Hospital, Du'cane Road, London, W.12.

VOSS, ELIZABETH JILL.—12th February, 1976, in Sydney, Australia, dearly loved wife of David Inglis, dearly loved mother of Peter, Michael and Sarah.

WALTERS.—On 15th February, 1976, at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, Guy Melmoth (Bill), aged 86, of Ebernoe House, near Petworth, Sussex. Beloved husband of Katherine (Tinka), at 3 p.m., Ebernoe Church, near Petworth, Friday, 20th February. Family flowers only. Enquiries Freeman Brothers, Horsham 4590.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BONMERVILLE.—A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Wilton Place, London, S.W.1., on Saturday, 28th February, at 12 noon for Dr Ian Ferguson Sommerville.

STEEL.—Memorial services for the late Judge Edward Steel will be held at Liverpool Cathedral on Monday, 23rd February, at 12.15 p.m., and at Manchester Cathedral on Monday, 1st March at 12 noon.

WARD-HARRISON.—A memorial service for Captain Martin Ward-Harrison, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, will be held at St. Martin's Church, Catterick Garrison, at 12 noon on Friday, February 27th.

WINTER.—A service in memory of Bernard Bradbury Winter, G.B.E., will be held in the Parish Church at Staverton, near Daventry, on Friday, 20th February, at 3.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

LAKE.—In precious memory of our dearly loved son, Flight Lieutenant Denis Strickland Lake, O.F.M., R.A.F.V.R., killed on active service, Feb. 17, 1945.—D. and J.

MORTIMER.—In proud and loving memory of John Edmundsons Bates Mortimer, Lieut., King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action in Burma, Feb. 17, 1944.

BURKE, CHARLES, of Cray's Inn, died 17th February, 1971, husband of Mary for whom in loving memories are a continuing support and inspiration.

LORAINE.—Remembered, missed and loved always. **OIANA**

RODRIGUES.
GEORGING.—My beloved daughter, 17th February, 1968.—Her sad devoted Mother.

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TICKETS still available for Nicolai Codda's concert with the London Philharmonic, Thursday, 19th February, Royal Albert Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PUBLIC MEETING
Teaching from the HIGH NYINGMAPA LAMA, His Holiness Dilgo Khentse Rinpoche, Royal chaplain to the Queen of Sikhim.
TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY at 7 o'clock
FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE EUSTON, N.W.1

WHERE THERE'S A WILL . . . there's a way to help the Blind. The Royal London Society for the Blind needs a legacy from you to help the Blind to live active and useful lives. Further information from the Hon. Sec., 105AL Salusbury Road, NW6 6RH (Regd. Nat. Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act, 1960).

ROSENCRANTZ and Guildenstern are dead. Franz Kafmann fan is circle at Criterion matinee last Saturday week. Feb 7th. Please contact Ian on Walton-on-Thames 28150.

MESSRS. Abd El Razzaq and Abd El Majeed Freih or anyone who knows their address/es are requested to contact Mr Bhakti, 01-584 7201, Room 212.

NTHN. ITALY. EFL posts, October. See Pub. and Ed. Appts.

ARTHRITIS SUFFERERS — should you at or exercise? This is one of the subjects discussed in the Spring Edition of ARC, magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send 60p for a year's subscription (three issues) to A.R.C., 8, Charing Cross Rd., London, WC2H 0HN.

BRIDGE.—Lessons at Young Chelsea.—See Services.

WINEBAR. Have you the skill and personality to run the best Wine Bar in London?—See Bits Vac.

ARRIVING MANCHESTER AIRPORT? Need a Car? See Motors, for Hire.

REDECORATIHC DR ALTERATIDHST See Business to Business.

BEST VALUE air fares. See Major Travel. See Hols & Villas.

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EASTER HOLIDAY HELP? See Domestic Sits. Reqd.

CONGRATULATIONS. Fish tank successfully commissioned.—Dad.

CAN YOU OFFER hospitality to overseas visitors? See Personal Services.

MARIE, all my love today and always.—Rob.

ARTIST has unusual collection. See For Sale.

TAYLOR, nee Davies, Ethel Elizabeth Graham Taylor, nee Davies. Widow late of West Heath Hospital, Birmingham, died there on 7th April, 1975. (Residuary Estate about £11,000). The kin of the above named are requested apply to Messrs. Brevitt & Co., 95 High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham B14 7BW.

CHAUFFEUR, with wife for light household duties. See Domestic Situations.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CANCER RESEARCH

is vital. Cancer research is costly. Please send a donation now to the
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It will be wisely used for the fight against cancer

BOB IS BEST. Happy birthday, with thve.—Scorpio.

WINTER SALES

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SKIERS.—Biggest ever reductions in Ski clothes and equipment. Suits from £24, skis and boots from £18. Jackets, £12. Sale starts Sat. 14th Feb. The Ski Shop, 158, Notting Hill Gate, W.11. 01-229 8222. Weekdays, 9.30-7 p.m. Sats. 9.30-5.30.

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